

tion of the fixed stars. See *acceleration*.—Double star. See *multiple star*.—Equestrian star. See *Hippocastrium*.—Evening star. See *evening*.—Falling star. See *falling star*.—Fixed star, a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude*, 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude m may be approximately calculated by the formula $(3.2)^{m+1}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of faint telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Praesepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the hand of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star*.) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. L. M. Rutherford of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to the usual nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to pale stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Deneb, Altair, α Centauri, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elrial, and a few ruddy. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuse, Antares, Mira Ceti, Shert, Menkar, Fishpai, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion*. There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift*. But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4 in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of a Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly a second of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones where the proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon three independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which the star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In the case of a double star, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscopic; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. The third method supposes the ratio of the amount of light emitted by the star to that emitted by the sun to be known in some way, whereupon the ratio of apparent light will show the relative distances. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area differs from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars**, three asterisks arranged in this form $\star\star\star$, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming**, golden, informed, lunar, Medicean star. See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State**, the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude** of a star. See *altitude*.—**Morning star**, a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star*.—**Multiple star**, a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of $15''$ radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, ϵ and δ Lyrae, distant from one another upward of $3'$, and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about $31''$ from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star*. The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* [tr. of Gr. $\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho\ \delta\iota\mu\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$],

triple, *quadruple*, *quintuple*, and *sextuple*. Many of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles*. The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars*. The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of a Centauri, distant from one another by $17''.5$, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star**. See *nebula*.—**North star**, the north polar star. See *pole star*.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style *The Most Excellent Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1831. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star**, a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star**. Same as *pole star*.—**Shooting star**, a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aurora*, *meteor*, 2, and *meteoric*.—**Standard stars**. See *standard*.—**Star coral**, cucumber, cut, route. See *coral*, *cucumber*, etc.—**Star-jelly**, a name for certain gelatinous algae, as *Notocommuna*; so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem**. (a) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estoile with wavy rays. (b) See *star of Bethlehem*.—**Stars and bars**, the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes**, the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service**. See *star route*, under *route*.—**Stone mountain star**, a name proposed by Mehan for the composite plant *Gynandromia Porteri*, found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars**. See *seven*.—**The watery star**, the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.*, *W. I.*, 1, 2, 1.—**To bless one's stars**. See *bless*.—**To see stars**, to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star**, a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of five classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. All these stars have appeared upon the borders of the following semicircle of the Milky Way. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescence of hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared 133 B. C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1866. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy.

star¹ (stär', *r.*; pret. and pp. *starred*, ppr. *star-rung*. [*< star¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. (a) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
Which *star* the winds with points of coloured light.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, III. 3.

Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 231.

Hence—(b) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (c) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle.

—2. To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

Or that *star'd* Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The Sea-Symphies, and their powers offended.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 19.

3. To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—4. To etâk'ko as to produce a group of radiating lines.—To *star* a glaze, to cut out a pane of glass. *Tufts*, Glossary, 1793. [Thieves' jargon.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; especially (*theat.*), to appear as a star actor.

Dorset . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
Dorcan, Annals of the Stage, I. 186.

2. In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677. [Eng.]—To *star* it (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

star² (stär', *n.* [Also *starr*; Heb. (Chal.) *shetar*, *shitar*, a writing, deed, or contract, *< shätar*, cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber*. Also spelled *starr*.

star-animal (stär'an'i-mäl), *n.* A radiate, especially a starfish.

star-anise (stär'an'is), *n.* 1. The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnaeus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese anise*.

2. The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil**, the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.



Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Camito*).
a, the fruit, transverse section.

star-apple (stär'ap'el), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Camito*, or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *camito*.

starbeam (stär'bēm), *n.* A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts*, Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

star-bearer (stär'här'ēr), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*, 3 (a).

star-blasting (stär'bläs'ting), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.*, *Learn*, iii. 4. 60.

starblind (stär'blind), *a.* [*< ME. *starblind*, *< AS. stærblind* (= *OFries. starblind*, *stareblind*, *starubliud* = *MD. D. sterblind* = *MLG. starblind* = *OHG. starablint*, *MHG. starblint*, *G. starblind* = *Icel. *starblindr* (in *starblind*, *blindness*) = *Sw. starrblind* = *Dan. starblind*, *stærblind*), *< star* (= *MD. ster* = *MLG. star* = *OHG. stara*, *MHG. stare*, *star*, *G. staar* = *Sw. starr* = *Dan. stær*), cataract of the eyes, + *blind*, *blind*; see *star¹* and *blind*.] Seeing obscurely, as from cataract; purblind; blinking.

starboard (stär'börd or -bërd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *starboard*, *steeboard*; *< ME. stercbourde*, *stercburde*, *< AS. stærbörd* (= *MD. stærbörd*, *stærbörd*, *D. stærbörd* = *MHG. stærbort*, *G. stærbörd* = *Icel. stærborth* = *Sw. Dan. stærbörd*), *< stær*, a rudder, paddle, + *börd*, side; see *steer¹*, *n.*, and *board*, *n.* Hence (*< Tent.*) *OF. estribord*, *stribord*, *F. tribord* = *Sp. estribord*, *estribor* = *Pg. estibordo* = *It. stribordo*, *starboard*.] I. *n.* Naut., that side of a vessel which is on the right when one faces the bow: opposed to *port* (*larboard*). See *port¹*.

He took his voyage directly North along the coast, having upon his *steeboard* always the desert land, and upon the *leereboard* the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

II. *a.* Naut., pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel. **starboard** (stär'börd or -bërd), *v. t.* [*< starboard, n.*] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, to *starboard* the helm (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

starboard (stär'börd or -bërd), *adv.* [*< starboard, a.*] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

starbowliness (stär'bō'linz), *n. pl.* Naut., the men of the starboard watch.

starbright (stär'brīt), *a.* Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson*, The Day's Ration.

star-bush (stär'būsh), *n.* A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis*.

star-buzzard (stär'buz'ärd), *n.* An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina*, having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or star-hawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata*, is found in the United States.



Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

star-capsicum (stär'kap si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum*.

star-catalogue (stär'kat'g-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

starch¹ (stär'ch), *n.* [*<* ME. **starche*, *storch*, assimilated form of *stark*, *stork*, strong, stiff: see *stark*.] 1. *Starch*, *starch*; tough.

His non so strong, no storch, no kene,
That uni ago deatnes wither bleneh.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ix. f. 211. (Hollinsh.)

2. Rigid; hence, precise.

When tall Susanah, maiden starch, stalk'd in
Crabbe, Works, IV. 5

starch² (stär'ch), *n.* [*<* ME. *starche* (= *stark*, *G. Stärke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; *<* *stark*, *n.*, stiff: see *stark*.] 1. A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula.

It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of the concentric layers. Whether the granules contain a small quantity of another chemical body allied to but not identical with starch, called *starch cellulose* or *farinose*, is a disputed question. When heated with water to 60°-70° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150°-200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic.

Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzymes, starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrose, maltose, and dextrine—the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being found in all vegetable cells containing chlorophyll grains under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plants.

The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing, coloring, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.



2. A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, collars, etc., was frequently colored yellow by ironation, thus extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

A certain kind of leprous matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devil hath wiled them to wash and dye their ruffs which, when they are dry, will then stand stiff and inflexible about their necks. Stubbs, *Hist. of Aunts*.

3. A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [*<* *colloq.*] This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political starch which may qualify them for leaves, conferences, visits. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 305.

The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yowl too much style. The boy don't approve of style—and snatches purposes to take the starch out of him. *Great American Language*, *Donnell Mac*, Oct. 1, 1888, p. 65.

Animal starch. Same as *glycerite*, 1.—Glycerite of starch, one part of starch and nine of glycerite, triturated into a smooth mixture. Poland starch, blue starch.

Starch bandage, a bandage stiffened, after application with starch.—Starch bath, a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

starch² (stär'ch), *v. t.* [*<* *starch*², *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

She wash her wash, she wash her starch
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballad, VII. 26)

star-chamber (stär'chäm'ber), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stare-chamber* (quietly *chamber* of *stares* (Skelton), late AF. *chambre des (s)tylls*), *<* late ME. *stare-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1150-1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," l. 293), also *stare-chamber*, i. e. 'starred-chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was high, ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minshew); *<* *starp* + *chamber*. The statement, made doubtfully by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starks* (*<* Heb. *stetur*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is in-

consistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] 1. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then called *the High Court*. A statute of Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1534 Henry VIII. c. 2, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges. In the Star Chamber at Westminster, or elsewhere. In 1610 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I. c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the creation and continuance of that court for Star Chamber are now ceased." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyer" (or "Kitchens"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VI. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 16 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

Star-chamber, (camera stellata), is a chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith connecteth lib. 2 cap. 4, either because it is so full of windows, or because at the first all the roof thereof was decked with images of gilded stars. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 24. Henr. 8. cap. 1. It is written the *Star-chamber*. Now it hath the figure of a Starre over the door, as you may enter therein. Minshew (1617).

2. Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods; also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

starch-cellulose (stär'ch-sel'j-lô-s), *n.* See *cellulose*, 2.

starch-corn (stär'ch-körn), *n.* Spell.

starched (stär'ch-ed), *p. a.* [*<* *starch*² + *-ed*.] 1. Stiffened with starch.—2. Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

Some with black faces his faint conscience baited,
That with black and starched hair did stand.
P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, vii.

3. Stiff; precise; formal.

Look with a good starched face, and rattle your iron like a new boot. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, l. 1.

starchedly (stär'ch-ed-ly), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Minshew*.

starchedness (stär'ch-ed-ness), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. L. Addison, *West Barlary*, p. 105.

starcher (stär'ch-er), *n.* [*<* *starch*² + *-er*.] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch; as, a *cheese-starcher*. *Haywood*, *Fair Maid of the Exchange*.

starch-gum (stär'ch-gum), *n.* Same as *starch*.

starch-hyacinth (stär'ch-i-ä-suth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

starchiness (stär'ch-in-ess), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

starchly (stär'ch-ly), *adv.* [*<* *starch*¹ + *-ly*.] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

I might . . . talk starchly, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. Swift, to Rev. in "Tis-dill, April 20, 1701.

starchness (stär'ch-ness), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

starchroot (stär'ch-root), *n.* See *starchwort*.

starch-star (stär'ch-stär), *n.* In *Characeae*, a bulblet produced by certain species of *Chara* for propagative purposes; it is an underground node.

starch-sugar (stär'ch-shug'g), *n.* Same as *dextrin*.

starchwomant (stär'ch-wim'ant), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starchwomant was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

The honest plain-dealing Jereb her husband sent out a boy to call her (not named by her right name, but starchwomant), into the shop she came, smiling a low counterfeit courtesy, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff. Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

starchwort (stär'ch-wört), *n.* The wake-robin, *Drum maculatum*, whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot*. This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot*. See cuts under *Araceae* and *Drum*.

starchy¹ (stär'ch-ly), *a.* [*<* *starch*¹ + *-y*.] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Nothing like these starch doctors for vanity! . . . Ho eared much less for her portrait than his own. George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxii.

starchy² (stär'ch-ly), *a.* [*<* *starch*² + *-y*.] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

star-clerk (stär'clerk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [Rare.]

If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth. Sylvester, tr. of *Don Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

star-cluster (stär'klus'tér), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more.

star-conner (stär'kon'ér), *n.* [*<* *star*¹ + *conner*.] A star-gazer. *Gascogne*, *Fruits of Warre*.

starcraft (stär'kraft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson*, *Lover's Tale*, i.; *O. Cockayne*, *Leedsdoms*, *Wortunning*, and *Starcraft* of Early England [title]. [Rare.]

star-cross (stär'krâs), *a.* Same as *star-crossed*. *Middleton*, *Family of Love*, iv. 4.

star-crossed (stär'krôst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, *Prolog.*, l. 6.

star-diamond (stär'di'ä-mônd), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

star-drift (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star*, under *star*¹.

star-dust (stär'dust), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very star-dust which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.

A. Geikie, *Geological Sketches*, xlii.

stare¹ (stär), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *stared*, ppr. *staring*. [*<* ME. *stiren*, *<* AS. *starian* = OHG. *stiren*, MFG. *staren*, G. *starren*, *stare*, = Icel. *stara*, *stare* (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre*, *stare*); connected with *starblint*, and perhaps with D. *stuar* = G. *starr*, fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier*, *stork*, stiff, fixed); cf. Gr. *stereós*, fixed, solid, Skt. *sthirā*, fixed, firm.] I. *intrans.* 1. To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

This monk began upon this wyf to stare.
Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 124.

Look not idly, nor slum, nor stare, nor fret.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 230.

To blink and stare,
Like wild things of the wood about a fire.
Lowell, *Agassiz*, ll. 1.

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff; stand out end; bristle.

And her false locks up stared stiff on end.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 36.

The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses stare, as the jockeys say.

The *New Mirror*, II. 255 (1813).

3. To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

A [as?] stream of sterner quon strotte men slepo
Staren in welkyn in rynter ny 31.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 115.

Thel hen y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-stongen with stiches that starch us siller.
Piers Plowman's Creed (L. L. T. S.), l. 553.

Her fyrie eyes with fytious sparkes dild stare.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 39.

4. To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring*, 3.

The homeliness of the sentiment stares through the fantastic embellishment of its blue language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms. Sheridan, *The Critic*, l. 1.

=Syn. 1. Gaze, Gape, Stare, Gloat. Gaze is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. Gape requires a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To gaze is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may gaze at a single thing, or only gaze about. Stare expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies likeness, whether momentary or continued. Gloat has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of jossessing, as when the miser gloats over his wealth.

II. *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly

at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will stare him out of his wits.

Shak., M. W. of W., li. 2. 291.

To stare one in the face, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They stare you still in the face.

Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.

stare¹ (stär), *n.* [*< stare*¹, *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

stare² (stär), *n.* [*< (a) ME. stare, ster, < AS. star = OHG. stara, MHG. star, G. star, staar, stahr = Icel. starr, stari = Sw. stare = Dan. starr; (b) also AS. steorn = G. dial. staru, staron, storn = L. sturnus (> It. storno, storo), dim. sturnellus (> OF. estornel, F. tourneau), sturninus (> Sp. estornino = Pg. estorninho), starling: cf. Gr. φάπ, NGr. φάπρι, φάπριον, starling.*] A starling.

The *stare* [var. *starling*] that the counsel can bewrye.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays

A flock of *stares* or caddesses, such fear brought his assays Amongst the Trojans and their friends.

Chapman, Illad, xvi. 541.

Cape stare, cockscomb-stare, silk stare. See *Cape starling*, etc., under *starling*.—Ceylonese stare. See *Trachycornis*.

stare³ (stär), *a.* [*< D. staar = G. starr, stiff: see stare*¹.] Stiff; wearily. *Dalliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stare⁴ (stär), *n.* [Formerly also *starr*; origin obscure.] The marram or matweed, *Ammophila arenaria*: same as *halim*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stareblind, *a.* See *starblind*.

staree (stär-ē'), *n.* [*< stare*¹ + *-ee*.] One who is stared at. [*Rare.*]

I as starrer, and she as staree.

Mrs. Edgeworth, Bellinda, iii. (Davies.)

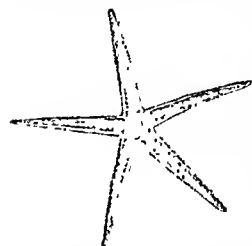
starer (stär-er), *n.* [*< stare*¹ + *-er*.] One who stares or gazes. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

starfi. An obsolete preterit of *stare*.

star-facet (stär-fas'et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant*.

starfinch (stär-finch), *n.* The rodstart, *Ruticilla plumicera*. See first cut under *redstart*.

starfish (stär-fish), *n.* 1. An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk: applied to all the members of the *Asterodea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*, which contains also the sea urchins, holothurians, erinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroids or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars*. In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryalans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish*.) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *five-fingers*. (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster*.) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or *sun-stars*. (See *Helaster*, and cuts under *Drisinga* and *Solaster*.) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering like glass into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars*. (See cut under *Astrophyton*.) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes—the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet—by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free erinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes*, though they are usually called *tily-stars* or *feather-stars*. Terebrulites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Cornatulida* and *erinolites*.) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a erinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered



Brittle Starfish (*Lysia clathrata*)

together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a erinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea-slug, or trepan. These are the principal types of echinoderms—in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroiden*, *Bipinnaria*, *Brachiolaria*, *echinopodium*, and *pluteus*.

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish.—3. In *her*., a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center.—Brittle starfish, a brittle-star; my ophiurian.—Cushion starfish, a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus*.—Serpent-starfish. Same as *serpent-star*.—Starfish-flower. See *Stapelia*.

star-flower (stär-flou'ér), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (a) Species of *Trientalis*, especially *T. americana*, the chickweed-wintergreen. (b) Species of the *Illeceus* genus *brodiaea*, formerly classed as *Tritecia*, of which *E. uniflora*, a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Brazil, is the spring star-flower. (c) Species of *Sternbergia*. (d) Any one of a few other plants.

star-fort (stär-fört), *n.* Same as *star*¹, 8.

star-fruit (stär-früt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Danthonium stellatum*, of southern Europe and eastern Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort*.

star-gage (stär-gäi), *n.* See under *gage*².

star-gaze (stär-gäz), *v. t.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

Struck dead with ladies' eyes!—I could star gaze

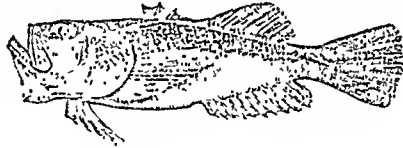
For ever thus.

Shirley, Mah's Revenge, i. 2.

star-gazer (stär-gä'zér), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidae*: so called from the vertical eyes. *The*



Naked Star gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

name originally designated *Uranoscopus europaeus*. *Astroscopus guttatus* is a common star-gazer of the United States.

star-gazing (stär-gä'zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars.

star-gazing (stär-gä'zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

star-gooseberry (stär-gös'ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus (Cicca) distichus*, native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

star-grass (stär-gräs), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Alcistris*, *Hypoxis*, and *Rhynchospora*; also *Callitriche*, more often *water-starwort*, so called from its stellate tufts of leaves. See the genus names, and cut under *Hypoxis*.

star-hawk (stär-häk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur*: so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk*, and cut under *Astur*.

star-head (stär-head), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, section *Asteroccephalus*.

star-hyacinth (stär-hi'ä-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amara*, a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

starier, *u.* [*ME.*, appar. for **starrier*, irreg. *< stare, sterre, a star.*] An astronomer.

Without any manner of idle of starieser imagination.

Testament of Love, iii.

starik (stär'ik), *n.* [*< Russ. starikü*, the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*, and thence extended to various related auklets of the genus *Simorhynchus* and others, as the crested strik, *S. cristellus*. See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliboramphus*.

staring (stär'ing), *p. a.* 1. Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a staring look, with colour pale as death. Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is—how lean And sharp his staring bones!

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage.—3. Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy: as, *staring colors*.

Starynge or schynynge as gaye thyngys. Rutilans.

Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

The staring red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.

B. Hall, Travels in N. A., i. 282.

staringly (stär'ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. *Imp. Diet.*

stark¹ (stärk), *a.* [*< ME. stark, stare, sterk, sterk, steare, < AS. steare, strong, stiff, = OS. stark = OFries. sterk, sterk = D. stark = MLG. stark, sterk, LG. sterk = OHG. stare, starih, MHG. stare, G. stark = Icel. sterk = Sw. stark = Dan. stark, strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. storchanen, become rigid, Icel. storkua = Dan. storkne, coagulate, Goth. ga-staurkian, dry up; Lith. stregti, become rigid. Hence starch¹, starch².] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.*

For fyre doth aryne and doth drye vp a mannes blode, and doth make sterke the synowes and loynes of man.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff

Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *stark* stoures.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 380.

He is only debonaire to those

That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death

To those that cross him. Tennyson, Harold, li. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Mo caryng in his clawes *stark*

As lightly as I were a larke.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 545.

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer!

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

King James shall mark

If age has tamed these sinews *stark*.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 20.

4. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrens so that he fell from his horse that he lay a *stark* while with-out sterynge of hande or foote.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security

The commonwealth is in now.

B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.

What ere they may vnto the world professe—

All their best wisdom is *stark* foolishnesse.

Times' V'little (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise roguo would make one laugh

more than a *stark* fool. Wycherley, Country Wife, li. 1.

stark¹ (stärk), *adv.* [*< ME. stark, used appar. first in stark ded*, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being *stark*¹, *a.*, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead*, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, *stark naked*, rarely with other adjectives.

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fell *stark* deed, and plunged in dope n-monge hem.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

In the evening it grew *stark* calme.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark* drunk, and, waking, found myself

Cloth'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.

Tomkins (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark* blind, deaf, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning.

Beckyn, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark* mad with rapture and impatience—If you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whether we were blown;

he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

stark¹ (stärk), *v. t.* [*< stark*¹, *a.*] To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death. *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark² (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked*.] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instinted (to thin the draw-lug-rooms), stiff-hooded gowis and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-stark.

Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 346. (Davies.)

Egyptian wizards old,
Which in *Star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V., Prol.

starred (stär'd), *p. a.* [*< ME. sterred, stirrede* (also *sterned* = *D. gestarnd, gesternd* = *OHG. gestirnot, MHG. gestirnet*), starred; as *star*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, *ill-starred*.

My third comfort,
Star'd most unluckily, is . . .
Hated out to murder. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, III. 2. 100.

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—4. Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—*Starred* corals, the *Caryophyllidae*.

star-reed (stär'rēd), *n.* [*Tr. Sp. bujaco de la estrella*.] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley*.

starrify (stär'i-fy), *v. t.* [*< star*¹ + *-i-fy*.] To mark with a star. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

star-rowel (stär'rou'ol), *n.* See *rowel*.

star-ruby (stär'rö'bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

starry (stär'i), *a.* [*< ME. sterrey, sterri*; *< star*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
Pope, *Winter*, I. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellular: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

The *starry* influences. *Scott*.

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—4. Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—5. Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

The *starry* Galileo, with his woes.

Byron, *Child Harold*, IV. 54.

Were 't not much trouble to your *starry* employments,
I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
In a terrestrial business. *Tomkiss (?)*, *Albion*, I. 5.

Starry campion, a species of catchfly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a hummingbird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope*.—**Starry puffball**. Same as *earth-star*.—**Starry ray**. See *ray*.

star-sapphire (stär'saf'ir), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.

star-saxifrage (stär'sak'si-fräj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

star-scaled (stär'skäl'd), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodermidae*.

star-shake (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

star-shell (stär'shell'), *n.* A thin metal case or shell loaded with luminous stars, fired from a gun or a specially constructed apparatus, and designed to burst in the air like a rocket: used in time of war to illuminate the enemy's position.

starshine (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of stars; starlight. *Tennyson*, *Oriana*.

star-shoot, star-shot (stär'shüt, stür'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 244.

star-slough (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot*.
star-spangled (stär'spang'gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

Thou, friendly Night,
That wide o'er Heaven's *star-spangled* plain
Holdest thy awful reign.
Potter, tr. of *Æschylus* (ed. 1770), II. 333. (*Jodrell*.)

The *star-spangled* banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
F. S. Key, *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

star-spotted (stär'spot'ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

star-stone (stär'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.—2. A cut

and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Psaronius*.

start¹ (stär't), *v.* [*E. dial. also stert, sturt*; *< ME. starten, sterten, stirten, styrtien* (pret. *sterle, stirte, sturte, storte, stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), prob. *< AS. *styrtian* (not found) = *MD. D. storten* = *MLG. storten* = *OHG. sturzan*, *MHG. G. stürzen*, fall, start, = *Sw. störta* (*Sw. dial. stjörta*, run wildly about) = *Dan. styrtte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail' or 'show the tail,' henceo turu over suddenly, *< AS. steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*²), is untenable. Henceo *startle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

The season priketh every gentill herte,
And naketh him out of his slepe to *starte*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 186.

He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
Talks of his brother to himself, *starts* strangely.
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, v. 2.

With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
. . . but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

Up *start* the pander and that anon.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 163.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 5. 17

The Captain *started* up suddenly, his hair standing at an end.
Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 28.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line.
Dryden, *Imbeld*, v. 183.

All being ready, we *started* in a calque very early in the morning. *R. Curzon*, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 294.

4†. To run; escape; get away.

As three thynges ther beeth that doth a man to *sterre*
Out of his owne hous as holy wit sheweth.
Piers Plowman (C), *xx*, 207.

When I have them,
I'll place those guards upon them, that they *start* not.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, IV. 0.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started*.

The best bow may *start*,
And the hand vary.
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, II. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—To *start* after, to set out in pursuit of.—To *start* against, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—To *start* in, to begin. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]—To *start* out. (a) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (b) To begin; set out: as, he *started* out to be a lawyer.—To *start* up. (a) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea. . . though sometimes too they *start* up in our minds of their own accord.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. x. 7.

(b) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start* up to-morrow. [*Colloq.*]

II. *trans.* 1. To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, flight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Caesar.
Shak., *J. C.*, I. 2. 147.

She had aimed . . . nt Philip, but had *started* quite other game.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

One of our society of the Trumpet . . . *started* last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 202.

Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I *started* immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

In 1793, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, *English Writers*, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—4. To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—5. To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—6. To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

You boggle shrewdly, every feather *starts* you.
Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3. 232.

The queen, being a little *started* hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so?"
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 102.

To *start* a butt. See *butt*².—To *start* a tack or a sheet, to slack it off a little.—To *start* a vessel from the stump, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

start¹ (stär't), *n.* [*< ME. stert*; *< start*¹, *v.*] 1. A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, I. 555.

The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and snifle about our hand. *W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 159.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.
Addison, *Cato*, I. 4.

A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts*.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
Shak., *T. N.*, II. 2. 22.

All men have wondering impulses, fits and *starts* of generosity. *Emerson*, *Essays*, I. 287, p. 230.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

When I commend you, you hug me for that truth; when I speak your faults, you make a *start*, and fly the hearing.
Beau. and *Fl.*, *King and No King*, I. 1.

"Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, IV. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; out-set; departure.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*, *Iten*, V., III. 1. 23.

In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest: advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—8. Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
Shak., *Hamlet*, IV. 7. 104.

Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble *start* which learning had under him?
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 6.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

There [under a ship's keel], instead of a *start*, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 556.

10†. Distance.

Being a great *start* from Athens to England.
Lyly, *Euphues and his England*, p. 223.

At a *start*, at a bound; in an instant.

At a *start* he was betwixt hem two.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 847.

To get or have the *start*, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of*.

It doth amaze me
So get the *start* of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, I. 2. 130.

start² (stär't), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also stert*; *< ME. start, stert, stirt, steort*, *< AS. steort* = *OFries. stert, stirt* = *MD. steert*, *D. staart* = *MLG. LG. stert, steert, staart, steerd* = *MHG. G. stertz* = *Icel. stertir* = *Sw. Dan. stjert*, tail;

root unknown; some derive it from the root of *startl*, in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. *στέλλω*; MGr. *στέλλω*, a point, time, tag of hair, etc.] 1. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, redstart is literally redtail. —2. Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a plowstart (or plow-tail). —3. The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *branch*). —4. In *mining*, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.] —5. In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight*. —6. A stalk, as of an apple. *Palsgrave*.

startail (stär'täl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaethon*.

They also call it by the name of *star tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.

J. G. Wood, *Illust. Nat. Hist.*, II. 756

starter (stär'tér), *n.* [*startl* + *-erl*.] One who or that which starts. (a) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (b) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast; She is no *starter*.

Heywood, If you know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213). (c) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxxv.

(d) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race. *The Century*, XI. 205.

(e) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker. — *Bung starter*. See *bung-starter*.

startful (stär'tül), *a.* [*startl* + *-ful*.] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell? With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell. *Ilcolot* (P. Pindar), *Ode to Affection*

startfulness (stär'tül-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

star-thistle (stär'this'l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea (ultrapa)*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involueral bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny; in one form called *mouse-thorn*. According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star-thistle (a cut down *Calceolus*)
a, one of the involueral scales

from the resemblance of the spiny involuere to the weapon called a *morning-star*. Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the blue bottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaurea*, *knapweed*, and *sultan*. See these names and *Centaurea*.

starthroat (stär'thröt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Helminthaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget. Like many other hummers.

starting-bar (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

starting-bolt (stär'ting-bölt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight*.

starting-engine (stär'ting-en'jin), *n.* A small low-pressure engine sometimes connected with a large marine engine, and used to start it. Sometimes called *starting steam-cylinder*.

starting-hole (stär'ting-höl), *n.* [Early mod. *E. starting-hote*; < *starting* + *hole*.] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seek for *starting-holes* to maintain their vices, will object. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, ii. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting-hole*, canst thou now find out to hide thee from this open and apparent shame? *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., II. 4. 290.

startingly (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 4. 79.

starting-place (stär'ting-pläs), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

A-ham'd, when I have ended well my race, To be led back to my first *starting-place*. *Sir J. Denham*, *Old Age*, I.

starting-point (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

starting-post (stär'ting-pöst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

starting-valve (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

starting-wheel (stär'ting-hwél), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

startish (stär'tish), *a.* [*startl* + *-ish*.] Apt to start; skittish; shy; said of horses. [Colloq.]

startle (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling*. [*ME. startlen, startlen, sterlyllen*; freq. of *startl*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amazed; At last with terror she from thence doth fly.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, Int.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 3.

2. To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . . She will endure, and never *startle*. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, iv. 1.

3. To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

Startling from his trainee, I will renege (quoth she). *Gaueigne*, *Complaint of Philomena*. If a dead leaf *startle* behind me, I think 'tis your garment's hem. *Lovell*, *The Broken Trust*.

4. To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the herd *startled*, and ran heddyng into the see. *Tyndale*, *Mark* v. 13.

5. To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *startling* he mycht haif seyne Off schippys *Barbour*, *Bruce*, III. 170. Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . . Or down Italian vista *startles*. *Burns*, *The Two Dogs*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have pruned them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religia Medici*, I. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xl.

2. To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy flights keep 'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap *Startles* the wild bee from the fouglove bell. *Keats*, *Sonnets*, iv.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. *Irring*, *Granada*, p. 31.

startle (stär'tl), *n.* [*startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator*.

startler (stär'tlér), *n.* [*startle* + *-erl*.] 1. One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow, Such *startler* cast his glance below, And saw unmeasured depth around. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, II. 31.

2. That which startles: as, that was a *startler*. [Colloq.]

startling (stär'tling), *p. a.* [Pr. of *startle*, *v.*] 1. That startles or that excites sudden surprise,

apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 42.

2. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

There was also the lord of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startlinge* stedes. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our cares tender and *startling*.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

startlingly (stär'tling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet? *Curtis*, *Prue* and I, p. 155.

startlish (stär'tlish), *a.* [*startle* + *-ish*.] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

star-trap (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

start-up (stär'tup), *a.* and *n.* [*start up*: see *startl*, *v.*] I. *a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, i.

Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Paleonara's *start-up* son. *Walpole*, *Castle of Otranto*, iv.

II. *n.* One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, I. 3. 69.

startup (stär'tup), *n.* [Usually in pl. *start-ups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

Guestree (galters), *startups*; high shoes, or gamashes for country folks. *Cotgrave*.

Her neat lit *startups* of green Velvet bee, Flourisht with silver; and beneath the knee, Moon-like, indented; butt'ned down the side With Orient Pearls as big as Filberd's pride. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Deceay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, tils hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xxiv.

starvation (stär-vü'shön), *n.* [*starve* + *-ation*.] The word is noted as one of the first (*flirtation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation*. It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775.] The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

Starvation Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.

Walpole, to Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Milford*, in *Walpole's Letters* (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure mycoids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation*. *Huxley and Youmans*, *Physiol.*, § 170.

starve (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving*. [Early mod. E. also *sterrc*; < ME. *sterren, stearren* (pret. *starf, sterf*, pp. *starven, starren, i-storre, y-storre*), < AS. *steorfan* (pret. *stearf, pl. starfon, pp. starfen*), die, = OS. *sterban* = OFries. *sterra* = D. *sterren* = MLG. *sterren*, LG. *starpen, sterren* = OHG. *sterban*, MHG. G. *sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived *leel, starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *stjarfi*, epilepsy (= AS. *steorfo*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. of *καρὸντες*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored', < *καρῶντες*, labor, toil.] I. *intrans.* 1. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh when she wente. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age disherit, as the story witnesseth. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

Specifically—2. To perish from lack of food or nourishment; die of hunger; also, to suffer from lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

Starves in the midst of nature's bounty eurst, And in the laden vineyard dies for thirst.

Addison, *Letter from Italy*.

3. To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Starring with cold as well as hunger.

Irving. (Imp. Diet.)

4. To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our souls doe starve
For want of knowledge, we doe little care.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . starve for a merry look. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish; hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies: as, to starve a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot starve me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

2. To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

All the mete he says at on here words,
The potage fyrst with brede y-couyn,
Coursy's hom agayn lest they ben stormyn.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 2-2.

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both starved with cold. *Jane Austen, Mansfield Park*, xxviii.

3. To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved.
H. Johnson, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are starved by disuse. *Locke*.

Starved rat, a pika, *Lagomys princeps*. See *canis*, 4, and *ent* under *Lagomys*. [Local, U. S.]

starve-acre (stär'ä-kër), *n.* [*< starve + obj. acc.*] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus acris*: so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. *Britton and Holland, Eng. Plant Names*. [Prov. Eng.]

starved (stär'v'd), *p. a.* In *her.*, stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

starveling (stär'v'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *starveling*; *< starve + -ling*.] 1. *n.* A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop such thin-chapp'd starvelings,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallow'ing up the foe ere they had slain him.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 4

II. *a.* Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending herds of souls starling to Hell, while they
feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus

starvent. An obsolete past participle of *starve*. *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

starver (stär'vër), *n.* One who starves or causes starvation. *J. S. Mill, On Liberty*, iii.

starward (stär'wärd), *adv.* [*< star + -ward*.] To or toward the stars. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, ii. 6.

starward (stär'wärd), *a.* [*< starward, adv.*] Pointing or reaching to the stars. *Blacker, Lays of Highlands*, etc., p. 92. (*Encyc. Diet.*) [Rare.]

star-wheel (stär'hwël), *n.* A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (a) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-beams in some kinds of looms, where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (b) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (c) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc. —Star-wheel and jumper, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star-wheel in relation with a pin on the minute-wheel, by which the small is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.



star-worm (stär'wërm), *n.* A gophyrene worm; any one of the *Gephyrea*.

starwort (stär'wërt), *n.* [*< star + wort*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed.

See *ent* under *Stellaria*. — 2. Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripolium*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amelus*, of central and southern Europe.

3. The genus *Callitriche*, more properly *water-starwort*. Also *star-grass*. — Drooping starwort, the blazing-star, *Chamaelirium Carolinianum*. — Mealy starwort, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*. It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic. — Yellow starwort, the elecampane.

stasion (sta-sid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stasidia* (-i). [*< MGr. στασιον*, a stall, dim. of *στάσις*, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

stasimon (stas'i-mon), *n.*; pl. *stasima* (-mä). [*< Gr. στασιμον* (see *def.*), *< στάσις*, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the choros in a drama after the parodos. The parodos of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the choros's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

stasimorphy (sta'si-mór-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. στάσις*, standing, + *μορφή*, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. *Cooke, Manual*.

stasis (stā'sis), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. στάσις*, a standing, a stoppage, *< ἵσταναι*, mind. and pass. *ἵσταναι*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area. — 2. Pl. *stases* or *stasis*. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a catenism, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Alléluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (*stasis*) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *catenism* (a).

stassfurtite (stas'fërt-it), *n.* [*< Stassfurt* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

stat. An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes*: as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

statable (stā'tä-bl), *a.* [*< state + -able*.] Capable of being stated or expressed.

statat (stā'tät), *a.* [*< state + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national*. [Rare, U. S.]

statant (stā'tant), *a.* [*< heraldic* *statant*, equiv. to *OF. estant*, standing, *< L. *stant* (-is), *pp. of stare*, stand: see *stand*.] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground. — *statant affronté*. See *at gaze* (b), under *gaze*.



statarian (stā'lä'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. statorius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing, + *-arius*).] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your statarian soldiers.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statarianly (stā'tä'ri-an-lī), *adv.* [*< statarian + -ly*.] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My statarianly disciplined battalion.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statary (stā'tä-ri), *a.* [*< L. statorius*, stationary, steady, *< stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 23.

state (stāt), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. stat, staat*, state, condition, existence, also *estat*, *< OF. estat, esta*, *F. état = Sp. Pg. estado = It. stato = MD. slact*, *D. slaat = MLt. slāt = G. slaat = Sw. Dan. stat*, state, the state, *< L. status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in ML. in numerous other uss; *< stare* (*pp. status*, used only as *pp. of the transitive form sistere*), stand: see *stand*. The noun is in part (*def. 15*) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate*, *status*.] I. *n.* 1. Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the state of one's health; the state of the roads; a state of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy state.
Shak., *Lucree*, l. 1006.

O see how fleckle is their state

That do on fites depend!

The Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 64).

Keep the state of the question in your eye. *Boyle*.

The solitude of such a mind is its state of highest enjoyment.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious state, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct state of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct state of anger.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., l. 100.

2. Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bryng mischiefe enough openly and boldly to all states, greate and meane, yong and old, enery where.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well becom'd his state,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

4. Style of living; modo of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,

What state she carries? what great obedienc

Writs at her beek continually?

Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

5. Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,

Assumed her wonted state again —

For much of state she had.

Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

6t. A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or States of the Kingdome of France.

1660. *Hexam.*

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,

States and their paynes.

Middleton, Game at Chess, Prol.

7t. A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this eupony itself.

The state . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.

B. Jonson, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,

Offering Timoleon the state.

As to the supreme magistracy, Sicily tenders

Massey, Bondman, l. 3.

The Queen Consort sat under a state on a black foot-cloth, to entertain the circle.

Erelyn, Diary, March 6, 1635.

8t. The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, state, and declination.

Wisean, Surgery.

9. Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the state thereof (of land) shall be prolonged.

Prov. xxviii. 2.

10t. Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their states confiscate.

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 8.

11. The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,

Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk

Bent a Venetian and trained the state.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 354.

A State is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law.

Foots, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 36.

12. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and state. — 13. One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas; California, Kentucky; Dixie Land State, Tennessee; Blue-bird State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Billion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Coin-crocker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keystone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone Star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-Line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pao handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Suckee State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

14. pl. [cap.] The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

15†. A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.—**16.** In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.—**17.** In *bol.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

Stela limits . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States in Delise. . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a state from Arctic America.

The German, General Lichenm., p. 35.

Border State, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.—**Cap of state**, in *her.*, a heaving representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head.—**Chair of state**. See *chair*.—**Civil state**. See *civil*.—**Cloth of state**. See *cloth*.—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc. See *commissioner*.—**Confederate States of America**, construct state, cotton States. See the qualifying words.—**Council of State**. See *council*.—**Creitold state**, myxodema.—**Department of State**. See *department*.—**Doctrine of States' rights**, in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government. The doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede.—**Ecclesiastical state**, free States. See the adjectives.—**In a state of nature**. See *nature*.—**Intermediate, maritime state**. See the adjectives.—**Middle States**. See *middle*.—**Military state**, that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation.—**Purse of state**, in *her.* See *purse*.—**Reason of state**. See *reason*.—**Slave State**. See *slave*.—**Southern States**, the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States.—**Sovereign state**. See *sovereign*.—**State of facts**, in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both.—**State of progress**. See *progress*.—**State's evidence**. See *lawyer's evidence*.—**States of the Church, or Papal States**, the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1540 and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies).—**The States**. (a) The Netherlands. (b) The United States of America; as he has sailed from Liverpool for the States. (Great Britain and her colonies).—**To keep state**, to assume the pomp, dignity, and respect of a person of high rank or degree; to act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be diligent of access.

Seated in thy silver chair
State in wondrous manner keep
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

To lie in state, to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonial pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person.—**Syn. 1 and 2**. See *situation*.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public; as, state affairs; state policy; a state paper.

To send the state prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Lenth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng. V. 1.

2. Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a state carriage.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic; opposed to national: as, state rights; a state prison; state legislatures.—**State banks**. See *bank*.—**State carriage**. See *carriage*.—**State church**. See *established church*, under *church*.—**State criminal**, one who commits no offense against the state, as treason; a political offender.—**State domain**, gallantry, law. See the nouns.—**State lands**, lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc.—**State paper**. (a) A paper prepared under the di-

rection of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (b) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.—**State prison**. (a) A jail for political offenders only. (b) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment; distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.]—**State prisoner, sword**, etc. See the nouns.

state (stāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating*. [*< state, n.*] **1.** To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to state a day; chiefly used in the past participle.

And you lie stated in a double hope.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

You boast to me
Of a great revenue, a large substance,
Wherein you would endow and state my daughter.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarell, i. 1.

3. To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to state an opinion; to state the particulars of a case.

1 pretended not fully to state, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text.
Atterbury.

4. In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute.—**Account stated**. See *account*.—**Case stated**. See *case agreed*, under *case*.—**To state it**, to keep state. See *state, n.*

Wolsey began to state it at York as high as ever.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. ii. 4. (Davies.)

=**Syn. 3.** *Speak*, *tell*, etc. (see *say*), specify, set forth.

state (stāt), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately*.] **Stately**. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

statecraft (stāt'krāft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

stated (stāt'ed), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

It was his manner to use stated hours and places for exercises of devotion.
Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

The stated and unquestionable fee of his office.
Addison.

Stated clerk, the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk*. The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

statedly (stāt'ed-ly), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Diet.*

stateful (stāt'fūl), *a.* [*< state + -ful*.] Full of state; stately.

A stateful silence in his presence
Marshall and Webster, Malcolm, l. 6.

statehood (stāt'hūd), *n.* [*< state + -hood*.] The condition or status of a state.

state-house (stāt'hous), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

stateless (stāt'less), *a.* [*< state + -less*.] Without state or pomp.

stately (stāt'li-ly), *adv.* In a stately manner. Sir H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, l. v. 9. [Rare.]

stateliness (stāt'li-ness), *a.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

stately (stāt'li), *a.* [*< ME. statly, estallich = MD. statlich, D. statlich = MLG. statlich, statlich = Dan. statelig, statelig; appar. confused in MLG. with MHG. *statlich, G. statlich, statly, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. Olti. statliche, statlich, properly (< stat, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. stad, place; see stad), MHG. statliche, statlich, properly (< stat, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. stad, place; see stad), G. statlich, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as state + -ly.*] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated; applied to persons or to things.

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other stately trees casting a shade
Balegh, Hist. World.

The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful stately and reserved.

Swift, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

=**Syn.** *August*, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

stately (stāt'li), *adv.* [*< stately, a.*] In a stately manner.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep.
Milton, P. L., v. 201.

statement (stāt'ment), *n.* [*< state + -ment*.]

1. The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—**2.** That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal statement; a written statement; a bank statement; a doctrinal statement.—**Calculus of equivalent statements**. See *calculus*.

state-monger (stāt'mung'gēr), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Diet.*

stater¹ (stā'tēr), *n.* [*< state + -er*.] One who states.

stater² (stā'tēr), *n.* [*< L. stater, < Gr. στέρη, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < ιεράνα, mid. and pass. ιεράνα, stand.*] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmæ of Attic standard, or about 132.5 grains, and in value to twenty drachmæ. There were also in various states staters of Buboie and Eginetan standards. The oldest stater, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Croesus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum*. At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater*. This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

state-room (stāt'rūm), *n.* **1.** A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house.—**2.** In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy).—**3.** A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3.—**4.** A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

states-general (stāts'jen'e-rāl), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.*; pl. *statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand*; as *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *man*.] **1.** A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

It is a weakness which attends high and low: the statesman who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough.
South.

The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . Statesmen of a more judicious precedence look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
Burke, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

2. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

The old statesmen or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Robert Elsmere, l. ii.

=**Syn. 1.** See *politician*.

statesmanlike (stāts'man-lik), *a.* [*< statesman + like*.] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a statesmanlike measure.

statesmanly (stāts'man-ly), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey*.

statesmanship (stāts'man-ship), *n.* [*< statesman + -ship*.] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

The petty craft so often mistaken for statesmanship by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

state-socialism (stāt'sō'shal-izm), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

state-socialist (stāt'sō'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

stateswoman (stāts'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *stateswomen* (-wum'en). [*< state's*, poss. of *state*, + *woman*.] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

stateswoman

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great stateswoman!
B. Jonson.

stathe (státh), *n.* [Also *staithe*, *staithe*; early mod. E. also *stath*, *steyth*; < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stöðh*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead*.] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

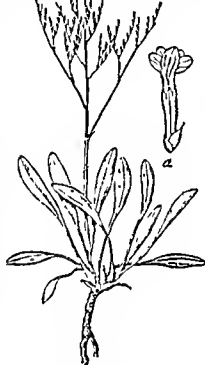
stathmograph (stath'mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *σταθμός*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter. E. H. Knight.

static (stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάω*, mid. and pass. *στάσθαι*, stand: see *stasis*, stand.] 1. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical*.—*Static ataxia*, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—*Static gangrene*, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—*Static refraction*. See *refraction*.

statical (stat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάω*, mid. and pass. *στάσθαι*, stand: see *stasis*, stand.] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.—*Statical electricity*. See *electricity*.—*Statical induction*. See *induction*.—*Statical manometer*. See *manometer*.

statically (stat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to *statics*.

Statice (stat'is-ē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *στατική*, an astringent herb, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] A genus of



Flowering Plant of *Statice Limonium*, var. *Caroliniana*.
a, the flower with its bracts

gamopetalous plants, of the order *Plumbaginaceae*, type of the tribe *Staticeae*. It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, inflorescence commonly cymose and composed of one-sided spikes, stamens but slightly united to the petals, and styles distinct to the anthers of the ovary, with capitate, oblong, or linear stigmas. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the Old World, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials; a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pediceled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender*. The common European *S. Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the red beken of the old apothecaries. Its American variety, *Caroliniana*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is also known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *S. latifolia* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *S. inaequalis* as a nervine in Morocco under the name of *safrila*. Other species also form valued remedies, as *S. brasiliensis*, the guaycura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *S. latifolia*, and *S. arborescens*, a shrub from the Canaries. In Afghanistan, where several species grow in desert regions, they form a source of fuel.

Staticeae (stā-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Statice* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Plumbaginaceae*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbageae*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 5 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly caulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of the Mediterranean region.

statics (stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see *-ics*). Cf. *F. statique*, < Gr. *στατική*, the art of weighing, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—Chemical, graphical, social statics. See the adjectives.

station (stā'shon), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station*, *stacion*, *estagon*, *estachon*, *estaisun*, etc., F.

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station = Sp. *estacion* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio(n)-*, a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *starr*, stand: see *state*, *stand*.] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Her motion and her station are as one.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 22.

Man's life is a progress, and not a station.

Emerson, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;

A station like the herald Mercury,

New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 68.

Specifically—(a) In *med.*, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (b) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high station.

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat station; an observing-station; the station of a sentinel; the several stations of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

If that service ye now do want,

What station will ye be?

Blanchefleur and Jelfyflorie (Child's Ballads, IV. 297).

One of our companions took his station as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque.

O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police*.—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the station to dinner. Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

The little hills done by the rich bunnies, the small and great pecuniary relations between the station and the bazaar.

H. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 194.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different stations, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.

Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surr.*: (a) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (b) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia.]—9. A regular stopping-place. (a) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (b) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(c) The religious procession to and from the service of devotion at these places. (d) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the naves of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (e) In the *early church*, the place appointed to church for each class of worshippers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (f) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (a) In the *early church*, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (b) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (c) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station, in a human figure.

Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

They in France of the best rank and station.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 73.

stationer

He never courted men in station.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Content may dwell in all stations.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Given as a tonic, but not worthy an official station.

Dunghison, Med. Diet.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, hob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—False station, in *surr.* See *false*.—Life-saving station, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—Military station, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—Naval station, a safe and commodious shelter or harbor for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dockyard and everything requisite for the repair of ships.—Outside station. See *outside*, = *Syn. 9 (f)*. See *depot*.

station (stā'shon), *v. t.* [Gr. *στασιον*, *n.*] To assign a station or position to: as, to station troops on the right or left of an army; to station a sentinel on a rampart; to station one's self at a door.

Not less one place he caught

Thro' open doors of Ida station'd there

Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

stational (stā'shon-al), *a.* [L. *stationalis*, standing still, fixed, < *statio(n)-*, a standing still, a post: see *station*.] Of or pertaining to a station.

stationariness (stā'shon-ā-ri-ness), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the stationariness of the barometer; the stationariness of rents. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iii.

stationary (stā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio(n)-*, a post, station: see *station*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a stationary temperature.

The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary.

Macaulay, Bacon.

Stationary air, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact**, diseases, engine. See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clausius*.—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

II. *n.*; pl. *stationaries* (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

The stationaries are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xx.

Then they are stationaries in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call eclipticks.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the stationaries.

Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

station-bill (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

station-calendar (stā'shon-kal'en-dār), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator.

stationer (stā'shon-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stacyoner*; < ME. *stacyonier*, < ML. *stationarius*, *stationarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio(n)-*, a station, stall: see *station*.] 1. A bookseller.

Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary stationers in English.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 23.

Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated stationers; they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.

J. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 492.

2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the guild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book is kept for the registration of copyrights.—**Stationers' rule**. See *rule*.—**Walking, running, or flying stationer**, a hawk-er of ballads, chap-books, pamphlets, and other kinds of cheap popular literature. Compare *running patterer*, under *patterer*. *Tatler*, No. 4.

stationery (stā'shōn-ēr-i), *n.* and *a.* [*cf.* *stationer* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] 1. *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink.—**Stationery office**, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing-materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Temp. Dict.*

II. *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials; as, *stationery goods*.

station-house (stā'shōn-hōus), *n.* 1. A police-station.—2. The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century*, XXXV, 89.

station-indicator (stā'shōn-in'di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railway: (a) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (b) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

station-master (stā'shōn-mās'tēr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

station-meter (stā'shōn-mē'tēr), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments as water-line, pressure, and overflow gauges, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight*.

station-pointer (stā'shōn-pōin'ter), *n.* In *surr.*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

station-pole, **station-staff** (stā'shōn-pōl, -stāf), *n.* In *surr.*, same as *levelling-staff*, 1.

statism (stā'tiz-m), *n.* [*cf.* *state* + *-ism*.] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [*Rare*.]

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme and call our religion *statism*.

South. Sermons, 1, iv.

statist (stā'tist), *n.* [= *G.* *statist* = *Sw.* *statist*, a statesman, politician, = *Sp.* *estadista*, a statesman, politician, also a statistician, = *It.* *statista*, a statesman; as *state* (*L.* *status*) + *-ist*.] 1. A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

Next to your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II, 1.

2. A statistician.

The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds. The general man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly.

Lowell, *Sonnets*.

statistic (stā-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [1. *a.* = *F.* *statistique* = *Sp.* *estadística* = *Pg.* *estadística* = *It.* *statistica* (cf. *G.* *statistik*) = *Sw.* *statistik*, lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist* + *-ic*. II. *a.* = *F.* *statistique* = *Sp.* *estadística* = *Pg.* *estadística* = *It.* *statistica*, statistics, = *G.* *statistik*, political science, statistics, = *Sw.* *statistik*, statistics; from the adj.] I. *a.* Statistical.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *statistic*.—2. A statistical statement.—3. A statistician.

Hendley said you were the best *statist* in Europe.

Southey, *Post*, in *Robinson's Memoir of Taylor of Norwich*, II, 408.

statistical (stā-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [*cf.* *statistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters; as, *statistical tables*; *statistical information*. **Primary statistical number**, the number of a class as obtained by direct counting.—**Statistical inference**. See *inference*.—**Statistical method**, a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism pursue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Statistical ratio**, the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things. Thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio*, as is the average duration of life.

statistically (stā-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

statistician (stat-is'tish-i-an), *n.* [= *F.* *statisticien*; as *statistic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

statistics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *statistic* (see *-ics*).] 1. A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics*; so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

The word *statistics*, as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.

Monthly Rev., 1796, App., p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI, 401).

2. The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics**. See *bureau*.

—**Vital statistics**, a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc. **statistology** (stā-tis-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Irreg.* *cf.* *statist* (ies) + *G.* *-logia*, *cf.* *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (stā'tiv), *a.* [= *OF.* *statif*, *cf.* *L.* *stativus*, standing still, *cf.* *stare*, stand; see *state*.]

1. Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—2. In *Heb. gram.*, indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action; said of certain verbs.

statize (stā'tiz), *v. t.* [*state* + *-ize*. *cf.* *statist*.] To meddle in state affairs. *Darwin*.

Secular mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* results.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II, 108.

statlicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *statlich*.

statoblast (stāt'ō-blast), *n.* [*cf.* *G.* *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.]

One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phycothomomorphous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These buds of new individuals are reproduced asexually by internal gemmulation or fission in the funicular or central part of the polyzoan, on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or cytokinesis, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs, and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter buds*. See *entry* under *Planorbella*.

statoblastic (stāt'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*cf.* *statoblast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts; as, *statoblastic capsules*; *statoblastic reproduction*.—2. Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts; as, a *statoblastic polyzoan*.

statocracy (stāt'ōk'rā-si), *n.* [*cf.* *state* + *-ocracy*, after *aristocracy*, etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

statoscope (stāt'ō-skōp), *a.* [*cf.* *G.* *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *σκοπία*, view.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive manometer diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connected on the inside with a lever or levered arm of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index needle shows variations of pressure as small as 0.1 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters, for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

statosphere (stāt'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*cf.* *G.* *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σφαίρα*, a globe.] The globe, chthonous, spheriferous envelop of the protoplasm of the water or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. J. Ryder*.

statospore (stāt'ō-spōr), *n.* [*N.L.*, *cf.* *G.* *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σπορά*, sowed; see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a motionless or resting spore; a hypospore.

statuat (stāt'ū-ē), *n.* [*cf.* *L.* *statua*, an image, a statue; see *statim*.] A statue.

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*,
Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell.

Shak., *J. C.*, III, 2, 192.

Behold the *Statuas* which wise Vespasian placed
Under the altar of Olympian Jove:
And gave to them an artificial life.

Deamont, *Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*.

statuary (stat'ū-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *statuaire* = *Sp.* *estatuario* = *It.* *statuario*, *cf.* *L.* *statuarius*, of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria*, see *ars*, the statuary art), *cf.* *statua*, a statue; see *statue*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

What connoisseurs call *statuary* grace, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 2.

Statuary marble, fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monuments, busts, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). 1. One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

Statuaries could

By the foot of Heracles set down punctually
His whole dimensions.

Massinger, *Emperor of the East*, II, 1.

Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the *statuary*. *Temnyson*, *Experiments*, Boudicca.

2. The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.

Sir W. Temple, *Ancient and Modern Learning*.

3. Statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* [*ME.* *statue*, *cf.* *OF.* *statue*, *F.* *statue* = *Sp.* *estatua* = *It.* *statua*, *cf.* *L.* *statua*, an image set up, a statue, pillar, *cf.* *statuere*, set up; see *statute*.] 1. A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

This proude King let make a *statue* of golde
Sixty enyles long. *Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, I, 160.

Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues*, which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 306.

2. A picture.

The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe
So ethyneth in his whyte banner large
That alle the feedes glitren up and down.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I, 117.

Sir John, Your nieces, are they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues*.

Lyde, *There they hang*. *Massinger*, *City Madam*, v, 3.

Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue**. See *plinth*.

statue (stat'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statuall*, ppr. *statuall*. [*cf.* *statue*, *n.*] To plure as a statue; form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth.

Palham, *Resolves*, I, 36.

statued (stāt'ūd), *a.* [*cf.* *statue* + *-ed*.] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

Lying in sable robes the *statued* hall.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, *Eden of Federico*.

Sometimes he encountered an imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.

Disraeli, *Lothair*, ix.

statue-dress (stat'ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.*, a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

statuesque (stat'ū-esk'), *a.* [*cf.* *statue* + *-esque*.] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house.

De Quincey, *English Opium-Eater*.

statuesquely (stat'ū-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Laurel*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 97.

statuesqueness (stat'ū-esk'nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy*, No. 404, p. 141.

statuette (stat'ū-et'), *n.* [*F.* dim. of *statue*, a statue; see *statue*.] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes*.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 307.

statuize (stat'ū-iz), *v. t.* [*cf.* *statue* + *-ize*.] To commemorate by a statue. [*Rare*.]

James II. did also *statuize* himself in copper.

Misson, *Travels in Eng.*, p. 309. (*Davies*.)

statuminatē (stā-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [*cf.* *L.* *statuminatus*, pp. of *statuminare*, prop up, support,

< statumen (-min-), a prop, stay, < statuere, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

I will statuminate and under-prop thee.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

stature (stat'ūr), *n.* [*< ME. stature, < OF. (and F.) stature = Sp. Pg. estatura = It. statura, < L. statura, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < statuere, cause to stand, set up: see statute.*] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

The Lond of Pigmaus, where that the folk ben of litylle Stature that ben but 3 Span long.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 211.

Unto stature this damsel was grown.

Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

2†. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

And then before her [Diana's] stature straight he told
Devoutly all his whole petition there.

Mir. for Mags., I. 29.

In the second house there is the stature of a man of silver.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 236.

statured (stat'ūrd), *a.* [*< stature + -ed*.] 1†.

Of the height or stature of.

Were thy dimension but a stride,
Nay, wert thou statur'd but a span,
She'll make thee Mimas. Quarles, Emblems, II. 6.

2. Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—3†. Conditioned; circumstanced.

They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poetical parts, living in the same time, and statur'd alike in their estates. Fuller, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

status (stā'tus), *n.* [*< L. status, standing, position, attitude, state: see state.*] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—

2. Position of affairs.—3. In law, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—*Status quo*, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

statutable (stat'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [*< statute + -able.*]

1. Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a statutable punishment.—2. Allowed by the rules; standard.

I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the statutable measure of that club. Addison, Spectator, No. 103.

statutably (stat'ū-tā-blī), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

statute (stat'ūt), *n.* [*< ME. statut, < OF. statut, estatut, statu, F. statut = Pr. statut = Sp. Pg. estatuto = It. statuta, statuto = D. statut = G. Sw. Dan. statút, < LL. statutum, a statute, prop. neut. of L. status, pp. of statuere, set up, establish: see stand.*] 1. An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act, article, bill, by-law, charter, code, decree, edict, law, ordinance, petition, provision*.

Ac whiles Hunger was her maister there wolde none of hem chydre,
Ne stryue ageines his statut so sterneliche he lokede.

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 321.

The statutes of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 8.
Girded with frumps and curtail gibes, by one who makes sentences by the Statute, as if all above three inches long were confiscated. Milton, Apology for Smectymnhus.

What are called in England constitutional statutes, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 237.

2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the

statutes of a university.—3. In foreign and civil law, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. Burritt; Worcester.—4. A statute-fair. [Prov. Eng.]—

Bloody statute, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See the *Six Articles*, under *article*.—*Declaratory statute*. See *declaratory*.—*Directory statute*. See *directory*.—*Enabling statute*, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—*Enlarging statute*, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—*Equity of a statute*. See *equity*.—*Estate by statute*, more fully *estate by statute merchant*, or *estate by statute staple*, in Eng. law, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—*General statute*, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—*Local statute*. See *local legislation*, under *local*.—*Mandatory statute*. See *mandatory*.—*Penal statutes*. See *penal*.—*Private statutes*. (a) See *private acts*, under *private*. (b) Same as *special statute*.—*Public statutes*. See *public acts*, under *public*.—*Remedial statutes*, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficial, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—*Retroactive statute*. See *retroactive*.—*Special or private statute*, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—*Statute against benevolences*, an English statute of 1483-4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called benevolences, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—*Statute cap*. See *cap*.—*Statute de Donis*, more fully *Statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, II. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—*Statute labor*. See *labor*.—*Statute lace*. See *lace*.—*Statute law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to common law. See *law*.—*Statute merchant*, in law, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, in which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

A certain blinde retaylor, called the Dhrill, used to lend money vpon pawns or anle thing, and would let one for a need have a thousand poundes vpon a statute-merchant of his soule. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

Statute of bread and ale. See *bread*.—*Statute of charitable uses*, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—*Statute of Circumspecte Agatis*, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.), in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a person for tithes, mortuaries, pensions, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—*Statute of false pretenses*, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—*Statute of fraudulent conveyances*, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (a) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), enacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (b) An English statute of 1555 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—*Statute of Gloucester*, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—*Statute of laborers*, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—*Statute of Lincoln*, an English statute of 1315-16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—*Statute of Marlborough* (Marleberge, Marlebridge), an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts inter vivos.—*Statute of merchants* (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (a) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (b) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—*Statute of Merton*. Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—*Statute of military tenures*. See *military*.—*Statute of monopolies*. Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—*Statute of Northampton*, an English statute of 1328 (6 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—*Statute of Quia Emptores*, an English statute of 1289 (1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had

evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or feoffments of land in fee simple the feoffee should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—*Statute of Rageman*, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—*Statute of Rutland, Ruddlan, or Rothlan*, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—*Statute of sheriffs*. Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—*Statute of Stamford*, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 28 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—*Statute of Winchester or Winton*, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—*Statute of York*, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—*Statutes of livery*, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392-3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396-7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partisans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—*Statutes of Westminster*, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—*Statute staple*, in law, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty statutes staple.

Middleton, Family of Love, I. 3.

The Great Statute, an English code of customs law of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 4.) imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeoffail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of praemunire*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the statute.) = *SYN. I. Enactment, Ordinance, etc. See law*.

statute† (stat'ūt), *v. t.* [*< statute, n.*] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

The king hath ordeined and statuted that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 186.

statute-book (stat'ūt-būk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

statute-fair (stat'ūt-fär), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop* 3, 4.

statute-roll (stat'ūt-röl), *n.* 1. A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—2. A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

His [Edward IV.'s] statute-roll contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

statutory (stat'ū-tō-rī), *a.* [*< statute + -ory.*] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a statutory provision or remedy; statutory fines.

The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of statutory affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

The reduction of the number of public-houses to a statutory minimum.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular statutory duties were imposed.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 429.

Statutory foreclosure. See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian**. See *guardian*. 2.—**Statutory law**. Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

statuolence (stā-tū'vō-lens), *n.* [*< statuolen(t) + -ce.*] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-rememberization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. W. B. Falmestock. [Recent.]

statuolent (stā-tū'vō-lent), *a.* [*< L. status, a state or condition, + volen(-t-), pp. of velle, will.*] Inducing statuolence; affected by statuolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

statuolic (stat'ū-vol'ik), *a.* [*< statuolent + -ic.*] Pertaining in any way to statuolence: as, the statuolic state; a statuolic process. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to change tack; go about; be in stays, ns n ship.

stay² (stā), *n.* [*< ME. *staye, < OF. estai, estaye, f., F. éai, m., a prop, stay, < MD. staeie, later stacy, a prop, stay, also a contracted form of stæde, stæde, a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. stede, stede, a place, = AS. stede, E. stead, a place: see stead, and cf. stathic.* The word *stay¹* has been confused to some extent with *stay²*. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay²*, *v.*] 1. A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat [of Solomon's throne], and two lions stood beside the *stays*. 1 Ki. x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world? Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 3.

Specifically—(a) In building, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (b) In steam-engines: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a tube-stay; a water-space stay. (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (c) In mining, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (d) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (e) In anat. and zool., technically, a prop or support: as, the bony stay of the operculum of a mail-checked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the preoperculum in the mail-checked fishes. See *Cottoiden, Scleroparizæ*. 2. *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall, Satires.*) *Stays* were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *staylace, staymaker*. See *corset*, 3.

They could not ken her middle so jimp, . . . The stays o' gowd were so well laced. The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

3*f.* A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a clasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave*.

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best stay of gold, and a gold cup and cover. Test. Vetust., p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

4. That which holds or restrains; obstacle; check; hindrance; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great stay and bridle unto them that are ill disposed. Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay*.

They make many *stays* by the way. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any stay, if the book were not false. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many stays. Long demurs breed new delays. Southwell, Loss in Delay.

6*f.* A standstill; a state of rest; entire cessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay*.

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come—but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand at a stay. Bacon, Boldness (ed. 1857).

7. A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what stay is there in human state? Dryden.

8. Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time; sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your stay with him may not be long. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 256.

9*f.* A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. Sir P. Sidney. (Imp. Dict.)—10. State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Among the Utopians, where all things be sett in a good order, and the common wealth in a good *staye*, it very seldom chaunceth that they chuse a newe plotte to buyld an house vpon. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay [in eodem statu (Sarm. dirge)]. Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one stay. Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

11*f.* Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent stay he long deferr'd The rough contention. Philips, Blenheim, l. 276.

Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Stay** of proceedings, in law, a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismissal of the action. =Syn. 1. See *stay¹*.—5. *Pause*, etc. See *stop*.

stay² (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid*, pp. *staying*. [*< ME. *stagen, steyen* (pp. *staid*), *< OF. estayer, F. élayer, prop, stay, < estaye, a prop, stay: see stay², n.* By some derived *< OF. estier, ester, estrer, F. étre*, be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historical grounds untenable. There is a connection felt between *stay* and *stand*; it is, however, very remote.] 1. *trans.* 1. To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart. Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 442.

2. To stop. (a) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder. Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 83.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy. Donne, Letters, xlix.

This business *staid* me in London almost a week. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

(b) To restrain; withhold; check; stop.

If I can hereby *provoke* the good or *stave* the ill, I shall think my writing herein well employed. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully, Or *stay* your deathful hand? Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock, Hurled by primeval earthquake shock. Scott, L. of the L., iii. 20.

(c) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*

The sentence till another day. Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(d) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some syllabic *stayed* the ears a great while, and others slid away so quickly, as if they had not been pronounced. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

3. To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms, Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes. Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course. Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

4. To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper. Walpole, Letters, II. 369.

To *stay* the stomach, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal, And *stay* your stomach, lest you faint with fasting. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 242.

2. To stop. (a) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Stay, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

(b) To come to an end; cease.

An't please your grace, here my commission *stays*. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 76.

(c) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for bail, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay*. Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 2.

(d) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 50.

3. To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [Colloq.]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro. Daily Telegraph, Sept. 14, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

4. To remain; especially, to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. Howell, Letters, l. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court, And liv'd wth mirth and glee. Young Akia (Child's Ballads, I. 183).

5. To wait; rest in patience or in expectation.

stay-rod

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can. Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it: for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it. when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

6. To wait as an attendant; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon*.

I have a servant comes with me along, That *stays* upon me. Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 47.

To *stay* put, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [Colloq.] =Syn. 4. To rest, lodge, delay.

stay-at-home (stā'at-hōm'), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father; "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know." Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

stay-bar (stā'bār), *n.* 1. In arch., a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a tracery window. See *saddle-bar*.—2. Same as *stay-rod*, 2.

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay-bar*. Rankine, Steam Engine, § 66.

stay-bolt (stā'bōlt), *n.* In mach., a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

staybusk (stā'busk), *n.* See *busk*, 4. 2.

stay-chain (stā'chān), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the chains by which the ends of the double-tree are attached to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the double-tree.

staycord (stā'kōrd), *n.* Same as *staylace*.

stayed, **stayedly**, **stayedness**. Old spellings of *staid*, *staidly*, *staidness*.

stay-end (stā'end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle.—**Stay-end tie**, in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

stayer (stā'ēr), *n.* [*< stay² + -er*.] 1. One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a backer.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do call the *Stayer* Both of this city and this empire. B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which stops or restrains.—3. One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home.—4. One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of contest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [Colloq.]

stay-foot (stā'fūt), *n.* In shoe-manuf., a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

stay-gage (stā'gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device screwed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

stay-hole (stā'hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

stay-hook (stā'hūk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. Fairholt.

staylace (stā'lās), *n.* [*< stay² + lace*.] A lace used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

stayless (stā'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *staillesse*; *< stay² + -less*.] 1. Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [Rare.]

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd, With *staillesse* steppes, each one his life to shield. Mir. for Mags., p. 187.

2. Unsupported by stays or corsets.

stay-light (stā'lit), *n.* Same as *riding-light*.

staymaker (stā'mā'kēr), *n.* [*< stay² + maker*.] A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*. J. Spence, Crito.

stay-pile (stā'pil), *n.* A pile connected or anchored by land-ties with the main piles in the face of piled work. See *cut* under *piledwork*.

stay-plow (stā'plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow*.

stay-rod (stā'rod), *n.* 1. In steam-engines: (a) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (b) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (c) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine.—2. A tie-rod in a build-

stay-rod

ing, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

staysail (stā'sal or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*¹, 1.

stay-tackle (stā'tak'1), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

stay-wedge (stā'wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position. S. T. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Servic* or *Servosauctor Theologicus Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

stead (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted*, *stid*, *stod*, *stede*, *stude*; < (a) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *stad*, *stid*, *steth*, *steth* = MD. *stede*, *stad*, D. *stede*, *stet* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. *stāt*, G. *stāt* = Icel. *staða* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *stad* = Goth. *stath*, place; (b) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede*, *stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stadt* = Sw. *stād* (< D. or G. *stat*), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (c) cf. MD. *stade*, *stade*, fil time, opportunity; = OHG. *stata*, f. MHG. *stāt* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu staten*), fit place or time; (d) AS. *stath* = Icel. *stáð*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stath*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. MEH. *stān*, *stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand*, *stare*. Cf. *bestead*, *farmstead*, *roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio*(-n), a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. *στάσις*, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede*, *in stide*, *an stide*, or *in the stide*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instad*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid*, *stide*.]

1. A place; place in general.

I leue the sayng and eyte stede to hym
Hampole, *Pruse Treatises* (L. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly sted ther by
May best in hit conserved be
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 741.

My therefore, by this fearful sted anon
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, iv, 42.

The souldier may not move from watchful sted
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, i, 11.

2. Place or room which another had or might have; preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned in his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem byngette a branne he of the Bayes
or of Olyve, in here bekes, in stede of Offryng
Mandeville *Travels*, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child in her sted
Tennyson, *Lady Clare*.

3. Space of time; while; moment.
Rest a little *stead*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI, vii, 40.

4. The frame on which a bed is laid; now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.
But in the gloomy count was laid a bed
Stuffed with black plumes, and on an ebony sted.
Dryden, *Tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, x, 203.

5. A standing.—6. Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.
She was my solas, my joy in evyl stede,
My plesour, my comfort, my delite to
Row, *of Parthenay* (L. E. T. S.), l. 286.

He staggered to and fro in doubtful sted
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V, xii, 23.

7. Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead*, *to do stead* (to render service).
Here our dogs portage stood vs in good sted, for we had
nothing els. Quoted in *John Smith's Works*, l. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived
when an adroit diplomacy might stand him in stead
Molloy, *Dutch Republic*, l. 203.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his (Thiers's)
egotism and almost gasconading temperance stand him
in stead in the trying circumstances of his negotiations
with the powers, and with Prince Bismarck—but this is
not really to his discredit.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII, 503.

Stead off, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Thurn-
vall), p. 48.—To do stead, to do service, help. *Middle
English*, l. 611. [Rare.]—To stand in stead. See *stead*.

Stead occurs as the second element in many topographical
names, as *Hampstead*, *Winstead*.

stead (stēd), *r.* [ME. *steden* (pp. *steded*, *stedd*,
sted, *stad*) = Icel. *stedi*, *stedi*, place (pp. *staddir*,
placed in a specified position, circumstanced,
etc.); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To place;
put; set.

Lord God! that all goodo has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goodo and evyll,
That made for man both mone and soune,
And stede yone sterne to stando stone stille.
York Plays, p. 127.

2. To place or put in a position of danger,
difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.
The bargoyne I made thine,
That rewes me now full sare
So am I straytely sted. York Plays, p. 103.

O father, we are cruelly sted between God's laws and
man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xix.

3. With *up*: to replace; fill.
We shall advise this wronged maid to stand up your ap-
pointment, go in your place. Shak., *M. for M.*, III, i, 260.

4. To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of ser-
vice, advantage, or use to.
We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly
to stand you. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my
accomplishments and my money, dead me nothing: but
as much soul as I have kills. Emerson, *The Over-Soul*.

II. *trans.* To stop; stay.
I shall not stand
Till I have them there led.
Tennyson, *Mysteries*, v, 6.

steadablet (sted'q-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + *-ablet*.]
Serviceable.
I have encountered and supplied him with men, money,
friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I
could be steadable for the improvement of his good.
Uryahart, *Tr. of Bohemia*, l. 28. (Davies.)

steadfast, **stedfast** (sted'fäst), *a.* [ME. *stede-
fast*, *stede*, *stede*, *stede*, *stede*, *stede*, < AS. *stede*,
firm, in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfast* = Dan. *stadfast*,
confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, stand, + *fast*, fast.] 1. Firm; firmly fixed or
established in place or position.
"Yes, yes," quoth he, "this is the case,
Your lee is ever stedfast in all place."
Gervaise (L. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeing streams last long, on the many a day;
But on more stedfast things Time makes the strongest
prey. Dryden, *Poliothion*, II, 118.

2. Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant;
resolute.
Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And stedfast truth requite him out of all.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, viii, 1.

Stedfast in the faith. 1 Pet. v, 9.
Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils,
his brethren stood by him with stedfast loyalty.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

3. Steady; unwavering; uncentered.
He looked fast on to him in stede fast wise,
And thought away his some that he should be.
Gervaise (L. E. T. S.), l. 411.

The homely village comes to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a stedfast eye
Receives the scroll without a yes or no.
Shak., *Locrine*, l. 1330.

= Syn. 2. Steady, stable, unshakable.
steadfastly, stedfastly (sted'fäst-ly), *adv.* [*<* ME. *stede*,
firmly, resolutely. (a) Steadily; firmly; con-
stantly, resolutely.

Heard in stede him [John] the name of Neptune and
Enride, in whom his father came that virtue, to walk
stedfastly upon the sea as the land.
Herrick, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 177.

(b) Steadily; steadily. Intently.
Look on me stedfastly, and whatsoever I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
Petrarch, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv, 2.

(c) Assuredly; certainly.
Your woful mouder wende stedfastly
That cruel lumbes of som foul vermyne
Huide elen you Chaucer, *Clark's Tale*, l. 1033.

steadfastness, **stedfastness** (sted'fäst-ness), *n.*
[< ME. *stede*, firmness, < *stede*, firm, < *stede*,
firm; < *stede* + *-ness*.] 1. Firmness;
strength.
Byd softe as the maye [marrow] is, that is alwey hid
in the frendly widow, and that is defendid fro widow
by the stedfastness of wof.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, III, prose 11.

2. Stability and firmness; fixity in place
or position.
Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's stedfastness.
William Morris, *Cuddly Paradise*, l. 173.

3. Stability of mind or purpose; resolution;
constancy; faithfulness; endurance.
What could a study husband more desyre
To prove his wof and his stedfastness?
Chaucer, *Clark's Tale*, l. 1033.

steadier (sted'ī-er), *n.* One who or that which
steadies; as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

steadily (sted'ī-ly), *adv.* In a steady manner;
firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without

wavering or flinching; without intermission,
doubtful, or irregularity; uniformly.

steadiness (sted'ī-ness), *n.* Steady character,
quality, or condition. (a) Firmness in position; sta-
bility; as, the steadiness of a rock. (b) Freedom from
tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked
with great steadiness; freedom from jolting, rolling,
pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the steadiness
of the great ocean steamers. (c) Freedom from irregularity
of any kind; uniformity: as, prices increased with great
steadiness. (d) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy;
resolution: as, steadiness in the pursuit of an object. (e)
Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

steading (sted'ing), *n.* [*<* *stead* + *-ing*.] A
farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables,
cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead.
[North. Eng. and Scotch.]

steady (sted'ī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also
stedy, *steddy*; < ME. *stede*, *stedi*, *stidig*, < AS.
stæðlig (also **stæðig*, **stædig*, Lye) (= Icel.
stæðlig = Sw. *stædig*, *stædig*, steady, stable, <
stæð, stand, bank: see *stath*. Cf. MD. *stedigh*
= OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stete*, *stetee*(g), G. *stetig*,
stetig, continual, < *stati*, etc., a place: see *stead*,
to which *steady* is now referred.] I. *a.* 1.
Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his steady spear.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, xi, 16.

And how the dull Earl's prop-less massive Hall
Stands stedy still, lost in the midst of all.
Sylvester, *Tr. of Du Barlas's Weeks*, l. 7.

2. Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute; as,
a steady stroke; a steady purpose.
All the foot now disembark'd, and got together in some
order on firm ground, with a more stedy charge put the
Britains to flight. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

With steady step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
Byron, *Two Travellers*.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep'
or 'hold steady': (a) *Steady*, an order to the helmsman to
keep the ship straight on her course. (b) *In hunting*, an
order to a dog to be wary and careful.

3. Free from irregularity or unevenness, or
from tendency to irregular motion; regular;
constant; undeviating; uniform: as, steady mo-
tion; a steady light; a steady course; a steady
breeze; a steady gait.—4. Constant in mind,
purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or
wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to re-
linquish a purpose; as, to be steady in the pur-
suit of an object; steady conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding steady. Locke.

To keep us steady in our conduct, he hath fortified us
with natural laws and principles, which are preventive
of many aberrations. Kant, *Mem. of Crit.*, l. x.

Hence—5. Sober; industrious; persevering;
as, a steady workman.—Steady motion, a motion of
a kind such that the velocity at each point remains con-
stant in magnitude and direction.—Steady plan. See
plan.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, some device for steady-
ing or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in
button-mach., a hand-support for a button-blank, upon
which, used in conjunction with another implement called
a *prick*, the blank is held between the aligned rotating spin-
dles carrying entire for slapping it into the required form.

2. In *stave-cutting*, a support for blocking up
a stave to be dressed, cut, or broken.—3.
Same as *staid*.

steady (sted'ī), *r.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr.
steadying. [*<* *stedy*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make
steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering,
swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or
keep firm: as, to steady the hand.

Thus steadied, if [the house-martin] works and plasters
the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. Selborne*, To D. Harrington, xvi.

Hence—2. To make regular and persevering
in character and conduct: as, trouble and dis-
appointment had steadied him.

II. *intrans.* To become steady; regain or
maintain an upright or stable position or con-
dition; move steadily.
She steadies with upright keel!
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, II.

steady (sted'ī), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.
Joh. 3:11, Steth cor ejus sicut leus: His heart stood
as a steady. By. Jewell, *Works*, l. 523. (Davies.)

steady-going (sted'ī-gō'ing), *a.* Of steady
habits; consistently uniform and regular in
action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and
consistent way: as, a steady-going fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too steadygoing
through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by
any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of
biography. Athenaeum, No. 2357, p. 546.

steady-rest (sted'ī-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

steak (stāk), *n.* [*<* ME. *steike*, *steyke*, < Icel.
steik, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *stek*, roast
meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stega*),
roast on a spit (cf. *stiknu*, to roast) or

scored). akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*, *stick*.] 1. A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, veal, or lamb, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

Steak of the she—charbonnée. *Patergale*, p. 275.

Four ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and stinks.
Swift, *Five Ladies at Sol's Hole*.

2f. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the steaks of velvet?
Middleton, *Phenix*, l. 5.

Hamburg steak, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., forced into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan.—Porter-house steak. See *porter-house*.—Round steak, a steak from the round.—Rump steak. See *rump steak*.—Tenderloin steak. See *tenderloin*.

steak-crusher (stāk'krush'er), *n.* A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

steal (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing*. [*< ME. stēlan, stēlan* (pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen*, *stolen*, *stolen*), *< AS. stēlan* (pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen*), *< OS. stēlan* = *OPries. stēla* = *D. stelen* = *MLG. Lē. stēlan* = *OHG. stēlan*. *MHG. stēlan*, *G. stehlen* = *Icel. stela* = *Sw. stjåla* = *Dan. stjæle* = *Goth. stēlan*, *steal*. Connection with *Gr. στέλλω*, *στέλλω*, *deprive of*, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stēlan*, *steal*. For another word for 'steal', with *L.* and *Gr.* connections, see *lift*.] 1. *trans.*

1. To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as, to steal some one's purse; to steal cattle; to steal a child.

When Gri-andol sought he was on sleep, she and his fellow-ones came as softly as the night, and stole away his estate.
Merlin (L. F. T. S.), li. 425.

How then should we steal out of thy lord's house silver or gold?
Merlin (L. F. T. S.), li. 425.

2. To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his head, at dawning day,
With stole, I have have stolen my Aym away.
Prior, *Solomon*, li.

3f. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray Wad to steal you in, as I hope he will do
J. Richardson, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), li. 187.

All the spiders and drags that are brought to Meena are stolen from thence as contraband.
Hakluyt's Voyages, li. 223.

4. To take or assume without right.

Oh, that dew it should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
Shak., *Rich.* III., li. 2. 27.

5. To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to steal a kiss.

What sought these lovers then, by day, by night,
But stolen moments of disturbed delight?
Crabbe, *Works*, l. 18.

6. To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love stolen from mine eye?
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxi.

Thou first discovered some enchantment old
Whose spell have stolen my spirit as I slept.
Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, li. 1.

7. To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And then lo! Arthur, and seide to the kynge Ihan that
this marriage wode he have stole haddr an Meilla l-be.
Merlin (L. F. T. S.), li. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to
rally him upon a story I had heard of his intending to
steal a marriage without the privacy of us his intimate
friends and acquaintance.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 131.

8. To move furtively and slyly: as, she stole her hand into his.

The 'prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended
finger, and the porter by stealing out his tongue.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 351.

9. In base-bull, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to steal second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to steal to second base.—10. In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 353.—To steal a by. See *by*.—To steal a march, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage stealthily, or by address.—To steal over, to smuggle.

In the Flushing and Low Country's troublesome disorders, some few (by stealing over of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Archer's Eng. Garner, II. 69).
=Syn. 1. To fish, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n.*
II. *intrans.* 1. To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not steal. *Ex. xx. 15.*
2. To move stealthily or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to steal into the house at dusk; the fox stole away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me stolen that y manto to god me giide.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (L. F. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she stole away.
Sir P. Sidney.

He will steal himself into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries.
Shak., *All's Well*, li. 4. 98.

But what has made Sir Peter steal off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

Ever does natural beauty steal in like air, and envelop great actions.
Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 25.

steal (stēl), *v.* [*< steal*, *r.*] An act or a case of theft: as, an official steal: specifically, in base-ball, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a steal to third base. See *steal*, *r.* 1. fl.

steal (stēl), *n.* Same as *steal*.
stealer (stēl'er), *n.* [*< steal* + *-er*.] 1. One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-stealer.

The transgression is in the stealer.
Shak., *Much Ado*, li. 1. 223.

Specifically—2. In ship-building, the foremost or utmost plank in a strike, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake*.

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers*—that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
Thorp, *Naval Arch.*, § 133.

stealing (stē'ling), *n.* [*< steal*, *r.*] 1. The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called stealing as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, li. xviii. 10.

2. That which is stolen: stolen property; used chiefly in the plural: as, his stealings amounted to thousands of dollars.

stealingly (stē'ling-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. stēlendlic*; *< stealing*, ppr. + *-ly*.] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [*Rare*.]

stealing-strake (stē'ling-strāk), *n.* Same as *stealer*.

stealth (stēlth), *n.* [*< Early mod. E. also stēlth*; *< ME. stēlthe*, *stēlthe* (= *Icel. stēlth* = *Sw. stēlth*), *stealth*, with abstract formative *-th*, *< AS. stēlan*, *steal*: see *steal*. Another form, from the *Scand.*, is *slēnth*. The older noun was *stale*. (*f. health*, *bealth*, *wealth*, *weal*.) 1f. The act of stealing; theft.

If that Lieutens should have made it death for the Lacedæmonians to steal, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*. . . there should have been few Lacedæmonians then left. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

2f. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stēlths*, and pilferage severall.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. li. 16.

3. A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yet it were odd that wold assay hymself in any strange turnment by *stēlthe* unknown when they were displeased that they wold not be known till they hadde renoume of greiv p'p'esse. *Merlin* (L. F. T. S.), li. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do gonn by *stēlth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope, *Epi. to Satires*, l. 130.

4f. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *stēlth* into this wood.
Shak., *M. S. D.*, li. 2. 310.

stealthful (stēlth'fūl), *a.* [*< stealth* + *-ful*.] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's *Hymn to Hermes*, l. 369.

stealthfully (stēlth'fūl-ly), *adv.* By stealing; stealthily.

stealthfulness (stēlth'fūl-ness), *n.* Stealthiness.

stealthily (stēl'thi-ly), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

stealthiness (stēl'thi-ness), *n.* Stealthy character or action.

stealthy (stēl'thi), *a.* Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
Shak., *Macbeth*, li. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
O. W. Holmes, *A Family Record*.

steam (stēm), *n.* [*< ME. steem, stem*, *< AS. stēim*, vapor, smell, smoke, = *Fries. stoume* = *D. stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] 1. Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a steam of brimstone
Is here!
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 4.

2. Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by another gas already saturated with it. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 539.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .485. (*Regnault*.) It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville*.) In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C. and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 180° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

3. Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air.—4. Figuratively, force; energy. [*Colloq.*]

5f. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

Steam, or lowe of fyre. *Flamma*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Absolute steam-pressure. See *pressure*.—Dead steam. Same as *exhaust-steam*.—Dry steam, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water.—High-pressure steam, low-pressure steam. See *pressure*.—Live steam, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine.—Saturated steam, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than the condensing-point of water under the same pressure.—Specific steam-volume, in thermodynamics, the volume which unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure.—Steam fire-engine. See *fire-engine*.—2.—Steam jet-pump. See *pump*.—Steam vacuum-pump. See *vacuum-pump*.—Superheated steam, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas*.—Total heat of steam. Same as *steam heat*, 1.—Wet steam, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

steam (stēm), *v.* [*< Early mod. E. also steem*; *< ME. stēmen*, *< AS. stēman*, *stijman* (= *D. stoomen*), steam, *< steam*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mists, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or steaming lake.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 166.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steem*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xli. 2.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Hyde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.
Lady Winchelsea, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, l. 1.

4f. To flame or blaze up.

steam

His eyes sleepe and rolling in his heede,
That steepe as a torney's of a leede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 202.

Steynyn, or lowyn vp. Flanino. Prount. Paru., p. 473.
Two steynynge eyes. *Wyllt, Salires, l. 53.*

II. *trans.* 1. To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to steame.
Spenser, E. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam: apply steam to for any purpose; as, to steam cloth: to steam potatoes instead of boiling them: to steam food for cattle; steam bread.

steamboat (stēm'bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

steamboat-bug (stēm'bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

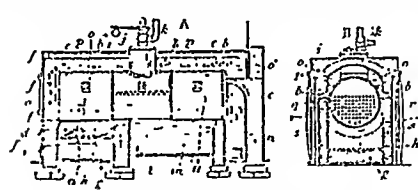
steamboat-coal (stēm'bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 12 to 18 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except in mill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

steamboating (stēm'bōt'ing), *n.* 1. The business of operating steamboats. — 2. Under-hurrying and slighting of work. [Slang.] — 3. A method of cutting many timbers for look-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

steamboat-rolls (stēm'bōt-rolz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crush-rolls*. See *steamboat-crush*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

steam-boiler (stēm'bōil'er), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a reciprocating or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable from the boiler, as in what are known as *portable boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the material of the contained water, which in some cases of steam-boilers is heated principally in a small mass of considerable capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with a boiler and with the steam-pipes, as in what are known as *sectional safety boilers*. A third general classification is the mode of applying heat. — *See cylindrical steam-boiler, return-flue boiler, horizontal tubular boiler, vertical tubular boiler, etc.* Boilers are made of wrought iron or steel plate and tubes, or of cast iron or partly of wrought iron or steel and partly of cast iron or moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained, and the present tendency of engineering in portable boilers is toward the use of such pressures as is compatible with good insulation, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly of cast iron and partly of wrought iron or steel. *Circulating steam-boiler*, a compound boiler in which the contained parts are mutually heated the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction. *Compound steam-boiler*, one in which two or more single steam-boilers having their steam and water-spaces connected and joined together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or to a steam engine. *Portability boiler*, a boiler of moderate capacity, combined with other apparatus as a hot-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (c) A sectional boiler — *Cornish steam-boiler*, the cylindrical boiler invented by Smeaton. *See return-flue steam-boiler.* — *Corrugated furnace steam-boiler*, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength, and to present a more extended heating surface to the fire. *Cylindrical steam-boiler*, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker metal riveted to the shell by rivets. — *Fire-tube steam-boiler*, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler. — *Flue steam-boiler*, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal or of other construction. *Horizontal flue steam-boiler*, a horizontal flue boiler with one or more flues through its length. (a) *Called return-flue boiler.* If cylindrical also it is *called a vertical cylindrical flue or return flue boiler.* — *Horizontal steam-boiler*, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position. — *Horizontal tubular steam-boiler*, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes through which the gases of combustion pass to a furnace, and return to it by a passage through the tubes, for which the tubes are side tubes, presenting a greater extent of heating surface than in the tubular boiler in which the tubes are side tubes, the heads of the boiler together. A molten form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a*, is the shell; *b*, *c*, valves for supporting the boiler in the masonry; *d*, the furnace door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front; *g*, by which the

tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combustion-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam Boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross section.

the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *p*, uptake; *q*, flanged head; *g*, tubes; *r*, side-bar which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonry which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows. — *Locomotive steam-boiler*, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke box at the opposite end of the boiler. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives. — *Marine steam-boiler*, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Comparatively little weight and consistent with strength, and the simple, compact, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and about in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler or the rooms which are sometimes made airtight or immediately into the flues by powerful blowers. — *Return-flue steam-boiler*, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler rather than passed in the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell. — *Rotary tubular steam-boiler*. See *rotary*. *Sectional safety steam-boiler*, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, and which, in the event of a sudden increase of pressure, in case of rupture of the sections, as to cause rupture of the whole, is a series of either flues or water tubes. — *Vertical steam-boiler*, a steam boiler in which the heating surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.

steam-box (stēm'boks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

steam-brake (stēm'brak), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder under the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

steam-car (stēm'kar), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

steam-carriage (stēm'kar'ij), *n.* A rail-carriage drawn by steam-power.

steam-chest (stēm'kes), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

steam-chamber (stēm'cham'bēr), *n.* 1. A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed. — 2. A steam-chest. — 3. A steam-dome. — 4. The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

steam-chest (stēm'chest), *n.* 1. The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See *under passenger-engine, rock-rod, and sub-rod*. — 2. In *calbre-printing*, a small vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

steam-chimney (stēm'chim'nī), *n.* An unburning chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock (stēm'kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil (stēm'kōil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up of that with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface, to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

steam-color (stēm'kul'ər), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

steam-crane (stēm'krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

steam-cutter (stēm'kut'ər), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

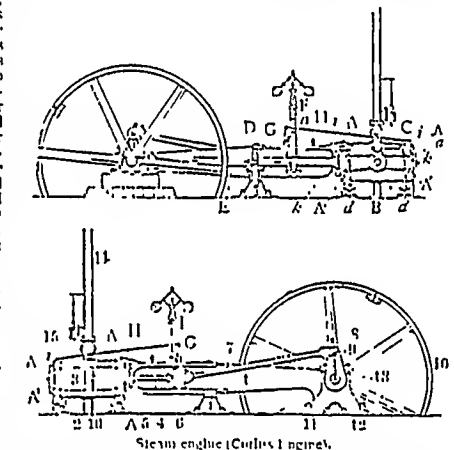
steam-cylinder (stēm'sil'ind'ər), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates. — *Starting steam-cylinder*. Same as *starting-engine*.

steam-engine

steam-dome (stēm'dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See *cut under steam-boiler*.

steam-dredger (stēm'drej'ər), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

steam-engine (stēm'en'jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Belton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmosphere*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for land-



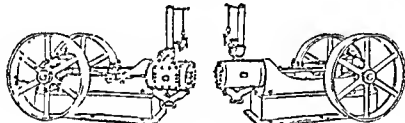
Steam engine (Curtis's engine).
(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)
The steam valve A and exhaust valve A' are independent of each other, and have cylindrical rising and falling. An oscillating motion is given to them by a rod, connecting with a vertical sliding disk C, which pivots in the side of the steam cylinder, which is worked by an oscillating lever D, driven by the eccentric motion of the connecting rod upon the main shaft. The motion of the exhaust valve is positive, but those of the inlet valve are varied by means of a spring valve, which is adjusted to determine the point of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their opening and closing by the steam pressure in the back levers, connecting with the rods, and all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the motion of the fly wheel shaft causes the inlet valves to be released and to close correspondingly either a little later in the stroke. The closing is effected by a weight which is lifted from short levers on the valve stems by the rods, the motion of closing being controlled by a disk pivoted at only the center of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are: 1, the fly wheel; 2, cylinder; 3, piston; 4, piston rod; 5, sliding box; 6, connecting rod or cross-head; 7, connecting rod or crank; 8, crank pin; 9, crank web; 10, fly wheel; 11, crank key; 12, the crank shaft; 13, connecting rod; 14, steam pipe; 15, lubricator; 16, exhaust pipe.

pulling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work it is expressed theoretically by the equation

$$W = QH(T_1 - T_2)/AT,$$

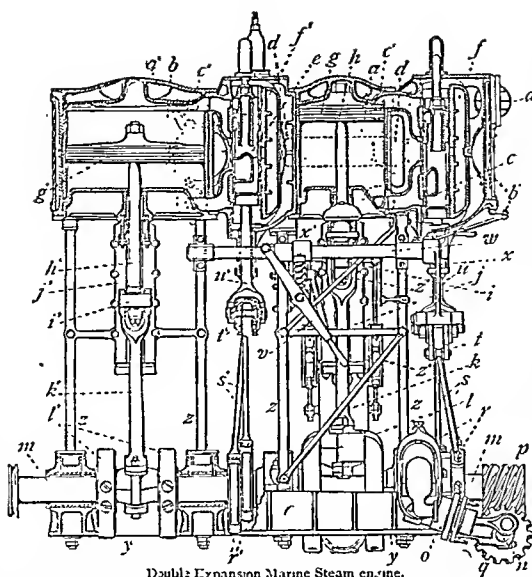
in which Q represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, H weight of steam, and A the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while T_1 and T_2 are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, T_1 being the absolute temperature at which the steam is introduced to the engine, and T_2 the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T_2)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference which may be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of exhaustion the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T_2)$ is commonly called the *temperature range or fall*. The values of steam-pressures are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific efficiencies between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve gear. (See *valve-gear, governor, G, regulator, n., slide valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all

other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size are little used, but small engines of this type are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now largely used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically. — **Agricultural steam-engine**, a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal. — **Annular steam-engine**, a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected with the cross-head; the latter also being connected by rods to a guide-block, working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder; this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman. — **Atmospheric steam-engine**. See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*. — **Beam steam-engine**, an engine in which a working beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*. — **Compound steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from one of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter. — **Concentric steam-engine**. Same as *rotary steam-engine*. — **Condensing steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and *cut under* *pitometer*. — **Cornish steam-engine**, a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called *an cataracl*. — **Direct-acting steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam. — **Disk steam-engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation. — **Double-acting steam-engine**, the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston. — **Double-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*. — **Double expansion steam-engine**. (a) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (b) A compound steam-engine. — **Double steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft. — **Duplex steam-engine**. Same as *double steam-engine*. — **High-pressure steam-engine**. See *high pressure*, under *pressure*. — **High-speed steam-engine**, a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other



High-speed Steam-engine.

types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines. — **Horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally. — **Inclined-cylinder steam-engine**, a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal. — **Inverted-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine engines, and to some extent for stationary engines. — **Low-pressure steam-engine**. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*. — **Marine steam-engine**, a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See *cut in* next column. — **Non-condensing steam-engine**, an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*. — **Oscillating steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed. — **Overhead steam-engine**. See *overhead*. — **Quadruple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four distinct and separate steam-cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the connecting pistons. — **Reciprocating steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston. — **Revolving-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*. — **Rotary steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the



Double Expansion Marine Steam engine.

a, high-pressure cylinder; b, low-pressure cylinder; c, in suction and induction valve for steam from a to b; d, induction and exhaust valve for steam from b to a; e, balance-plates for valves of a and b; f, g, pistons; h, h', piston rods; i, i', cross-heads; j, j', slipper-guides for cross-heads; k, k', connecting-rods; l, l', cranks; m, crank-shaft; n, shaft which drives feed-pump o and also bilge-pump (not shown) on the opposite side; p, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel on the shaft n, and actuating pump-plungers by crank and pitman connection; q, q', eccentrics; s, s', eccentric rods; t, t', links connected by link-blocks with valve-stems u, u'; v, crank-lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft w carrying the rock-arms x, x', for reversing high pressure and low pressure valves respectively; y, heli-plate; z, columns supporting the cylinders; z', tie-rods for stiffening the columns; a', exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); a'', butterfly throttle-valve; b', gear for operating throttle-valve; c, relief-valves.

piston. The name is sometimes given to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank-shaft. E. H. Knight. — **Rotary steam-engine**. Same as *rotary steam-engine*. — **Semi-portable steam-engine**, a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation. — **Triple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steamships, but may be in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine. — **Vertical steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose piston reciprocates vertically.

steamer (stō'mēr), n. [*steam* + *-er*.] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(a) A steam-box. (b) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (c) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (d) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (e) A steam-generator or boiler; as, the boiler is an excellent steamer. (f) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (g) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (h) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cooking. See *steam-chest*, 2. (i) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (3) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

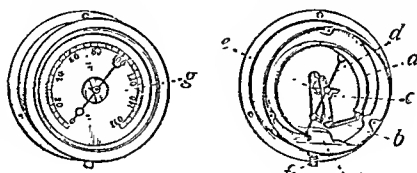
steamer-cap (stō'mēr-kap), n. Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

steamer-duck (stō'mēr-duk), n. A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

steam-excavator (stēm'eks'kā-vū-tōr), n. Same as *navvy*, 3.

steam-fountain (stēm'foun'tān), n. See *fountain*.

steam-gage (stēm'gāj), n. An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

a, hollow bent tube attached to case at a', and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at b; b, link connecting end of tube a with short arm of rock-lever c, which has at upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index d; e, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; f, dial on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus. — **Electric steam-gage**, an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.

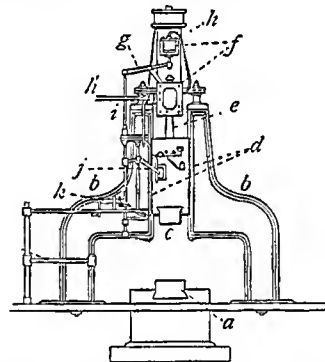
steam-gas (stēm'gas), n. Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

steam-generator (stēm'jen'g-er-ā-tōr), n. A steam-boiler.

steam-governor (stēm'gūv'ēr-nōr), n. See *governor*, 6.

steam-gun (stēm'gūn), n. A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shotted tube.

steam-hammer (stēm'ham'ēr), n. A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be used as a vise or squeezer. All modern steam-hammers of the type described are modifications of the original Nasmyth steam-hammer illustrated in the cut. Steam-



Steam-hammer (Nasmyth's).

a, anvil; b, frame; c, hammer-head; d, guides; e, piston-rod; f, valve chests containing valves that control induction of steam to and exclusion from the cylinder h; h', steam-pipe; g, rock-lever (actuated by the rod i) connected with the valve stems and moving the valves; j, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke, the adjusting-gear k being manipulated by a workman standing on the platform l.

hammers of the largest class have been made with hammers weighing eighty tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.

steam-heat (stēm'hēt), n. 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units. — 2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

steam-hoist (stēm'hoist), n. A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

steam-house (stēm'hous), n. In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

steaminess (stō'mi-nes), n. Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

steam-jacket (stēm'jak'et), n. An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

steam-jet (stēm'jet), n. A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozzle.

steam-joint (stēm'joint), n. A joint that is steam-tight.

steam-kettle (stēm'ket'l), n. A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The

steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

steam-kitchen (stēm'kich'en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch (stēm'lānch), *n.* See *launch*.

steam-motor (stēm'mō'tor), *n.* A steam-engine.

steam-navigation (stēm'nav-i-gā'shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

steam-navvy (stēm'nav'i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

steam-organ (stēm'ōr'gan), *n.* Same as *caliopo*, 2.

steam-oven (stēm'uv'n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

steam-packet (stēm'pak'et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet*, *a.*, 2.

steam-pan (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan*.

steam-pipe (stēm'pip), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically: (a) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pump, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (b) In a steam-heating or drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

steam-plow (stēm'plow), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight stems arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an arch in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, single blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. See *anchor, path, and plow*.

steam-port (stēm'pōrt), *n.* 1. In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two oblique passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which afford passage to the steam to and from the cylinder, and act alternately as an admission-port and an exhaust-port. See *cut* under *slide valve*.—2. A passage for steam into or out of any machine.

steam-power (stēm'pōw-er), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

steam-press (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power, moving directly or indirectly.

steam-printing (stēm'prin-ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor or hand-presses.

steam-propeller (stēm'prop-er-lor), *n.* Same as *steam-propeller* (which see, under *steam*).

steam-pump (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump* and *vacuum-pump*.

steam-radiator (stēm'rā-dī-a-tor), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in tanks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See *cut* under *radiator*.

steam-ram (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*, 2.

steam-regulator (stēm'reg-u-lā-tor), *n.* See *regulator*, 2.

steam-room (stēm'room), *n.* In a steam-engine, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

steamship (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam-space (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only, particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for holding a quantity of steam.

steam-table (stēm'tā-bl), *n.* 1. A bench or table fitted with shallow steam-tight tanks, used in restaurants, etc., to keep cooked dishes warm.—2. A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

steam-tank (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam, or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket. Such tanks are used in many industries, and are made in many forms, of iron, wood, paper-steel, lead, etc. See *condenser*.

steam-tight (stēm'tīt), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint in a steam-pipe.

steam-toe (stēm'tō), *n.* In a steam-engine, a projection on a lifting-rod, which is raised by it through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

steam-trap (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

steam-tug (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steaming heart-murmur**, the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

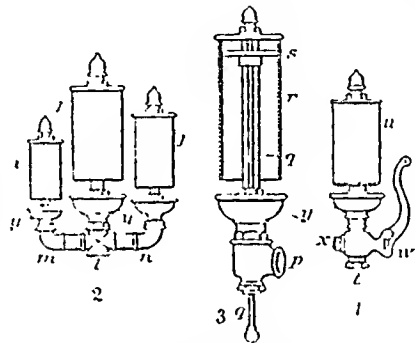
steam-valve (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

steam-vessel (stēm'ves'el), *n.* Same as *steam-ship*.

steam-wagon (stēm'wag'on), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage*.

steam-wheel (stēm'hwel), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.

steam-whistle (stēm'hwis-l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-



engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.

steam-winch (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotary motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of bevel-gearing, the direct motion giving most rapidly, the indirect most power.

steam-worm (stēm'werm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as turpentine, for example, or in furnaces, etc., where the liquid being heated is in contact with the coil while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

steamy (stēm'i), *a.* [*Steam* + *-y*.] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

The building and bond fitting men throw up a steamy column. Cooper, Task, iv, 23.

I found an exciting heat in the steam heat of the room equal to half a dozen infernos. R. F. Burton, El-Mednab, p. 272.

steam-yacht (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

steal. See *steal*, *steal*, *steal*.

stealing, *n.* See *stealing*.

steapsin (stēp'sin), *n.* A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which to some extent resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

stearate (stē'nāt), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-ate*.] A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

stearic (stē'nīk), *a.* [Irreg. for *stearic*, < Gr. *stear* = fat, still fat, tallow, suet; see *stearic*.] (b) Pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from suet. Stearic acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is fusible, soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides are called *stearates*. Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerol as stearin, tallow, and mutton-fat, and in glycerol as stearin, tallow, and mutton-fat. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an alkali of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

stearin (stē'nīn), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-in*.] 1. An ether or glyceride, $C_{54}H_{104}O_6$ ($C_{18}H_{36}O_2$)₃, formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cements, is a by-product of this manufacture.

2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin**, the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

stearin (stē'nīn), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-in*.] The process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

stearone (stē'nōn), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-one*.] A substance ($C_{25}H_{50}O$) obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

stearoptene (stē'nōp'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *stear*, still fat, tallow, suet, + *optēs*, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *oleophane*.

stearyl (stē'nīl), *n.* [*Stearic* + *-yl*.] The radical of stearic acid ($C_{17}H_{35}O$).

stearin (stē'nīn), *n.* Same as *stearin*.

stearinum (stē'nīn-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stearin*, neut. of *stearos*, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < *stear* (stear), still fat, tallow, suet; see *stearic*.] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**stearinum iodoforn**, stearinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

stearite (stē'nīt), *n.* [= F. *stearite*, < L. *stearitis*, < Gr. *stearis*, suet, only as equiv. to *stearos*, stearos, of dough made of flour of spell, < *stear* (stear), also *stear*, also contr. *stear* (with rare gen. *stearos*, also *stear*), still fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spell, prob. < *stear* (stear), cause to stand, fix; see *stear*.] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *pulchra*.

stearitic (stē'nīt-ik), *a.* [*Stearite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stearite or soapstone; made of stearite.

stearogenous (stē'nōj-ē-nus), *a.* [*Stear* (stear), fat, + *-genous*, producing; see *genous*.] Tending to produce stearosis (see *stearosis*, 2); as, *stearogenous* processes.

stearoma (stē'nō-mā), *n.* pl. *stearomata* (-mā-tā). [*Stear* (stear), fat, tallow, suet, + *-oma*, a lipoma.

stearomatous (stē'nō-mā-tus), *a.* [*Stearoma* (stearoma) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a stearoma.

stearopyga (stē'nō-pī-gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stear* (stear), fat, tallow, suet, + *-pyga*, the rump.]

An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

stearopygous (stē'nō-pī-gus), *a.* [*Stearopyga* (stearopyga) + *-ous*.] Affected with or characterized by stearopygia; having enormously fat buttocks. R. F. Burton, El-Mednab, p. 60.

stearopygy (stē'nō-pī-gī), *n.* [*Stearopygous* (stearopygous) + *-y*.] The development of stearopygia, or the state of being stearopygous. Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVIII, 17.

Steatornis (stē'nōr-nīs), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < Gr. *stear* (stear), fat, tallow, suet, + *ornis*, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidae*. The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See *cut* under *guacharo*.

stearnithic (stē'nōr-nīth-ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Stearnithis*.

Stearnithidae (stē'nōr-nīth-īdē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Stearnithis* (-ornith) + *-idae*.] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Stearnithis*. It is related to the *Cypripodidae*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with inflexed maxillaries and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipharyngeal processes, and the nostril of the skull is compressed. The second prefrontal muscle is small, and the femoro-cubital is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not glossy and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See *cut* under *guacharo*.

steatornithine (stē-ā-tōr-ni-thin), *a.* [*< Steatornis (-ornith-) + -ine2.*] Steatornithic; of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidae*.

steatorrhea, steatorrhœa (stē-ā-tō-rē-ā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. steap (steap-), fat, suet, tallow, + rha, a flow, < rhein, flow.*] 1. Steatorrhea.—2. The passage of fatty stools.

steatosis (stē-ā-tō-sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. steap (steap-), fat, tallow, suet, + -osis.*] 1. Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—2. Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia*. Steatozōon (stē-ā-tō-zō-on), *n.* Same as *Demolier*.

stedt, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead*.

steadfast, steadfastly, etc. See *steadfast*, etc. steed (stēd), *n.* [*< ME. stede, < AS. stēda, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. gestēd-hor, stud-horse); Icel. steddur for *stædda, a mare; Sw. sto, a mare, < stōd, a stud; < stud. Cf. stotl, stote, stotl.*] A horse; now chiefly poetical.

The kyng alight of his stede.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

The fiend . . . like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on, Champing his iron curb. Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

steedless (stēd'les), *a.* [*< steel + -less.*] Having no steeds or horses. Whittier, The Norsemen.

steedyokest, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

Sorrowful Hector . . .

Harried in steedyokes as of earst.

Stanhurst, Æneid, ii.

steek (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik*; obs. or dial. (Se.) form of *stitch*.] 1. *trans.* To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. Burns. [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

but doors were steek'd, and windows hat'd,

And nane wad let him in. Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

II. *intrans.* To close; shut.

It es enclode cloyster for it cloyes and steekys, and warily sall be lokked. Religious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

steek (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik*; a dial. (Se.) form of *stitch*.] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

steel (stēl), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. steel, stel, stiel, stīl, < AS. stēla, stīle, earliest forms stīl, stēl = MD. stal, D. stal = MLG. stal, LG. stal = OHG. stahhal, stāl, MHG. stahel, stachel, stāl, G. stahl = Icel. stál = Sw. stål = Dan. stål = Goth. *stahla = OPruś. stahla, steel; root unknown.* The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Tent. and Slavic.] 1. *n.* A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper*.) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well-known facts. (See *wool*.) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramidal-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze,' and are usually rendered 'brass,' 'brazen.' That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called "direct process"—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought-iron and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it; but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and

the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. The larger the amount of impurity, the larger is the quantity of carbon required to give to the iron the character of steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.3 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.65 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the most generally useful steel. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.74 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought-iron and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Bæmura in a work published in 1723. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring, shear, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of forging, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth furnace, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig-iron into wrought-iron, is also somewhat extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel*, this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and reworked, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. There are various methods for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ores, or with wrought-iron, or with both together. The *Céladus* process belongs to this class of processes, but is of comparatively small importance; but the processes known as the "Siemens," the "Martin," and the "Siemens-Martin" are extensively employed. The steel made by any of these processes is generally called *open-hearth steel*, as the work of decarburizing the pig is done in the open-hearth regenerative furnace. The difference between these processes is simply that in the first-named the pig-iron is treated with certain iron ores without the addition of wrought-iron (scrap-iron); in the second the pig is melted with scrap-iron; and in the third both scrap and ore are used together; hence the names by which the first two of these modifications of what is essentially the same process are known—*pig-and-ore*, *pig-and-scrap*—the third, or the "Siemens-Martin," being the most commonly employed. By far the most important of all steel producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the "pneumatic" or "Bessemer" process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a "converter," or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegel-eisen or ferromanganese; this extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process, as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary silicious or "acid" material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called "basic" or "Thomas-Gilchrist" process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel*, but some consider it more correct to call it *ingot-iron*. It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes—as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling—although of no value for the purposes for which the older higher-class steels are employed. Its principal use is for rails, and during the past few years from seventy to eighty per cent. of the Bessemer steel made in the United States has been used for that purpose.

Gold, ne scolver, ne iren, ne stel. *Ancient Riddle*, p. 100.

A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The steel of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of carbon and $\frac{1}{8}\%$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{1}{16}\%$ of carbon. W. C. Roberts-Austen, *Nature*, XLII. 36.

2. Something made of steel. Specifically—(a) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel*, below.

Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become,

And by my side wear steel?

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 83.

(b) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (c) A mirror.

We spake of armour,

She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with

The steel you see your faces in.

Cartwright's Lady Ercant (1651). (Nares.)

(d) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (e) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—*Berard steel*, steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—*Bessemer steel*, steel made by the Bessemer process. See *def. 1.*—*Blistered steel*, same as *blister-steel*.—*Carbon steel*, ordinary steel; not "special steel," but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel*.—*Chrome steel*, steel alloyed with a small amount of chromium. Various alloys called by the name of *chrome* or *chromium steel* have been introduced, but none have come into general use. They are said to be hard and malleable, and to possess great strength, but to oxidize on exposure more readily than ordinary steel.—*Cold-rolled steel*, steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gauged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth surface rollers.—*Gold steel*, a cutting and thrusting weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from firearms.—*Compressed steel*, steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—*Crinoline-steels*. See *crinoline*.—*Crucible steel*, same as *cast-steel*.—*Damask steel*. See *damask*.—*Garb of steel*. See *garb*.—*German steel*, steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the furnace from spathic ore.—*Homogeneous steel*, same as *cast-steel*.—*Indian steel*. Same as *wootz*.—*Manganese steel*, a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent. to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—*Mask of steel*, See *mask*.—*Mild steel*, steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See *def. 1.*—*Native steel*, the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—*Nickel steel*, a variety of special steel recently introduced, and thought by some to surpass the best carbon steel in certain important respects. It has not yet been sufficiently tried to justify a decided statement as to its value. The high price of nickel, and the small likelihood of any considerable reduction in the price of this metal, would seem to bear heavily against the chances of the general introduction of an alloy of which it should form any considerable part.—*Run steel*, a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron*.—*Silicon steel*, a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—*Special steel*, steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—*Styrian special steel*, steel from Styria; steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—*Tungsten steel*, a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. "Mushet's," "special," "imperial," and "erescent-hardened" are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by Ir. M. Howe in his "Metallurgy of Steel" (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.04 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66; the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle; it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

II. *a.* 1. Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the steel plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates. Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker, Nineteenth Century, July, 1859, p. 39.

2. Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

Prison my heart in thy steel bosom's ward.

Shak., Sonnets, cxxxiii.

Smart as a steel trap. See *smart*.—*Steel bonnet*, a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret*, *s.*—*Steel bronze*.

See *bronze*, 1.—**Steel hat**. Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—**Steel rail**. See *rail*.—**Steel saddle**, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—**Steel toys**, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—**Steel trap**. See *trap*.

steel (stēl), *v. t.* [*< ME. stelen, stilen, < AS. *stylan (= D. stalen = MLG. stalen, stelen = G. stählen = feel. stela)*, make hard like steel; from the noun.] 1. To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

Believe her not, her glass diffuses
False portraiture; . . .
Her crystal 's falsely steel'd; it scatters
Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
Quarles, Emblems, li. 6.

Give me my steel'd coat. I'll fight for France.
Away with these disgraceful walling robes!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 85.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
—3. To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.: make firm or stubborn.

Thy resolution would steel a coward.
Beau and Fl., Little French Lawyer, 1. 2
Ximenes's heart had been steel'd by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
Prescott, *Leid.* and *Isa*, ii. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

To! these waters steel'd
By breezeless air to smooth'd polish.
Wordsworth, *Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty*, li. 3.

steel², *n.* An obsolete form of *steel*², *stale*².

steel-blue (stēl'blū), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue*.

steel-bow (stēl'bō), *a.* [*Origin and distinctive sense obscure.*] See the phrase: *steel-bow goods*, in *Scottish*, coin, cattle straw and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

steelboy (stēl'bōi), *n.* [*Prob. < steel in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).*] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772-4. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvi.

steel-clad (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

steelent, *a.* [*< ML. stelen, < AS. stylan (= D. stalen, stelen), < styla, *stela, steel: see steel and -ent.*] Of steel; made of steel.

The *steel* brand. *La Jaron*, 1. 764.

steel-engraving (stēl'en-grā'ving), *n.* 1. The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances. —2. The design engraved on the steel plate. —3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

steel-finch (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypothymis*.

steelhead (stēl'hēd), *n.* 1. The ruddy duck, *Eristalis rubida*; so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead*, *hackory-head*, and *toughhead*. See cut under *Eristalis*. [*Maryland*.] —2. The rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus*. See cut under *rainbow-trout*. [*Local*, U. S.]

steel-head (stēl'hēd), *a.* Tipped with steel. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 16.

steelification (stēl'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steelify (stēl'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, pp. *steelifying*. [*< steel + -fy.*] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steeliness (stēl'i-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

steeling (stēl'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of steel* 1.] 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge. —2. The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chloride, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

steelmaster (stēl'mās'tēr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

steel-mill (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

steel-ore (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because that ore was supposed to be particularly well adapted for making steel. Much of the so-called German steel was in fact formerly made from that ore.

steel-press (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

steel-saw (stēl'sā), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting cold steel.

steelware (stēl'wār), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

steelwork (stēl'wērk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

steel-worker (stēl'wēr'kēr), *n.* One who works in steel.

steel-works (stēl'wēks), *n. pl. or sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

steely (stēl'i), *a.* [*< steel + -y.*] 1. Consisting of steel; made of steel.

Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
A steely helm & Cardinals cap agree.
Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 120.

A steely hammer crushes cut to pieces.
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, l. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

When her can heat it [Truth] off with most steely prowess, he thinks & himself the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but evenging feeble rivalry of spirit.
N. Ward, *Simple Colder*, p. 71.

That steely heart [of Judas] set relents not.
Ep. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel; as, *steely iron*.

The heating of the steely sea.
W. Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, Apology.

Steely iron, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Edison and Huntington*, *Metals*, p. 104.

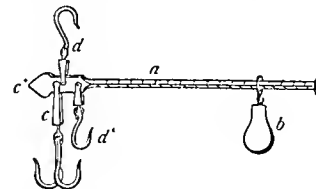
Steelyard¹ (stēl'yārd, colloq. stil'yārd), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also Stilyard, Stihard, Stechard, Steward, Stihard, and as two words Sted yard, Sted yardle (also Sted house, Sted house); explained as orig. "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if < steel + yard; but in fact an imperfect transposition of the MD. stachhof, later stachhof, = MLG. stachhof, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, < MD. stach, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. stach, a sample, = MLG. stah, LG. stal, > G. dial. stahl, a sample, pattern (hence MD. stachn = MLG. staten, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. staten, staten = MLG. staten (OF. estaler, etaler), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, < MD. stat, etc., a stall; see stall), + hof, yard, court; see horel. The notion that the MD. stachhof is a contraction of *stap(h)hof (which, moreover, does not occur; cf. stapelhuys, E. staple-house) is untenable.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutoniorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic guild rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.*

This year corn was very dear, & had been dearer if merchants of the Steelyard had not been & Dutche shippes retained & an abundance of ware between England & Flanders.
Talman, *Chron.*, an. 1223-9.

From him come I to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rheish wine-house 't the Stillard.
Webster, *Westward Ho*, li. 1.

steelyard² (stēl'yārd or stil'yārd), *n.* [*Early mod. E. stilyard, stihard, stillard; appar. lit. "a rod of steel," < steel + yard; but prob. an altered form, due to popular etymology, of the*

equiv. early mod. E. *stelleere*, supposed to stand for *stiller* or **steller* (= G. *steller*, regulator): see *stiller*¹. The word seems to have been confused with *Steelyard*¹, and is generally explained, without evidence, as orig. the balance or weight used by the merchants of the Steelyard.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with



Steelyard.

a, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c*); *d* and *d'*, hooks for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its shapely construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam*. Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance*.

Crochet, a small hook. . . . A *Romane* beam or *stelleere*, a beam of iron or wood, full of notches or notches, along which a certain pelze of lead, &c., playing, and at length settling towards the one end, shews the just weight of a commodity hanging by a hook at the other end.

Cotgrave.

A pair of *steelyards* and a wooden sword.
Halleck, *Fanny*.

steemt, *n.* An old form of *steam*. *Prompt. Par.*
steen¹ (stēn), *v. t.* [*Also stean, Se. stein; < ME. stenen, enst stones, < AS. stēnan (= OHG. steinōn = Goth. stainjan), stone, < stān, stone: see stone, n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*¹ is a doublet.] 1. To stone; pelt with stones.

Te stones that me [men] stened him mde.
Ancren Riecle, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.*]

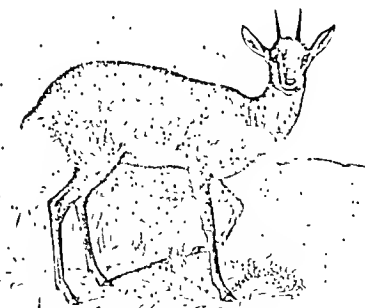
steen² (stēn), *n.* [*Also stean; a dial. var. of stone, due to the verb steen*¹.] A stone. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

steen³ (stēn), *n.* [*Also stean, stein; < ME. steene, stene, a stone jar, < AS. stēna (= OHG. steinnar), a stone crock (cf. stēnen, of stone: see stone), < stān, stone: see stone.*] 1. A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

Nevertheless ther weren not man of the same monce the *stene* [hydrie, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
Wyclif, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] xli. 13.

Upon an huge great Earth-pot steame he stood.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
steenbok (stēn' or stēn'bok), *n.* [*< D. steenbok = G. steinbock, the wild goat, < D. steen, = G. stein = E. stone, + D. bok = G. bock = E. buck: see stone and buck*¹.] One of several small Afri-



Steenbok (*Nanotragus nanotragus*).

can antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. nanotragus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female.

steenbok

large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. orcotragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbok*, *steinbok*. Compare *steinback* and *stonebuck*.

steening (stō'ning), *n.* [Also *steauing*; verbal *n.* of *steen*¹, *v.*] 1. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

steenkirk (stēn'k'erk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *stein-kirk*; so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Stein-kerke*, *F. Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

Mrs. Calico. I hope your Lordship is pleased with your *Steenkirk*.

Lord F. In love with it, stop my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-morrow. *Panbrugh*, *The Relapse*, i. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart *Steenkirk*, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxxi.

Ladies also wore them [neckcloths], as in "The Careless Husband" Lady Easy takes her *Steenkirk* from her Neck and lays it gently over his Head.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, i. 118.

steenstrupine (stēn'strup-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite-syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

steep¹ (stēp), *a.* and *v.* [*<* ME. *stepe*, *step*, *stēp*, *steap*, *<* AS. *stēap*, *step*, *high*, = OFries. *stāp*, *steep*; cf. Icel. *steypthr*, *steep*, *lofty*; Norw. *stup*, a steep cliff; akin to *stoop*: see *stoop*¹, and cf. *steep*², *steep*³.] **I. a.** 1. Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Hands are *steep* and upright as any wall, that it is not possible to climb them.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 748.

Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more *steep*, and difficult.

Maschall, *Alcippo to Jerusalem*, p. 119.

2. Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
Step and of state. *Chapman*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Excessive; difficult; forbidding; as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [*Colloq.*]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakespeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 302.

Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Proude*, *Sketches*, p. 164.

4. Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyes *steep* and rollyng in his heede.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro*, to C. T., l. 201.

His eye [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With streyns [gleams] full stithe in his *stepe* loke.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 7724.

II. v. A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.

Keats, *Hyperion*, ll.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, *To the Apennines*.

steep² (stēp), *v.* [*<* ME. *stēpen*, *<* Icel. *steypa*, cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = Sw. *stōpa* = Dan. *stōbe*, cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of Icel. *stīpa* = Sw. *stupa*, fall, stoop: see *stoop*¹, and cf. *steep*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To tilt (a barrel). *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To soak in a liquid; macerate; as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds'] setting, hem to *stepe*
In meeth is good.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 54.

The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep'd* their hose and shoon.

Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 567.

3. To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eyes did *steepe*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 18.

His coursers, *steep'd* in sweat and stain'd with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.

Pope, *Ilad*, xl. 728.

4. To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with); followed by *in*.

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Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains in wasteful slumbers?

Charles, *Emblems*, i. 7.

Thou art so *steep'd* in misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.

Tennyson, *The Two Voices*.

The habitual criminal, *steeped* in vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 594.

II. intrans. To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver dcep,
The page presents on knee.

Scott, *Marmion*, i. 30.

steep² (stēp), *n.* [*<* *steep*², *v.*] 1. The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated; used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet *steep*
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid in *steep*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, ii. 578.

Whilst the barley is *in steep* it is gauged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 267.

2. That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt.

C. P. Davis, *Leather*, p. 665.

3. Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]-Rot's steep, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

steep-down (stēp'doun), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
Shak, *Othello*, v. 2. 280.

You see I had till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, iii. 14.

steepen (stēp'pn), *v. i.* [*<* *steep*¹ + *-en*¹.] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.

Hugh Miller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

steeper (stēp'pēr), *n.* [*<* *steep*² + *-er*¹.] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the heating-vat.

steepful (stēp'ful), *a.* [*<* *steep*¹ + *-ful*.] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about in *steepful* Rock,
Where sons, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred up.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., *The Vocation*.

steep-grass (stēp'grās), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed*, *steepwort*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*.

steepiness (stēp'i-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [*Rare.*]

The craginess and *steepiness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, *Forchue Travell*, p. 132.

steep³ (stēp'pl), *n.* [*<* ME. *steple*, *stepl*, *steppille*, *stepul*, *<* AS. *stēpel*, *stīpel*, a steep, *<* *stēp*, *steep*, *high*: see *steep*¹.] 1. A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steep* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydeleblisse is the grete wynd that thranth down the grete touns and the hege *steples* and the grete beches line wodes thranth to ground.

Ayenbite of Inweyt (L. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Lord. What does he lth middle looke like?
Islo. Troth, like a spire *steep* in a Country Village over-peering so many thatcht houses.

Dekker and Middleton, *Honest Whore*, ii. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are claugouring not for sermon.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. i. 4.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "steep,"—in France known as the "hennin"—and the "butterfly."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.

3. A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*¹, 10 (b).

steep⁴ (stēp'pl-būsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiraea salicifolia*. See *Spiraea*.

steepchase (stēp'pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches,

steeply

hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steepchase-course are now marked out by flags.

steepchaser (stēp'pl-chā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who rides in steepchases.—2. A horse running or trained to run in a steepchase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steepchasers*."

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 780.

steepchasing (stēp'pl-chā'sing), *n.* [*<* *steepchase* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of riding in a steepchase.

steep-crown¹ (stēp'pl-krown), *n.* A steep-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steep-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares*.)

steep-crowned (stēp'pl-kround), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steep-crowned* hat and simply made gown.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 138.

steepled (stēp'pld), *a.* [*<* *steep* + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steepled* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 44.

2. Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

Steepled hattes.

Wright, *Passions of the Mind* (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Halliwel*.)

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax*.

steep⁵-engine (stēp'pl-en'jin), *n.* 1. A form of marine steam-engine used on side-wheel boats, in which the working-beam is the highest part, and the connecting-rod is above the crank-shaft.—2. A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the sliding-block or cross-head, the piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

steep⁶-fair, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *steep* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of **staple-fair*, *<* *staple*², market, + *fair*².] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in nrt, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steep* fair;
Being once hir'd he'll not displease his lord.

Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

steep⁷-hat (stēp'pl-hat), *n.* A steep-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steep* hat. *Crowning*, *Stratford*.

steep⁸-house (stēp'pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steep*-house was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost.

George Fox, *Journal* (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steep*-houses on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.

Whittier, *The Old South*.

steep⁹-hunting (stēp'pl-hun'ting), *n.* Same as *steepchasing*. *Carlyle*, *Sterling*, v.

steep¹⁰-jack (stēp'pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steep*-jack of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steep¹¹-top (stēp'pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balaena mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes terminating in a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon*.

steep¹²-wise (stēp'pl-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his hair,
Besides, disordered and vikemhd, his crowne
Picked, made *steep*-wise; . . . bald he was beside.

Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

steep¹³ (stēp'li), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side.

Howells, *Indian Summer*, xx.

steepness

steepness (stēp'nēs), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness; as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

steep-to (stēp'tō), *a.* Abruptly steep; noting a high slope, having a sizable water close in to land. [*Colloq.*]

The *steep-to* of the river, with its long portage of a foot, has and probably ever has been a *steep-to* to the *steep-to* of the river.

steep-tub (stēp'tub), *n.* A tub in which the feet and all joints are soaked to cure a sore.

steep-up (stēp'up), *a.* Ascending to a steep.

steep-water (stēp'wā-tēr), *n.* Water used in a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated *steep-water* in the world is the river *Isis*, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium.

steepweed, steepwort (stēp'wēd, -wērt), *n.* Same as *steep-grass*.

steep (stēp), *a.* [*steep* + *-y*.] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the *steep* mountain's lofty height.
Marston, Ballads, v. 7.

steer (stēr), *v.* [*ME. stieren, steren, sturn, sturen, sturnen*, *AS. stēran, stūran, stīran* = *OPries. sturn, sturn* = *MD. stoyren, sturnen*, *stūren*, *stūren*, *stieren* = *MLG. sturn*, *LG. stieren* = *OHG. sturn, sturnen*, *MLG. sturnen*, *sturnen*, *direct*, *control*, *support*, *G. sturnen*, *control*, *steer*, *pilot*, = *Ice. stīra* = *Dan. styre* = *Sw. styra*, *steer*; cf. *Goth. stīran*, *establish*, *confirm*; partly from the noun, *AS. stēor*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*, *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the *Goth.*, prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct', 'steer'), connected with *OHG. stūri*, strong, large; cf. *Goth. stīran*, unbridled, *Skt. sthāra*, fixed, stable, etc. The *ME.* forms are partly confused with the *ML.* forms of *stir*.] 1. To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brothers were abiding both in a shippe
That was *stīr* with the storme streight out of warde,
But on a Roke, rol all to petes.
Deconstruction of Troy (C. E. T. S.), i. 3703.

You yourself shall *steer* the happy helm
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 103.

No more hunt wittfully
Has *steered* his keel into this luckless sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, i. 309.

2. To pursue in a specified direction; direct; as, to *steer* one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he *steers* his flight
Alight, incumbent on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 225.

3. To guide; manage; control; govern.
For so word, it might not be *stīr*,
In all the noble boat of Rhon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To *steer* me as you please.
Shirley, Hind in a Cage, i. 1.

4. To plan; contrive.
Trowly, may on one fully deere,
The sleight, yet that I have herd you *steere*,
But shapely been to fytten the steere.
Chaucer, Troilus, li. 1451.

5. To lead; conduct; draw; as, a hunko-man *steers* his victim to a hunko-joint. See *hunko-steerer*. — **steering balloon**. See *balloon*. — **steering committee**, a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [*Slang*.] — To *steer* a trick at the wheel, to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the hote tok,
Stīd over the streame streight to the tond.
Deconstruction of Troy (C. E. T. S.), i. 657.

Some of their men were stīrnet the rest all so weake
that onely one could be along upon the helm and *stīr*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

2. To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction; as, the ship *steers* southward; he *steers* for Liverpool.

The Ottomalles
Steering . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have their injointed them with an after fleet.
Shak. Othello, i. 3. 34.

3. To answer the helm; as, the vessel *steers* with ease. — 4. Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You *steer* betwixt the country and the court.
Dryden, To his kinsman, John Dryden, i. 125.

He relieved her of her burden, and *steered* along the
street by her side, carrying her broken mignon and *stīr*
to a safe home.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, li.

To *steer* clear of, to keep away from; avoid.

It requires great skill, and a particular felicity, to *steer*
clear of Seylls and Charibdis.
Lucan, Pharsalia, vi. 1, Expt.

To *steer* roomer. See *roomer*, *adv.* — To *steer* small,
to *steer* with little movement of the helm, and conse-
quently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from
the *stīr*. — To *steer* with a small helm,
to keep the *stīr* accurately, with but slight shifting of
the helm in either direction.

steer (stēr), *n.* [*ME. stēre, stēr, ster, stear*,
cf. *AS. stēr* = *MD. stūr, stūr*, *D. stūr* = *MLG. stūr*,
stūr, *stūr*, *LG. stūr* = *OHG. stūra*, *stūr*, *MLG. stūr*,
stūr, *stūr*, *G. stūr*, *n.*, = *Ice. stīri* = *Sw. Dan. stīr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a
pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. *Ice. staurr*,
a post, stake, = *Gr. staurōs*, a pole, stake, cross
(*staurōs*); *see stīr*, *v.*, and cf. *stīr*.] Hence
ult. *stīr*.] 1. A rudder; a helm.

With a wave [wave] broken was his *stēr*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2116.

2. A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy *stēr*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 330.

3. A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wrought me for I shal you serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my *stēr*.
To do me tye, if that you list, or sterve.
Chaucer, Troilus, li. 1201.

Commodity is the *steer* of all their actions.
Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 103.

4. Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his *stēr*.
Gower, Conf. Amant, i.

To give one a *steer*, to give one a useful hint; give one
a point or tip. [*Slang*, U. S.]

steer (stēr), *n.* [*ME. stēre, stēr, stēr*, cf. *AS. stēr* = *D. stēr* = *OLG. stēr*, *MLG. stēr* = *OHG. stūr*, *MLG. G. stēr* = *Ice. stīri* = *Goth. stīri*,
a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, *Ice. stīri*, strong.
= *Sw. tīr* = *Dan. tīr*, a steer; cf. *L. tūrus* (>
It. *Sp. toro* = *Fr. touro* = *F. dim. taureau*), cf.
Gr. ταύρος = *OBulg. turā* = *Bohem. Pol. tur* =
Russ. turā = *W. turc* = *Ir. Gael. tarbh*, a bull,
steer; prob. akin to *OHG. stīri*, *stīri*, strong.
Skt. sthāra, a pack-horse, *sthāra*, great, large,
powerful, *sthāra*, a man, *sthāra*, fixed, stable,
Gr. staurōs, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf.
steer, *ult.* from the same root; cf. also *stīr*,
and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind;
a bullock, especially one which has been es-
trated and is raised for beef. In the United
States the term is extended to male beef-cattle
of any age.

Juvenius is a yonge oxe when he is no longer a calf, and
he is then catty'd a *steere* when he becometh to be help-
full unto the profit of man in eringe the erth.
Dialogues of Creatures Mortified, p. 228. (*Italiell*.)

Lacoon . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
Dryden, Æneid, li. 263.

steer (stēr), *v. t.* [*steer*, *n.*] To make a
steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf).
[*Rare*.]

The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 13, 1856. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steer (stēr), *v. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal
variant of *stīr*.

What's a' the *steer*, kimmer?
What's a' the *steer*?
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
Jacobite song.

steerable (stēr'a-bl), *a.* [*steer* + *-able*.]
Capable of being steered; as, a *steerable* bal-
loon.

steerage (stēr'āj), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also steer-
age, sturage; cf. steer* + *-age*.] 1. The act,
practice, or method of steering; guidance; di-
rection; control; specifically, the direction or
control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the evil *stīr*age of the other ship, we had
almost boarded each other.
Hutchins's Voyages, li. 110.

But he that hath the *stīr*age of my course
Direct my sail!
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 112.

2. That by which a course is steered or di-
rected. [*Rare*.]

Inscribed to Placidus, here he hung on high
The *steerage* [trailing] of his wings.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 21.

3. *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the
manner in which the ship is affected by the
helm; as, she was going nine knots, with easy
steerage. — 4. A course steered; a path or way;
a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his *steerage* time in every port,
Led by the compass of a noble birth.

Webster and Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, li. 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they ship-
wreck themselves, as others have done before them, in the
course which God was directing the *steerage* to a Free
Commonwealth.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

5. A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering;
hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was hald a ground, because she
was somewhat leake, and to mend her *steerage*.
Hall's Voyages, i. 416.

While they who at the *steerage* stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

6. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses;
the stern.

I was much surprised, and ran into the *steerage* to look
on the compass.
Dampier, Voyages, iii. 165.

7. In passenger-ships, the part of the ship al-
lotted to the passengers who travel at the
cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*;
generally, except in the newest type of passen-
ger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be
supposed, but in the bow; in a man-of-war, the
part of the berth-deck just forward of the ward-
room; it is generally divided into two apart-
ments, one on each side, called the *starboard*
and *port steerages*, which are assigned to mid-
shipmen, clerks, and others.

It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I
took my passage in the *steerage*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

Steerage country (*naut.*). See *country*.

steerage-way (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that de-
gree of forward movement or headway of a
ship which renders her subject to the helm.

steerer (stēr'er), *n.* [*steer* + *-er*.] 1. One
who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the *steerer* o' t,
To row you o'er the sea.
Young, Begbie (Child's Ballads, IV. 13).

2. In a trieyele, the rod and small wheel by
which the machine is turned about and guided;
called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according
to its place on the machine. — 3. In bunko
swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to
the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [*Slang*.] —
Boat-steerer, in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a
boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-man while
going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he
is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after
the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the
officer. The duties of the boat-steerer, or harpooner or
steerer as he is also called, are the most important in-
trusted to the crew.

steering-compass (stēr'ing-komp'pas), *n.* See
compass.

steering-gear (stēr'ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the
machinery by which the rudder is managed.
In large ships steam-power has come into very general use
for this purpose—a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the
same manner as when steering by hand, by its action ad-
mitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

steering-sail (stēr'ing-sāil), *n.* Same as *stun-
dingsail*.

steering-wheel (stēr'ing-hwōl), *n.* The wheel
by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the
ship steered.

steerless (stēr'les), *a.* [*ME. stēreles*, cf. *AS. stēorles*,
having no rudder, cf. *stēor*, a rudder,
+ *-less*, *E. -less*; cf. *steer*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having
no rudder.

At *steerless* withinne a boot nm L.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 416.

Like to the *steerless* boat that swerves with every wind.
Surrey, Eccl. iii.

steerling (stēr'ling), *n.* [*steer* + *-ling*.] A
young steer.

To get thy *steerling*, once again
I'll play such another strain.
Herrick, A Benecolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

steerman (stēr'man), *n.* [*ME. sterman, stear-
man*, cf. *AS. stēorman* (= *D. stuurman* = *MLG. sturman*,
stureman = *MHG. sturman*, *G. stur-
mann*, *steersman*, = *Ice. stýrimathr*, *stýrnar-
mathr* = *Sw. styrman* = *Dan. styrmænd*, a mate),
cf. *stēor*, rudder, + *man*, man; see *steer* and
man.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; *Steer*-mann th' Holy-Ghost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Barlas's Weeks, i. 1.

steersman (stēr'zman), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men).
[*ME. stersman*, cf. *AS. stēorman*, *steersman*,
cf. *stēor*, gen. of *stēor*, a rudder, + *man*, man.]
One who steers. (n) The steerer of a boat; a helms-
man; a pilot.

How the tempest al began,
And how he lost his *steersman*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 436.

Through it the joynt *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay.
Dryden.

(b) A governor; a ruler.

He of the *v. steers-men*

Under him welden in sterc tgen [ten].

Genesis and Exodus (L. E. T. S.), 1. 3417.

steersmanship (störz'man-ship), *n.* [*< steers-man + -ship.*] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

They praised my steersmanship.

J. Burroughs, Pepsackon, p. 19.

steersmate (störz'mät), *n.* [*< steer's, poss. of steer, + matel.*] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Inward with such a steersmate at the helm?

Milton, S. A., 1. 1045.

steer-staff, *n.* [ML. *steerstaf*; *< steer* + *staff*.] Same as *steer-tree*.

steer-tree (stör'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stere-tree, ster-tree, ster-tree*; *< ML. steretree*; *< steer* + *tree*.] 1. A rudder.

Wife, tempt the *ster-tree*, and I shall say

The dupes of the sea that we here, if I may.

Twentieth Century, p. 31. (Halliwell.)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang., p. 361, note.*

steery (stör'i), *n.* [*< steer* + *-y*.] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

"Where's the younger woman-kind?" said the Antiquary.
"Indeed, brother, among a' the *steers*, Maria wadna be
grudled by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head."

Scott, Antiquary, ix.

steever (stör), *a.* [See, also *stere*, *stire*, *a*, *var.* of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stir*, *stiff*; see *stiff*.] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

A nily buirdly, *stere*, an swank,

An set weel down a shapely shank

As e'er tread yirl.

Burro, And Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

steever (stör), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *steered*, ppr. *steering*. [Also *stere*; *a* var. of *stee*, *c.* Cf. *stere*, *a*.] To stiffen; as, to be steered with cold. *Grose, [Prov. Eng.]*

steever (stör), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *steered*, ppr. *steering*. [Appar. orig. 'the stiff' (a steevering bowsprit 'being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable'; see *stere*. Cf. Dan. *stere*, a prop, stay, *sterebjalle*, a beam to prop with.) I. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

The bowsprit is said to *stere* more or less, as the water end is raised or drooped. *Totten, Naval Diet., p. 175.*

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *stere* a bowsprit.

steever (stör), *n.* [*< steer*, *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steever (stör), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *steered*, ppr. *steering*. [Also *stere*; *a* var. of *stere*, *c.* Cf. *stere*, *stiff*, *crum* (OF. *stire*, the loading of a ship); see *stere*.] 1. To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*—2. *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a *steever* or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 306.*

steever (stör), *n.* [*< steer*, *v.*] A long der- rick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hammersly, Naval Encyclopedia, p. 777.*

steeverly (stör'li), *adv.* [*< steer* + *-ly*.] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson. Also sterily. [Scotch.]*

steevering (stör'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *steer*, *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a *steever*.

steevering (stör'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *steer*, *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a *steever* or a jack-screw. See *steer*, *v. t.*, 2.

steg (steg), *n.* Same as *stog* (in various senses). [Prov. Eng.]

steganographist (steg-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< steganograph-y + -ist.*] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey, 1727.*

steganography (steg-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *steganographie*, *< Gr. stegano*, covered (*< stegano*, cover), + *graphein*, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 498.*

The Art of Stenographic, . . . whereunto is annexed a very easie Direction for Stenographic, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1692 for Gualther Burle.

Title, quoted in Eusey, Brit., XXI, 836, note.

Steganophthalmata (steg'a-nof-thal'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., nout. pl. of *steganophthalmatus*:

see *steganophthalmatus*.] The covered-eyed acalephs, a division containing those jelly-fishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets

proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata*. This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita*; it corresponds to *Discophora* in a usual sense, more exactly to *Discophore phanerocephala*, or *Scephanophthalmia*. See also *under Aurelia*. **steganophthalmate** (steg'a-nof-thal'mät), *a. and n.* [*< NL. *steganophthalmatus*, *< Gr. stegano*, covered, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] 1. *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusa; not gymnophthalmate. Also *steganophthalmatus*, *steganophthalmic*, *steganophthalmous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmatus (steg'a-nof-thal'mä-tus), *a.* [*< NL. *steganophthalmatus*; see *steganophthalmate*.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

Steganophthalmia (steg'a-nof-thal'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. stegano*, covered, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmic (steg'a-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [*< steganophthalmate + -ic.*] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganophthalmous (steg'a-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. stegano*, covered, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganopod (steg'a-nop'od), *a. and n.* [*< NL. steganopus (-pod-), < Gr. stegano*, covered, + *podis* (pod-), web-footed, *< Gr. stegano*, covered, + *podis* (pod-), web-footed.] 1. *a.* In ornith., having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganopodes*.

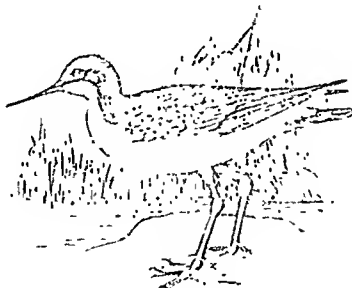
Steganopodæ (steg-a-nop'od-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod*.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

steganopodan (steg-a-nop'od-an), *a.* [*< steganopod + -an.*] In ornith., totipalmate; steganopod.

Steganopodes (steg-a-nop'od-äz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod*.] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmata*. It is now usually divided into six families, *Scolidae*, *Pelecanidae*, *Phalacrocoracidae*, *Podidae*, *Tachypodidae* and *Thalassidroma* respectively represented by the gannets, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic birds. *Drypanopodidae*, *Pinnipodes*, and *Piscivores* are synonymous. See *also under anas, cormorant, frigate bird, gannet, pelican, Phalacrocorax, rough-billed, and totipalmate*.

steganopodous (steg-a-nop'od-us), *a.* [*< steganopod + -ous.*] Same as *steganopod*.

Steganopus (steg-a-nop'us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818): see *steganopod*.] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an oven membrane, and the bill very long and slender.



Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. tricolor*, a North American species, the largest and handomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

Stegocarpus (steg-ö-kär'pi), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *stegocarpous*.] A division of bryozoan mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

stegocarpous (steg-ö-kär'pus), *a.* [*< NL. *stegocarpus*, *< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *karpos*, fruit.] In bot., of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi*; having an operculate capsule.

Stegocephala (steg-ö-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegocephalus*; see *stegocephalous*.] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*. Also *Stegocephali*.

stegocephalian (steg'ö-sef'a-li-an), *a. and n.* [*< Stegocephala + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Stegocephalous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stegocephala*.

stegocephalous (steg-ö-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *stegocephalus*, *< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *kephala*, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala*.

Stegodon (steg'ö-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1857), *< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *odon* (odon-), tooth.] 1. A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinae*. *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*i. e.*] An elephant of this genus.

stegognathous (steg-gog'nä-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *gnathos*, jaw.] In conch., having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulinidae*.

Stegoptera (steg-opt'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegopterus*; see *stegopterous*.] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Raphidiidæ* or snake flies, the *Manigipidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Sialidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

stegopterous (steg-opt'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *stegopterus*, *< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *pteron*, wing, = *E. feather*.] In entom., roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera*.

Stegosauria (steg-ö-sä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *saur*, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ*.

stegosaurian (steg-ö-sä'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Stegosauria + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria*.

Stegosauridæ (steg-ö-sä'ri-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Stegosaurus + -idæ*.] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebrae, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragali coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

Stegosaurus (steg-ö-sä'rus), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1877), *< Gr. stegano*, cover, + *saur*, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ*. It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines.—2. [*i. e.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

steik, *r. t.* See *steck*.

steilli, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steal*.

stein, *r. and n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steal*.

stein (stän), *n.* [G. *stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

Steinberger (stän'bér-ger), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberg ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

steinbock (stän'bok), *n.* [G.: see *steenbok*.] 1. The ibex.—2. Same as *steenbok*.

Steinerian (stän-nér-ian), *a. and n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863).—*Steinerian polygon*. See *polygon*.

II. *n.* In math., the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

Steiner's surface. See *surface*.

steing, *n.* Same as *sting*.

steinheilite (stän'hil-it), *n.* A variety of iolite.

steining (stän'ing), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

Steinitz gambit. See *gambit*.

steinkirk (stän'kärk), *n.* See *steenkirk*.

steinmannite (stän'män-it), *n.* [Named after *Steinmann*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

steirk, *n.* See *stirk*.

steive, *c.* A variant of *stive*.

steket, *r.* An obsolete form of *stick*.

stelt. An obsolete form of *steel*, *steal*, *stale*, etc.

stela (stäl), *n.* Same as *stale*.

stela, *n.* An old spelling of *steal*, *steal*.

stela, *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*.

stele² (stē'le, sometimes stēl), *n.*: pl. *stelae* or *stelai*. [= F. *stèle*, < L. *stēla*, < Gr. *στῆλη*, an upright slab or pillar, < *στάναι*, stand, set; see *stand* and *stood*.] In *archaeol.*: (a) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less



Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 334 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (b) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.

stelechite (stē'le-kīt), *n.* [= F. *stélechite*, < Gr. *στῆλῆς*, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*.] A fine kind of stone, in larger pieces than the calamite. Also, erroneously, *stelochite*.

Stelgidopteryx (stēl-jī-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *στῆλγίς* (*stēl-gis*), a scurper, + *πτερίς*, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidae*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. serripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See *ent* under *rough-winged*.

stell (stēl), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *stellen*, < AS. *stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *steall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall; see *stall*.] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.

Shak., Sonnets, xxiv

stell (stēl), *n.* [A var. of *stall*, after *stell*, *v.*] 1. A place; a station.

The sad *stell* of Plessis.

Danet's *Comines*, sig. V 5. (Nares.)

2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Hallwell*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stella (stē'lā), *n.*; pl. *stellae* (-ē). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star; see *star*.] A stellate spongespicule; an aster; a stellate.

stellar (stē'lār), *a.* [= F. *stellaire* = Sp. *estrelar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellarius*, pertaining to a star, starry, < L. *stella*, a star; see *stella*.] Of or pertaining to stars; astral; as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
Their stellar virtue on all kinds that grow.

Milton, P. L., iv. 671.

Stellaria (stē-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < L. *stella*, a star.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllales* and tribe *Alsnaceae*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-lobed petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-lobed or completely parted valves. There are about 85 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species occur in

England and about 20 in North America, of which 7 are natives of the northeastern United States. They are com-



Great Chickweed (*Stellaria media*).

monly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal panicle cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *S. holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *allbone*, *break-bones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*. *S. longifolia*, the long-leaved stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *S. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also *ent* under *otary*.

stellary (stē'lār-i), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

stellate (stē'lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star; see *stella*.] 1. *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—*Stellate* bristle or hair, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See *ent* under *hair*, 4.—*Stellate* fracture, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—*Stellate* leaves, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate* leaves. See *ent* under *pyxis*.—*Stellate* ligament, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—*Stellate* spicule, an aster; a stellate.—*Stellate* veins, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

II. *a.* A stellate microscle, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

stellated (stē'lāt-ed), *a.* [*<* *stellate* + *-ed*.] Same as *stellate*.—*Stellated* polygon, polyhedron, etc. See the nouns.

stellately (stē'lāt-i), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

stellate-pilose (stē'lāt-pī'ōs), *a.* In bot., pilose with stellate hairs.

stellation (stē-lā'shən), *n.* [*<* ML. *stellatio* (*n*)-] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

The scaly Scorpion's fixt amongst the rest, . . .
The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
And why so beautify'd with heavenly fire,
Comes next in course.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 4.

stellature (stē'lā-tūr), *n.* [*<* ML. **stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*; see *stellionate*.] Same as *stellionate*.

Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called erimen *stellionatus*, the sin of *stellature*.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 79.

stelled (stēld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall*.] Fixed.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 61.
[Some commentators define the word as 'stelled', 'starry'.]

stelleer, **stelleeret**, *n.* [See *steeleyard*.] Same as *steeleyard*. *Cotgrave*.

Stelleria (stē-lē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. Steller; see *stellerine*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. Bonaparte, 1838.

Stellerida (stē-lēr'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, starry, + *-ida*.] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asterioidea*, 2.

stelleridan (stē-lēr'i-dān), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Stellerida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

stelleridean (stē-lēr'idē-ān), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

stellerine (stē'lē-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. Steller, the traveler (1709-45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and *ent* under *Rhytina*.

Steller's eider. See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

Steller's jay. A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

Steller's sea-cow. See *sea-cow*, 2, and *ent* under *Rhytina*.

Steller's sea-lion. The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with *ent*).

stellēt, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. Dalgell, Frag. of Scottish History.

stelliferous (stē-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *stellifer*, starry, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having or abounding with stars.

stelliform (stē'lī-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

stellify (stē'lī-fī), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *stellifyen*, < OF. *stellifier*, < ML. *stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < L. *stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

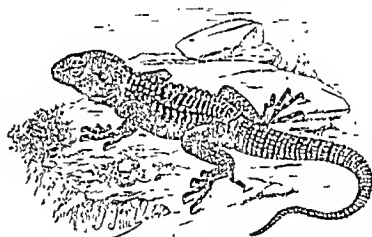
No wonder is though Jove her *stellifye*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 525.

Some think this fount to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth just beneath the star called Canopus, or M'olounea.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 176.

Stellio (stē'lī-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellio* (*n*)-, a lizard; see *stellion*.] 1. A genus of agamid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidae*. They have aerodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and



Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or star-lizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.

2. [l. c.] A lizard of this genus.

stellion (stē'lī-ōn), *n.* [*<* L. *stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star; see *stella*.] An agamid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidae*; a star-lizard.

When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 59.

stellionate (stē'lī-ōn-āt), *n.* [*<* LL. *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, < L. *stellio* (*n*)-, a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard; see *stellion*.] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

Stellionidae (stē-lī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio* (*n*)- + *-idae*.] A family of Old World aerodont agamid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidae*; the stellions or star-lizards. See *ent* under *Stellio*.

stellular (stē'lū-lār), *a.* [*<* L. *stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star; see *stella*.] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stolliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

stellulate (stē'lū-lāt), *a.* [*<* L. *stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*.] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

Stellwag's symptom. See *symptom*.

Stelmatopoda (stēl-ma-top'ō-dī), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolemata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

stelochite (stél'ô-kî't), *n.* See *steelechite*.
stelography (stêl'og'grā-fī), *n.* [*<* LGr. *στῆλογραφία*, an inscription on a stele or upright slab, *<* Gr. *στῆλη*, a stele (see *stelē*), + *-γραφία*, *<* *γράφειν*, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on steles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*.

Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

stem¹ (stem), *n.* [*<* ME. *stem*, *stam*, *<* AS. *stemu*, *stefu*, *stæfu*, also *stofu* (*>* E. dial. *stovin*), stem, trunk (of a tree), = D. *stam*, stem, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = MLG. *stam*, *stamme*, stem, stock, = OHG. *stam* (*stamm*), G. *stamm*, stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = Icel. *stofu*, *stom*, stem, trunk of a tree, = Sw. *stam* = Dan. *stamme* (in comp. *stam-*), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem²*); = OIr. *tamón*, Ir. *tamhán* (for **stamon*), stem, trunk; cf. Gr. *στάμνος*, an earthen jar; with formative *-mn-*, *<* *√* *sta*, stand: see *stand*. Not related to *staff*, except remotely.] 1. The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways. It typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears upon it the remaining aerial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided—namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *babab*, *esparto*, *internode*, *pipasera*, *snakeroot*, *rhizome*, and *tuber*. 2. The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel*, *peduncle*, and *petiole*.

Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 211

For I must crush among the stoures
Thy slender stem.
Burns, To a Mountain Daisy.

3. The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.
Ye may all, that are of noble stem,
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.
Milton, Areades, l. 82.


4. A branch of a family; an offshoot.
Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet stem from York's great stock.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 41.

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specially—(a) The handle of a tool. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] (b) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the body to the foot or base. In examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their stem, or by the nature of their feet.

H. J. Poirell, Glass-Making, p. 61.

(c) In *type-founding*, the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type*. (d) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (e) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve*. (f) In *zool.* and *anat.*, any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (g) In *ornith.*, the whole shaft of a feather. (h) In *entom.*, the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera*.

6. In *musical notation*, a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the quaver, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus, . When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem*. See *note*, l. 13. Also called *tail*.

7. In *philol.*, a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it; the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form.—Aerial stem, the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean part of the stem.—Ancipital, compound, erect, herbaceous, pultuary, secondary, etc., stem. See the adjectives.

stem¹ (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [*<* *stem¹*, *n.*] To remove the stem of; separate from the stem: as, to stem tobacco.

stem² (stem), *n.* [*<* ME. **stem*, *stam*, *<* AS. **stemu*, *stefu*, **stæfu*, also *stefia*, *stæfia*, the prow of a ship (*stæorstefu*, the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = OS. *stamm* = D. *stereu* = MLG. *LG. stereu*, prow of a ship (*>* G. *stereu*, stem (rorder-stereu, 'fore stem,' prow, *hinterstereu*, 'hind stem,' stern-post)), = Icel. *stafu*, *stamm*, also *stefu*, *stemu*, stem of a ship (prow or stern), = Dan. *stern*, *stavn* = Sw. *staf*, prow (*fram-stam*, 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam*, 'back stem,' stern); a particular use, with variations of form, of AS. *stemu*, *stefu*, E. *stem¹*, etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem¹*. The naut. use in E. is prob. in part of Scand. origin.] 1. A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem*, to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle*.

Pretious jewels fecht from far
By Italian marcliantes that with Russian stems
Ploos up huge furrows in the Terren Malne
The Taming of the Shrew, p. 22. (Halliwell.)

2. The forward part of a vessel: the bow.
Thurage therefore the stemmes of his shippes warde the
East, he affirmed that he had founde the Hable of
Ophir. Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Booke on
America, ed. Alber, p. 66).

False stem, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater.—From stem to stern, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length. They skip
From stem to stern; the boatswain whistles.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 64.

stem² (stem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [*<* *stem²*, *n.*] 1. To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).
They stood off again, and, returning with a good gale, they stemmed her upon the quarter, and almost overset her.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226.

2. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.
He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately stems the ship.
Cornelius Nepos in English (1723), Ded. (Eneye. Dict.)

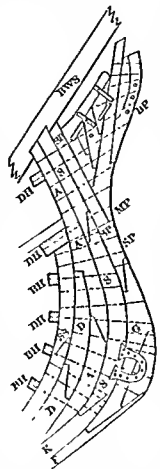
3. To make headway against (by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).
The breathless Muse awhile her wearied whangs shall ease,
To get her strength to stem the rough Sabrinian seas.
Dryden, Polyolbion, III. 431.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.
They on the trailing flood,
Through the wide Athiopian to the Cape,
Fly, stemming nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., II. 612.

2. To head; advance head on.
At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd most Easterly, and then we stemmed S. W. by S.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 70.

stem³ (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [*<* ME. *stemmen*; *<* Icel. *stemma* = Sw. *stamma* = Dan. *stemme*, stem, = OHG. *stemma*, *stemmen*, *stemen*, G. *stemmen*, *stammen*, stop, stem, dam; *<* *√* *stam* in *stam²*, *stammer*, etc.: see *stammer*. Not connected with *stem¹* or *stem²*.] 1. To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.
And loke ze stemme nu stope [stop], bot streechez on faste,
Thi ze reche to nreset [stopping-place], rest ze nener.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to stem a torrent,
but to divert it.
A. Hamilton, To Washington (Works, I. 345).
He who stems a stream with sand.
Scott, L. of the L., III. 23.



Stem and allied parts.
S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; SS, stemson; DH, deck hooks; MH, mast hooks; SI, stem piece, or independent piece; VP, main piece, or lace-piece; DB, bobstay-piece; HWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false keel. (The dot and lines show bolts.)

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to stem his morning hunger with.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 12.

2. To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

stem⁴, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam*.
stemapod (stem'ā-pod), *n.* [*<* Gr. *στῆμα*, filament (see *stamen*), + *ποὺς* (pod-) = E. foot.] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heterocampa*, whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. A. S. Packard.

stem-character (stem'kar'ak-tēr), *n.* In *gram.*, same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

stem-clasping (stem'klās'ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-climber (stem'kli'mēr), *n.* In *bot.*, see *climber*, 2.

stemet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam*.

stem-eelworm (stem'ēl'wērm), *n.* A minute nematoid, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes ston-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus*.

stem-end (stem'end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

stem-head (stem'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, the top of the stem, or continuation of the forward extreme of the keel.

stem-knee (stem'nō), *n.* In *ship-building*, a kneo uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf (stem'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

stemless (stem'les), *a.* [*<* *stem¹* + *-less*.] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; aculealescent.—*Stemless lady's-slipper*, thistle, violet. See the nouns.

stemlet (stem'let), *n.* [*<* *stem¹* + *-let*.] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiaarticulate stemlets.
English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division (1855), III. 87.

stemma (stem'm), *n.*; pl. *stemma* (stem'mā). [*<* L. *stemma*, *<* Gr. *στῆμα*, a wreath, garland, *<* *στρίδω*, put around, encircle, wreath, crown.]

1. A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family; as, a man of the stemma of the Cecils.—2. The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable.—3. One of the facets or cornicles of a compound eye.—4. In *entom.*, the tubercle from which an antenna arises.—*Spurious stemma*, a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennae of certain *Orthoptera*: it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

Stemmatopteris (stem-mā-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *στῆμα* (r-), a wreath, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil plants, established by Corda, under which various stems or trunks of tree-ferns have been grouped, but little being known in regard to them, except the form of the scars or impressions marking the points of attachment of the petioles. Lesquereux describes remains of this kind under the names of *Stemmatopteris*, *Caulopteris*, *Megaphyton*, and *Psaronius*; but, as he remarks, they could all have been described without inconvenience under the name of *Caulopteris*. These fossil remains are common in the coal-measures. See *Caulopteris*.

stematous (stem'ā-tus), *a.* [*<* *stemma* (t-) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a stemma, or having its character; ocellar.

stemmed (stemd), *a.* [*<* *stem¹* + *-ed*.] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-stemmed plant.

stemmer (stem'ēr), *n.* [*<* *stem³* + *-er*.] 1. Same as *blasting-needle*. [Eng.]—2. An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

stemmery (stem'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [*<* *stem¹* + *-ery*.] A factory where tobacco is stripped from the stem. *New York Herald*, July 17, 1884. [Local, U. S.]

stemming (stem'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stem³*, *v.*] 1. The operation of tamping.—2. The material used in tamping. [Eng. in both uses.]

Stemodia (stēm'ō-dī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), shortened from *Stemodiocarya* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; *<* Gr. *στῆμα*, taken for 'stamen' (see *stemen*),

+ *dis*, *di-*, two-, + *ἀκρον*, a point, tip.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceae* and tribe *Gratiolaceae*, type of a subtribe *Stemodieae*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentae separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, mostly tropical, occurring in all continents except Europe. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers. *S. maritima* is known in America as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. diantha* as *goatweed*; the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

Stemona (stō-'uō-nū), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. *στέμον*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Stemonaceae*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth lofty-climbing twiners growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veinlets. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves. Formerly called *Rozburghia*.

Stemonaceae (stē-mō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Stemona* + *-aceae*.] A small order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieae*, by many formerly called *Rozburghiaceae*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and opens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stemonurum* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely in India, the other genus, *Crotonia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

Stemonitaceae (stē-mō-nī-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceae*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostkinski, to the order *Amphothecales*, which has a single sporangium or aethalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-yellow.

Stemonitis (stē-mō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. *στέμον*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceae*.

stem-pessary (stem'pēs-ā-rī), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

stem-piece (stem'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece between the stem and the chocks, also called *independent piece*. See *cut* under *stem*.

stemple (stem'pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG *stampfel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp; see *stamp*.] In *mining*, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways; in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *lacing* or *lagging*.

stem-sickness (stem'sik-ness), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematode worm, *Tylenchus desfontainii*, known as the *stem-rotworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

stemson (stem'son), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchum*, confused with *stem*. Cf. *Tolson*, *sterson*.] In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

stem-stitch (stem'stich), *n.* In *pillow-lace making*, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced; used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

stem-winder (stem'win dēr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

sten, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

stench (stench), *n.* [ME. *stanch*, *stunch*, < AS *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stanc*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stencan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.* and *cf.* *stink*, *n.* Cf. *leel*, *starka*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Sallorita, formerly called Abula, and smelt the stench that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482 = Syn. *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

stencil (stencil), *v. t.* [< *stencil*, *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

Dead birds stench every coast. Young, Resignation, i. 24.

stencil (stencil), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stencil*. Harvey.

stencilful (stencil'ful), *a.* [< *stencil* + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 56.

stencil (stencil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stencil* for *stanchion*.

stencil-pipe (stencil'pīp), *n.* In *plumbing*, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

stencil-trap (stencil'trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

stenchy (stencil'ehi), *a.* [< *stencil* + *-y*.] Having a stench or offensive smell. Dyer, The Fleecce, i.

stencil (stencil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, pp. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (a) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estinceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle', F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *insel*.] (b) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*, a dial. var. of *stencil*, var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or print by means of a stencil.

stencil (stencil), *n.* [See *stencil*, *v.*] 1. A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely, for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

2. The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. Cf. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 96.—3. In *ceram*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

stencil (stencil), *n.* [A var. of *stencil*.] A door-post; a stanchion. Hawthell, [Prov. Eng.]

stenciler, **stenciller** (stencil'er), *n.* [< *stencil* + *-er*.] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

stencil-pen (stencil'pen), *n.* A prickling-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*.

stencil-plate (stencil'plāt), *n.* A stencil.

stend (stend), *v. i.* [< OF. *stendie*, F. *étendre* = L. *stendere*, < L. *stendere*, stretch forth, extend; see *extend*.] 1. To extend. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To walk with long steps.—3. To leap; bound; to spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and Prov. Eng.]

stend (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. Burns, Tam O' Shan.

Stenoclytra (stē-nō-clī'trā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stenoclytrus*; see *stenoclytrous*.] In entom., in Latreille's system, the third family of heterocerous *Coloptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Heterops*, *Cistula*, *Durcia*, *Admonera*, and *Mycterus*.

stenoclytrous (stē-nō-clī'trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenoclytrus*, < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait, + *κλύτρον*, a cover: see *clytrum*.] Having narrow clytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenoclytra*.

Stenobothrus (stē-nō-bō'thrus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1833), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait,

ing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.

stenocardia (stē-nō-kār'dī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρδία*, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

Stenocarpus (stē-nō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Proteaceae* and tribe *Embotheae*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked foliicles. *S. sinuatus* is known in Queensland as *tulip tree* and *fire-tree*. *S. salignus*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silly oak*, and *meleyn*.

stenocephalous (stē-nō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrow-headed.

steno-chromy (stē-nō-khrō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

steno-coronine (stē-nō-kō-rō'nīn), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κορώνη*, a crown, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars; noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the eurycoronine or dinotherian. Falconer.

stenoderm (stē-nō-dēr'm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma*; a stenodermine. — **Spectacled stenoderm**, *Stenoderma yepetillum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

Stenoderma (stē-nō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *δέρμα*, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllotominae*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct nose-leaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane concave behind. *S. ochradophilum* of the West Indies is so called from its fondness for the berries of *Achras zapota*, the naseberry.

Stenodermata (stē-nō-dēr'mg-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See *cut* under *Centurio*.

stenodermatous (stē-nō-dēr'mg-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

stenodermine (stē-nō-dēr'mīn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

II. *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

Stenodus (stē-nō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ὄδός* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The Inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See *cut* under *Inconnu*.

stenograph (stē-nō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty stenographs. Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 263.

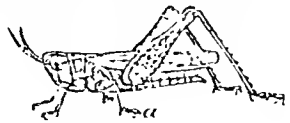
2. A stenographic machine; a form of typewriter in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially typewriters operated by means of a keyboard.

stenograph (stē-nō-grāf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. III. *London News*. [Rare.]

stenographer (stē-nō-grā-fēr), *n.* [< *stenograph* (g) + *-er*.] One who writes shorthand.

stenographic (stē-nō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique*; as *stenography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.— **Stenographic machine**. Same as *stenograph*, 2.

stenographical (stē-nō-grāf'ī-kāl), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.



Stenobothrus maculipennis
a, in sture insect, b, pupa; c, larva. (All natural size.)

close, + *σθόπος*, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Aceridiidae*, contain-

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 46

step

Pray you, let's *step* in, and see a friend of mine.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.
 O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce?
Dickens, Bleak House, xiv.

3. To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).
 By whose death he's *stepp'd*
 Into a great estate.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 232.
 The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

4. To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.
 The meteor of a splendid season, she
Stept thro' the stately minut of those days
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

5. To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.
 They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity.
Pope, *Iliad*, Pref.
 To *step* aside. (a) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (b) To deviate from the right path; err.
 To *step* aside is human.
Burns, To the Unclo Gaid.
 To *step* awry. See *awry*.—To *step* out, to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.
 Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping* out briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me"
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxx.

II. *trans.* 1. To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.]—2. To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance.—3. To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard.—4. To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.—5. *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

step (step), *n.* [*ME.* *steppē*, *< AS.* *steppē*, a step, footstep, = *MD.* *stappe*, *steppē*, *step*, *step*, *D.* *stap* = *OHG.* *stapfo*, *stapfo*, *MHG.* *G.* *staple* (*> It.* *stap-fu*, a stirrup, *> ult.* *E.* *stapler*), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.] 1. A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.
 I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps*
 Into a manly stride.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 67.
 An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
Couper, *Task*, vi. 364.
 Hence—2. In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.
 Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
 In this deep forest
Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 276.
 But not by these my *steps* shall be,
 For ever and for ever.
Tennyson, A Farewell.

3. A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

The breadth of every single *step* or stair (should) be never less than one foot.
Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 36.
 An hundred winding *steps* convey
 That conclave to the upper day.
Scott, *Marmion*, ii. 33.

On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fraternities Penitentie.
C. L. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 6.

Specifically—(a) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair* of *steps* and *set* of *steps*. (b) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

4. The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.
 If you move a *step*
 Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.
 The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace.
Arbuthnot.

5. An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.
 'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end
Couper, To Joseph Hall, Esq.

It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there.
Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xxxv.

6. Gradation; degree.

The Turks . . . studie their prophane Dinimitic and Law, and have among them nine severall *steps* or degrees unto the highest dignitie.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 313.

7. Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.
 Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxii.

"General Tuffo . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera." "Where you got your *step*," said George [punning].
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxviii.

The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
New York Times, Jan. 15, 1891.

8. Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.
 And zit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asses feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 81.

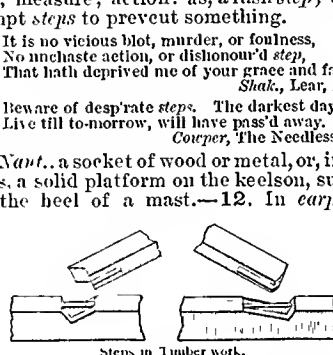
He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 829.

9. Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.
 A foot more light, a *step* more true,
 Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, i. 18.

10. A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step*; to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.
 It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
 No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*,
 That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
Shak., *Lear*, i. 1. 231.

Beware of desperate *steps*. The darkest day,
 Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
Couper, *The Needleless Alarm*.

11. *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.—12. In *carp.*, any



piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—13. In *mach.*: (a) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (b) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—14. In *music*: (a) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (b) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic*; while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic*.—Out of *step*, not keeping step.—Pair of *steps*, set of *steps*, a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use.—*Step* by *step*. (a) By gradual and regular process. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, ii. 9. (b) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 3. 78.—To *break* *step*. See *break*.—To *keep* *step*, to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person: often followed by *with*.—To *keep* *step* to, to walk, march, or dance in time to: as, to *keep* *step* to the music.—To *take* a *step*, or to *take* *steps*, to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.

step-(step). [*ME.* *step*, *< AS.* *steōp*, as in *steōp-bearn*, stepchild (-bairn), *steōp-eild*, stepchild, *steōp-fæder*, stepfather, *steōp-mōdor*, stepmother, etc., = *OFries.* *stiap*, *stiep* = *D.* *stief* = *MLG.* *stief*, *LG.* *stief* = *OHG.* *stiuuf*, *stiof*, *MHG.* *G.* *stief* = *Icel.* *stjup* = *Sw.* *stjuf*, *stjuf* = *Dan.* *stif*, *stiv*, *sted*: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in *AS.* *steōpeitd*, *steōpbearn*, stepchild, *steōp-snuu*, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, *steōp-fæder*, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix *steōp* was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; *< *steōpan*, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. **āstjūpan*, **āstjūpan*, in pp. pl. *āstjūpte*, *āstjūpte*, orphaned, = *OHG.* *stiuufan*, *ar-stiuufan*, *bi-stiuufan*, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

step-back (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. *< step* + *back*.] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]
 Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
The Nation, Aug. 23, 1883, p. 153.

stepbairn (step'bairn), *n.* [*ME.* *steopberu*, *< AS.* *steōpbearn* (= *Icel.* *stjūpbarn* = *Sw.* *stjuf-barn* = *Dan.* *stjubaru*), *< steōp*, step-, + *bearn*, child: see *step*- and *bairn*2, *bairn*.] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

step-bit (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

step-box (step'boks), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

stepbrother (step'brnθr'ēr), *n.* [*ME.* *step-brother*, *stepbroder*, *< AS.* **steōpbrōthor* (= *D.* *stiefbroder* = *MLG.* *stiefbruder*, *G.* *stiefbruder* = *Sw.* *stjufbroder* = *Dan.* *stjufbroder*), *< steōp*, step-, + *brōthor*, brother: see *step*- and *brother*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

stepchild (step'eild), *n.* [*ME.* *stepchild*, *< AS.* *steōpeitd* (= *OFries.* *stiefkind* = *D.* *stief-kind* = *OHG.* *stiuufchiut*, *MLG.* *stiefkiut*, *G.* *stief-kind*), *< steōp*, step-, + *eild*, child: see *step*- and *child*.] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-country (step'kun'tri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden:
 Farewell, my father—farewell, my *step-country*.
Disraeli, *Contarini Fleming*, ii. 4.

step-cover (step'kuv'ēr), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

step-cut (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

stepdame (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam*; *< step*- + *dame*.] A stepmother.

Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruel stepdam Ino.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 341.

step-dance (step'dāns), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

Orth'ris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step* dance for to impress the Headman.
Rudyard Kipling, *The Taking of Lungtungpen*.

stepdaughter (step'dā'tēr), *n.* [*ME.* *step-doughter*, *stepdoghter*, *stepdoughter*, *stepdowter*, *< AS.* *steōpdohter* (= *D.* *stiefdochter* = *MLG.* *stiefdochter* = *MHG.* *stiuftochter*, *G.* *stieftochter* = *Icel.* *stjūpdóttir* = *Sw.* *stjufdóttir* = *Dan.* *stjifdatter*), *< steōp*, step-, + *dohter*, daughter: see *step*- and *daughter*.] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

After hir com the *stepdaughter* of Cleodalis, that night also Gonnore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

stepet, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*1.

stepfather (step'fā'fēr), *n.* [*ME.* *stepfader*, *stepfadyr*, corruptly *stifadre*, *< AS.* *steōpfader* (= *OFries.* *stiuufader*, *stiefvader* = *D.* *stiefvader* = *MLG.* *stiefvader* = *OHG.* *stiuufater*, *stioffater*, *MLG.* *G.* *stiefvater* = *Icel.* *stjūpfadir* = *Sw.* *stjuf-fader* = *Dan.* *stiffader*), *< steōp*, step-, + *fæder*, father: see *step*- and *father*.] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

I schel the telle altofadre,
 Beten Ichaue me *stifadre*.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 464.

"He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."

Jean Ingelow, *Off the Skelligs*, xvii.

step-fault (step'fālt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

step-gage (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See *ent* under *gage*2.

step-grate (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*2.

stephane (stef'a-nē), *n.* [*Gr.* *στέφανος*, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see *def.*), crown. Cf. *στέφανος*, a wreath, garland, crown: see *stephanos*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

stephanial (ste-fā'ni-āl), *a.* [*< stephanion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

stephanic (ste-fan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr.* *στέφανος*, a wreath, crown: see *stephanos*.] Same as *stephanial*.



Stephanotis, a climbing vine.

The word *stephanic* is derived from the Greek *stephanos*, meaning 'crown' or 'wreath'.

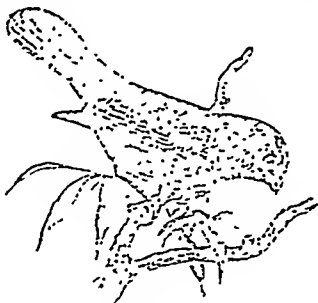
stephanion (stef'ah-ion), *n.* [*Gr.* *stephanos*, a wreath; *stephanos*, a wreath; *stephanos*, a wreath.] In cranial anatomy, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper stephanion and a lower are distinguished, especially in the upper and lower temporal ridges.

stephanite (stef'ah-it), *n.* [Named after *Stephanos*, Archbishop of Austria.] A native sulphide of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often found in the form of small, black, prismatic crystals.

stephanoma (stef'ah-mah), *n.* [*Gr.* *stephanos*, a crown; *ma*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of eyebrows—for example, the angle of the mountain observatory. See the quotation.

This instrument, formed of a circular scale graduated into degrees, is used to measure the angle of the eyebrows. It is held in front of the face, and the angle of the eyebrows is measured by the intersection of the eyebrows with the scale.

Stephanophorus (stef'ah-nof'ah-rus), *n.* [*Gr.* *stephanos*, a crown; *phorus*, a bearing.] 1. In ornithology, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turned, almost pyriform bill. *S. leucophaea* is a bluish-black with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the head and



Stephanophorus leucophaea.

silly-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is 5-6 inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.

2. In entomology, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Cherobius*, 1875.

stephanos (stef'ah-nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [*Gr.* *stephanos*, a wreath; *stephanos*, a wreath; *stephanos*, a wreath.] In *Gr. archaeol.* (a) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths



Stephanos (n). Head of Hera on a her statue of Elis, 5th century B.C.

were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (b) A head-ornament or crown akin to the stephanos, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See *ent* in preceding column.

Stephanotis (stef'ah-no'tis), *n.* [*XL* (Thouars, 1866), so called in allusion to the corona of five flattened petaloid bodies or auricles; (*Gr.* *stephanos*, a crown; *otis* (-os), ear.)] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Marsdenia*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its large white salver-shaped or funnel-form corolla. There are about 15 species, of which 3 are natives of Madagascar, 5 of the Malay archipelago and southern China, 3 of Cuba, and 1 of Peru. They are small shrubby twining, often leaf climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in racemes or cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into two overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles with many small seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite climber on greenhouses, commonly known by its common name *Stephanotis*. It also is a *stephanotis*, and some of its native country, as *Stephanotis jamaica* or *Stephanotis jamaica*.

2. [*Gr.* *stephanos*, a crown.] A plant of the genus.

step-ladder (step'lah-dér), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

stepmother (step'muth-er), *n.* [*ME.* *stepmother*, *stepmōder*; *AS.* *stepmōder* (= *OFries.* *stepmōder* = *D.* *stepmōder* = *MLG.* *stepmōder* = *OHG.* *stepmōder*, *MEG.* *stepmōder*, *G.* *stepmutter* = *Isl.* *stepmóttur* = *Sw.* *stefmoder* = *Dan.* *stefmoder*). *step*, *step*, + *mōder*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

No, because I've shall not find me, daughter, After the shadow of most stepmothers, Enveloped under.

2. A long filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halluc.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. The jansy. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [*Prov. Eng.*]—Stepmother's blessing, a laumail. *Halluc.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

stepmotherly (step'muth-er-ly), *a.* [*stepmother* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful; in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

step-parent (step'pär'ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (step), *n.* [= *F. D. G. Dan.* *steppe* = *Sw.* *stepp*, *Russ.* *stepi*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur" it was first widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes and Deserts*). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,000 miles. Although the steppes are in general characterized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniform level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony, in the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline effluence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic; but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered with by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is where in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *steppe* are grassy plains, others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated subplants; many pampas from a distance with fields of cropped salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow.

Humboldt, *Aspects of Nature* (trans.).

stepped murrain, rinderpest.

stepped (step), *a.* [*step* + *-ed*.] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, step-like bearing, or shoe.—Stepped cone. Same as *con-*

pulley.—Stepped gable, gage, gearing. See the nouns. —Stepped pyramid, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex,



Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt.

are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.

stepper (step'er), *n.* [*step* + *-er*.] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a high-stepper; that horse is a good stepper.

The mare's a stepper, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXIII, 377.

stepping (step'ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reentrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

stepping-point (step'ing-point), *n.* Same as *landing*, 1.

stepping-stone (step'ing-stön), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halluc.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

stepsister (step'sis'ter), *n.* [*ME.* *stepsystyr* (= *D.* *stiefster* = *MLG.* *stiefchwister* = *Sw.* *stiefsyster* = *Dan.* *stiefsøster*); *step*, + *sister*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

stepson (step'sun), *n.* [*ME.* *stepson*, *stepsume*. (*AS.* *stepsumu* (= *D.* *stiefsohn* = *MLG.* *stiefsohn* = *OHG.* *stufsum*, *MEG.* *stiefsum*, *G.* *stiefsohn* = *Isl.* *stúpeon* = *Sw.* *stufson* = *Dan.* *stifson*). (*step*, + *son*, son.)] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-stone (step'stön), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone*. [*Rare.*]

step-vein (step'vân), *n.* In mining, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

-ster. [*ME.* *-ster*, *-stre*, *-stere*, *-stere*, *AS.* *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webstere*, a female weaver (*E. webster*), *fitchster*, a female fiddler, *vitegstere*, a female prophet, etc.: = *D.* *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= *E. spinster*), etc., = *LL.* *-ster*, as in *postaster* (see *-aster*, *post-aster*, *criticaster*, etc.), also in *oleaster*; *Indo-Eur.* *-as* + *-tar*.] A termination denoting occupation, as in *malster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *sungster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-er* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress*, *sempstress*, *sonstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster*, *gamester*, *panster*, etc., or indicated simplicity or existence, as in *decimeter*, *doomster*, *luckster*, *lajster*, *teamster*, *upholder*, *roadster*, *youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, *Sangster*, *Deinster*, etc.

ster. An abbreviation of *sterling*.

steracle, *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sterracle*, *sterakel*; *ME.* *steracle*; origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

When thou art sett upon the pynnaele,
Thou shalt ther pleyen a quene's steracle,
Or elles shewe a grett miracle,
Thyself from hurte thou save.

Country Mytelles, p. 205. (*Halluc.*)

stercobilin (stér'hó-bil-in), *n.* [*L.* *stercus* (*stercor*), dung; + *bilis*, bile; + *-in*.] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

stercoraceous (stér'hó-rá'shi-us), *a.* [*L.* *stercus* (-or), dung; + *-aceus*.] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In entomology, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—Stereaceous vomiting, *Ingred* vomiting of fecal matter.

stercoramia, *n.* See *stercoremia*.

stercoral (stér'kō-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L. stercus* (-or-), dung, + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

II. n. Dung; excrement.

Stercoranism (stér'kō-rān-izm), *n.* [*L. Stercoran-ist* + *-ism*.] In *eccl'es. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism*, *Stercorarianism*.

Stercoranist (stér'kō-rān-ist), *n.* [= *F. Stercoraniste*, *L. Stercoranista*, *L. stercus* (-or-), dung.] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist*, *Stercorarian*.

stercoraceous (stér'kō-rā-rē-us), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous*.

Stercorarian (stér'kō-rā-rī-an), *n.* [*L. Stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (*L. stercus* (-or-), dung), + *-an*.] Same as *Stercoranist*.

Stercorarianism (stér'kō-rā-rī-an-izm), *n.* [*L. Stercorarian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Stercoranism*.

Stercorariinae (stér'kō-rā-rī-ī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Stercorarius* + *-inae*.] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridae*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius*; same as *Lestridinae*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*.

Stercorarius (stér'kō-rā-rī-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Brisson, 1760), < *L. Stercorarius*, pertaining to dung; see *stercorary*.] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jagers, a genus of *Laridae*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorariinae*. Also called *Lestris*. The name is used (*a*) for all the species of the subfamily; (*b*) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*), (*c*) for the smaller species *S.*

named, < *stercus* (*stercor*), excrement.] *1. A* genus of plants, type of the order *Sterculiaceae* and of the tribe *Sterculieae*. It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more



Flowering Branch of *Sterculia platyfolia*.
a, a male flower; b, the same leaf to anthesis; c, the stamens;
d, the fruit

ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 85 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody follicles opening on the upper edge, but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or for upholstery. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acid but often edible. They are unobnoxious, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urucua*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum. *S. Tona*, native of western Africa, yields the African or Senegal tree with *S. acrofolia* of New South Wales, a large tree, sometimes 50 feet high and 3 feet in girth, with large lobed leaves and racemes of showy red flowers, is known as *flame tree*, and also as *baobab* from its beautiful lac-like inner bark, which becomes 2 inches thick and is valued for many uses. *S. diversifolia*, the Victorian bottle tree or mirra tree, is a stout tree with coarse fiber for the similar *S. rhipidaria* seed the tree, and for *S. elliptica*, see *oak*. *S. lutea*, the sycamore of New South Wales, also yields a fiber there made into fine articles. *S. grandis*, the calash of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling bilberts in taste and often is a substitute for them. *S. Carthagenensis* (*S. Chachay*), the chick or puning, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northern India. It is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. torulata* (*S. diversifolia*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *S. alba* has been called *Indigofera coccinea*, *S. platyfolia* of Japan and China, *salvia coccinea*. See *malva* and *carum*.

2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1855.

Sterculiaceae (ster-kū-lī-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Ventenat, 1799), < *Sterculia* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the eudicot *Malvales*, intermediate between the two orders *Malvaceae* and *Filiceae*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens, and the latter in its two-celled anthers. It includes about 750 species, belonging to 49 genera, classed in 15 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring further to the south in Africa and Australia.

sterculiaceous (ster-kū-lī-ā-sē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant-order *Sterculiaceae*.

sterculiad (ster-kū-lī-ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sterculiaceae*. *Lindley*.

Sterculieae (ster-kū-lī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Sterculia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Sterculiaceae*. It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers, adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or ring. It includes 5 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia*.

stere¹. A Middle English form of *steer¹*, *ster²*, *st¹*, *st²*.

stere² (stär), *n.* [= *F. stère*, < *Gr. στερεός*, solid, cubic; prob. < *√ sta* as in *istat*, stand.] A cubic meter; the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

Sterelmintha (ster-el-min'thā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. στερεός*, stiff, hard, solid, + *ἐλμινθ* (*ē-*

μινθ), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Celenterata*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes.

sterelminthic (ster-el-min'thik), *a.* [*L. Sterelmintha* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha*.

sterelminthous (ster-el-min'thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic*.

stereo- (stér'ē-ō, also, especially in trade use, stē-rē-ō). An element of Greek origin, meaning 'solid.'

stereo (stér'ē-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype*.] Same as *stereotype*: as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

stereobate (stér'ē-ō-bāt), *n.* [= *F. stéréobate*, < *Gr. στερεός*, solid, firm, + *βάσις*, verbal adj. of βαίνω, go, step; see *base²*.] In *arch.*, the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar



Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the base of the Greek Doric temple-fountain).

buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.

stereobatic (stér'ē-ō-bat'ik), *a.* [*L. stereobate* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a *stereobate*; of the character of a *stereobate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II, 408.

stereoblastula (stér'ē-ō-blas'tū-lī), *n.* *pl. stereoblastulae* (-lē). [*NL.*, < *Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. *J. A. Ryder*.

stereochrome (stér'ē-ō-krōm), *n.* [*L. στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A stereochromatic picture. See *stereochromy*.

stereochromic (stér'ē-ō-krō'mik), *a.* [*L. stereochromy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *stereochromy*; produced by *stereochromy*.—**Stereochromatic process**, the method of painting by *stereochromy*.

stereochromy (stér'ē-ō-krō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

stereo-clumps (stér'ē-ō-klumps), *n. pl.* [*L. stercora* + *clump*.] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clumps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [Eng.]

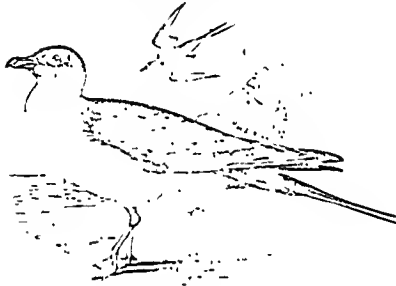
stereo-electric (stér'ē-ō-ēlek'trik), *a.* [*L. στερεός*, solid, + *electric*.] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

stereogastrula (stér'ē-ō-gas'trū-lī), *n.* *pl. stereogastrulae* (-lē). [*NL.*, < *Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *Νλ. gastrula*, q. v.] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. *J. A. Ryder*.

Stereognathus (stér'ē-ō-gnā-thus), *n.* [*NL.* (Charlesworth, 1854), < *Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fossil mammals of problematical character from the Lower Oolite of Oxfordshire, England, later identified with *Microllestes*. The original fossil was named *S. oolithicus*.

stereogram (stér'ē-ō-grām), *n.* [*Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *γραμμή*, a writing, < *γράφω*, write; see *gram²*.] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

stereograph (stér'ē-ō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *γράφω*, write.] Same as *stereogram*.
stereographic (stér'ē-ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [= *F. stéréographique*; as *stereography* + *-ic*.] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an



Pomatorhinus *S. parvulus*, and others, the larger being called *Rupha* or *M. rubra*.

stercorary (stér'kō-rā-rī), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (*ML. neut. Stercorarium*, a place for dung), < *stercus* (*stercus*), dung.] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Wet Days*, p. 17.

II. n. *pl. Stercoraries* (-rīz). A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

stercorate (stér'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stercorated*, pp. *stercorating*. [*L. stercoratus*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (-or-), dung.] To manure or dung. *Scott*, *Pirate*, iv.

stercorater (stér'kō-rāt), *v.* [*L. stercorare*, c.] Dung; excrement. *Lump*, *Dict.*

stercoration (stér'kō-rā-shun), *n.* [*L. stercoratus*, a dunging or manuring, < *stercorare*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (-or-), dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Eccl'yn*, To Mr. Wotton.

stercoremia, stercoræmia (stér'kō-rē-mī-ā), *n.* [*NL. stercoraemia*, < *L. stercus* (-or-), dung, + *Gr. αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

Stercorianism, Stercorianist (stér'kō-rī-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism, Stercoranist*.

stercoricolous (stér'kō-rī-kō-lūs), *a.* [*L. stercus* (-or-), dung, + *κόλος*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 842.

Stercorist (stér'kō-rīst), *n.* [*L. stercus* (-or-), dung, + *-ist*.] A Stercoranist.

stercorite (stér'kō-rīt), *n.* [*L. stercus* (-or-), dung, + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island of Iebaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

stercoryt (stér'kō-rīt), *n.* [*L. stercus* (-or-), dung.] Excrement, dung. *Mor. for Mag.*, III, 246.

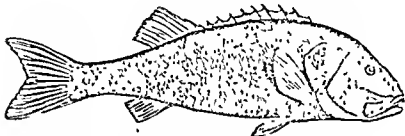
Sterculia (stér'kū-lī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; < *L. Sterculus*, a deity so

stereographic

infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—
Stereographic map-projection. See *projection*.
stereographical (ster'ē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< stereo-*
cographic + *-al*.] Same as *stereographic*.
stereographically (ster'ē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.*
In a stereographic manner; by delineation on
a plane.

stereography (ster'ē-ōg'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. stéréo-*
graphie, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*,
write.] The art of delineating the forms of
solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid ge-
ometry which demonstrates the properties and
shows the construction of all solids which are
regularly defined.

Stereolepis (ster'ē-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (*Ayres*,
1859), *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] 1.
A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in
comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the Jew-
fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a



Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

length of 5 feet. It is brownish- or greenish-black with
large black blotches, most evident in the young.
2. [*v. c.*] A fish of this genus.

stereome (ster'ē-ōm), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεώμα*, a solid
body, *< στερεός*, solid.] In *bot.*, a name pro-
posed by Schwendener for those elements
which impart strength to a fibrovascular bun-
dle. Compare *mesotome*.

stereometer (ster'ē-ōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*,
solid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instru-
ment for measuring the solid capacity of a ves-
sel.—2. An instrument for determining the
specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

stereometric (ster'ē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< stereo-*
metr-y + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed
by stereometry.—Stereometric function. See *func-*
tion.

stereometrical (ster'ē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< stereo-*
metric + *-al*.] Same as *stereometric*.
stereometrically (ster'ē-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By
or with reference to stereometry.

stereometry (ster'ē-ōm'e-tri), *n.* [= *F. stéréo-*
métrie, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, entire, + *μέτρον*,
< μέτρον, measure.] 1. The art of measuring
volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.
—3. The art or process of determining the spe-
cific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders,
etc.

stereo-mold (ster'ē-ō-möld), *n.* [*< stereo* +
mold.] A mold used in stereotyping.

stereomonscope (ster'ē-ō-mon'ō-sköp), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*,
solid, + *μόνος*, single, alone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.]
An instrument with two lenses for
exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a
single picture so as to give it all the effect of
solidity.

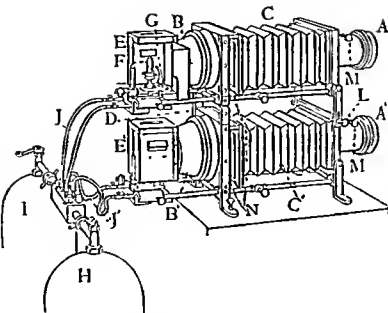
stereoneural (ster'ē-ō-nū'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. στερεός*,
solid, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having the nervous
center, if any, solid.

stereoplasma (ster'ē-ō-plazm), *n.* [*< NL. stero-*
plasma, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *πλάσμα*, anything
molded or formed: see *plasm*.] 1. In corals, a
delicate endothelial structure occupying differ-
ent positions in the corallite, often forming ver-
tical processes in the interseptal loculi or encir-
cling septa, or acting as true endotheca. This sub-
stance, which connects septa (envirning their free edges
in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal lo-
culi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of
the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there.
It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.
2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma*.

stereoplasma (ster'ē-ō-plas'mi), *n.* [NL.: see
stereoplasma.] 1. Same as *stereoplasma*, 1. *Lind-*
ström.—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli
for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hy-*
groplasma.

stereoplastic (ster'ē-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*< stereo-*
plasm + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or formed by
stereoplasmin; consisting of that substance.

stereopticon (ster'ē-ōp'ti-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. στε-*
ρεός, solid, + *οπτικός*, pertaining to seeing or
sight: see *optic*.] An improved form of magic
lantern, consisting essentially of two complete
lanterns matched and connected. The object of
the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass
from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which
is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the
same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of
the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but
imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is
used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or

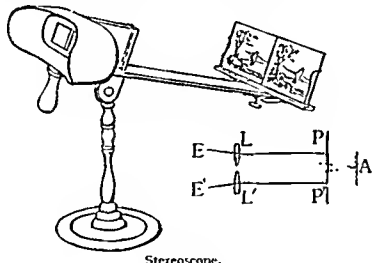


Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A, tubes containing objectives; B, B', covers for condensers;
C, C', collapsible bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one
above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown
at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the
views on the screen into exact superposition. E, E', lime light boxes,
one of the lime cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in
the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen holder; I,
hydrogen holder; J, J', flexible tubes for separately conveying these
gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to sup-
ply light. L, set screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads
of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens tubes A,
A' in adjustment of the focus. N, openings for insertion of slides, with
in-lined buttons for insuring exact position.

placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are
made with three lanterns.

stereoscope (ster'ē-ō-sköp), *n.* [= *F. stéréoscope*,
< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical
instrument illustrating the phenomena of binoc-
ular vision, and serving to produce from two near-
ly similar pictures of an object the effect of a sin-
gle picture with the appearance of relief and so-
lidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon
the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images
of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ
slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each
point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of
a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocu-
lar image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows
two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of
angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only;
thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the
brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects repre-
sented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form
of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in
1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the len-
ticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive
properties of semi-double convex lenses. This is the one
now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of
which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by



Stereoscope.

the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding
points of the two pictures P and P' are refracted in pass-
ing through the lenses L, L', and their directions changed
so that they now seem to the eyes E, E' to diverge from a
common point A beyond the plane of the card. By spe-
cial effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic
pictures into one without the use of the instrument,
each eye being directed to one picture only and to pro-
duce the normal stereoscopic effect the one on its own
side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card
screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left
picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the
eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture
and the left eye the right only, and the images combined
by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—
a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudo-
scopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if
the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.

stereoscopic (ster'ē-ō-sköp'ik), *a.* [= *F. stéréo-*
scopique; as *stereoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining
to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to
the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or
proper perspective, as of an object seen
in the stereoscope; as, stereoscopic pictures; *ster-*
eoscopic views.—Stereoscopic camera, diagrams,
projection. See the nouns.

stereoscopical (ster'ē-ō-sköp'i-kal), *a.* [*< stereo-*
scopic + *-al*.] Same as *stereoscopic*.
stereoscopically (ster'ē-ō-sköp'i-kal-i), *adv.*
By or as by a stereoscope.

stereoscopist (ster'ē-ō-sköp'ist), *n.* [*< stereo-*
scope + *-ist*.] One versed in the use or manu-
facture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (ster'ē-ō-sköp'i), *n.* [= *F. stéréo-*
scopie, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-σκοπεῖν*, *< σκοπεῖν*,
view.] The use or construction of stereo-
scopes.

stereotyper

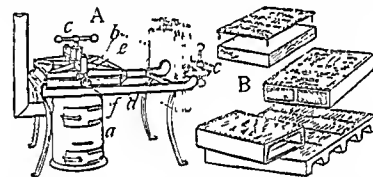
stereotomic (ster'ē-ō-tom'ik), *a.* [*< stereot-*
om-y + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by
stereotomy.

stereotomical (ster'ē-ō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [*< stereo-*
tomie + *-al*.] Same as *stereotomic*.

stereotomy (ster'ē-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [= *F. stéréoto-*
mie, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-τομία*, *< τέμνειν*, *τα-*
μειν, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids
into certain figures or sections.

stereotrope (ster'ē-ō-tröp), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*,
solid, + *τροπή*, a turning, *< τρέπειν*, turn.] An
instrument by which an object is perceived as
if in motion and with an appearance of solidity
or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereo-
scopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the suc-
cessive positions it assumes in completing any motion,
affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary
lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylin-
der pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which
makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The
observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but
with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natu-
ral relief.

stereotype (ster'ē-ō-tip), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. stéréo-*
type, *< Gr. στερεός*, fixed, + *τύπος*, impres-
sion, type: see *type*.] 1. *n.* 1. The duplicate,
in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a
collection of types composed for printing. Three
processes are used. (a) The plaster process, in which
a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster
of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in
melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when
cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereo-
type plate. (b) The clay process, in which the mold,
taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is



A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the
mold. a, furnace by which the water-jacketed mold is uniformly
heated. The mold is supported on the frame d and on the rollers e;
the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw f;
the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel g. In
removing the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted
outline.

baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal.
(c) The papier-maché process, in which the mold is
made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-
pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the
type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by
steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with
melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process.
Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen
minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary
presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that
fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereo-
typing is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper
forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the
finer forms of printing are now made by the electrolytic pro-
cess. (See *electrotype*.) Stereotype plates were first made,
but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725.
The plaster process, which was the first to become popu-
lar, was invented by Willdon and Lord Stanhope in 1810.
2. Loosely, an electrolytic.—3. The art of
making plates of fixed metallic types; the pro-
cess of producing printed work by means of
such plates.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereo-
typing, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype*
work; *stereotype* plates.

stereotype (ster'ē-ō-tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
stereotyped, ppr. *stereotyping*. [*< stereotype*, *n.*]
1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereo-*
type a page or a form.—2. To prepare for print-
ing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereo-*
type the New Testament.—3. To fix or estab-
lish firmly or unchangeably.

If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not
follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompe-
tency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how
much is not. II. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 506.

stereotype-block (ster'ē-ō-tip-blok), *n.* A
block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass,
about three fourths of an inch high, on which
a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

stereotyped (ster'ē-ō-tipt), *p. a.* 1. Made or
printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in
an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *ster-*
eotyped opinions.

The enablers show considerable progress, but the
capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek
or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara dur-
ing the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly
what they would have been. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 178.

stereotype-metal (ster'ē-ō-tip-met'al), *n.* An
alloy for stereotype plates; type-metal.

stereotyper (ster'ē-ō-ti-pēr), *n.* [*< stereotype*
+ *-er*.] One who stereotypes, or who makes
stereotype plates.

stereotypery (ster'ē-ō-tī-pēr-i), *n.* [*< stereotype + -ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

stereotypic (ster'ē-ō-tī-p'ik), *a.* [*< stereotype + -ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stereotyping (ster'ē-ō-tī-ping), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—Paper process of stereotyping. See *paper*.

stereotypist (ster'ē-ō-tī-pist), *n.* [*< stereotype + -ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotyper.

stereotypographer (ster'ē-ō-tī-pog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< stereotypograph + -er.*] A stereotypewriter.

stereotypography (ster'ē-ō-tī-pog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός, fixed, + E. typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype. *Imp. Dict.*

stereotypy (ster'ē-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= *F. stéréotypie*; as *stereotype* + *-y*.] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

sterhydraulic (stēr-hī-drā'lik), *a.* [*Irreg. < Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—**sterhydraulic press**, a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole; the shaft of the winding-barrel or -drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder and fitted on the exterior with a wheel or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

sterigma (stēr-ig'mī), *n.*: pl. *sterigmata* (-mā-tī). [*N.L. < Gr. στήριγμα, a prop, support, < στήριξ, prop.*] In bot., a stalk or support of some kind: a term of varying application. (a) Same as *basidium*. (b) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (c) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (d) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (e) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

sterigmatic (ster-ig-mat'ik), *a.* [*< sterigma(-t-) + -ic.*] In bot., resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

sterile, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile*.

sterile (ster'il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril*; *< F. stérile* = Sp. Pg. *esteril* = It. *sterile*, *< L. sterilis*, unfruitful, barren; cf. Gr. *στερεός*, stiff, hard, solid, *στερεός*, hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak., Hamlet*, II. 2. 310.

It is certain that in *sterile* years corn sown will grow to an other kind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*

3. In bot., of a flower, producing only stamens—that is, staminate or male (compare *neutrat*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Oncoclea*, *Ophoglossum*, *sassafras*, and *snake-tree*.—4. Free from living germs.

I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 403.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile*. *Abb. Mann, in Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 431

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare: as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—**Sterile wood**, a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma foetidissima* of the *Rubiaceae*, found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when dying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

sterilisation, sterilise, etc. See *sterilization, etc.*

sterility (ste-ril'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. stérilité* = Sp. *esterilidad* = Pg. *esterilidade* = It. *sterilità*, *< L. sterilitas(-is)*, unfruitfulness, barrenness, *< sterilis*, barren, sterile: see *sterile*.] The state or character of being sterile. (a) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompenses the Sterility of their Hills

Houell, Letters, I in 32.

(b) Lack of fecundity; barrenness said of animals or plants

Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful!
Into her womb convey sterility!

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 300.

(c) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

The truthness of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 551.

(d) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; meagerness.

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

sterilization (ster'il-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< sterilize + -ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation*.

Sterilization of cow's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhoea.

Medical News, LIII. 12.

sterilize (ster'il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized*, ppr. *sterilizing*. [= *F. stériliser* = Sp. Pg. *esterilizar*; as *sterile* + *-ize*.] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in bacteriology, to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise*.

No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
Go sterilize the fertile with thy rage!

Whole nations to depopulate is thine.

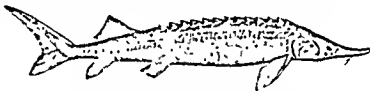
Savage, Public Spirit.

Prof. Tyndall found that he could not sterilize an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 309.

sterilizer (ster'il-i-zēr), *n.* [*< sterilize + -er.*] One who or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser*.

sterkt. An old spelling of *stark*, *stirk*.

sterlet (stēr'let), *n.* [*< F. sterlet* = Dan. *sterlet* = Sw. *sterlett*, *< G. sterlet*, *< Russ. sterlyadi*, a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus*. It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two



Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser*.

Sterletus (stēr'le-tus), *n.* [*N.L. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. sterlet, < Russ. sterlyadi, sterlet: see sterlet.*] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

sterling, *n.* An obsolete form of *starling*¹.

sterling² (stēr'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sterling, steringe, sterlynge, starling*, the coin so called; cf. D. *sterling* = Sw. Dan. *sterling*, sterling (as in mod. E. use), = feel. *sterlingr*, a sterling (the English coin so called), = MHG. *sterline, steringe* (-ling), a coin so called, G. *sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = OF. *esterlin*, a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin*, a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = Sp. Pg. *esterlino*, in *libra esterlina*, a pound sterling, = It. *sterlino*, in *libra sterlina*, a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino*, sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); ML. *sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stellinus, stelligus, sterlingus, sterlingus, esterlingus, esterlingus*, a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all *< E.*, unless, as Kluge asserts, the E. itself (and so in part the OF. and ML.) is *< MHG. sterline, sterline* (-ling), which is then *< sterl-* or *ster-*, origin unknown, + *-ing*³ or *-ingl* as in *shilling, farthing* (AS. *feorthing, fōrtthing*), *penny* (AS. *pening*, etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into ME. use by the Hansa merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the MHG. name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the MHG. word is, like the rest, derived from the ME. word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easter-*

ling, or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minshew from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (ME. *sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*¹. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] I. *n.* 1. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

Faste comen out of halle
And shoken nobles and sterlings.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1315.

The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings*, resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

And Roman wealth in English sterling view. *Arbutnot.*

II. *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound sterling; a shilling sterling. Abbreviated *ster.*, *slg.*

In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling*, and a merke *sterling*, cap 3. de Arbitris, & c. constit. 12. de procurator.

Minshew, 1617.

When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called *sterling* or *sterling* metal.

Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant*, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

If my word be *sterling* yet in England,
Let it command a mirror hither straight,
That it may show me what a face I have.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express,
Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress.

Crabbe, Works, II. 27.

I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue.

J. Choate, Addresses, p. 321.

sterling³ (stēr'ling), *n.* See *starling*².

Sterling's formula. See *formula*.

stern¹ (stēr'n), *a.* [*< ME. stern, sterin, sternc, sturnc, < AS. styrc, severe, austere, stern* (also in comp. *stýrn-mōd*, stern-minded); akin to OHG. *stornēn*, be astonished, *sturni*, stupor; perhaps related to OHG. *stornēn*, MHG. *stornen*, stand out, project, = Goth. **staurran*, in comp. *and-staurran*, murmur against, also to D. *staursch*, stern, = Sw. *stursk*, refractory, and to Icel. *stúra*, gloom, despair, *stúra*, mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

No Man was more gentle where there was Submission; where Opposition, no Man more *stern*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 132.

And *sterner* hearts alone may feel
The wound that time can never heal.

Byron, The Giaour.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

He herd their strokes, that war ful *stern*.

Twaine and Gavin, I. 3219. (*Itallicell.*)

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key."

Shak., Lear, III. 7. 63.

Gods and men

Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton, Comus*, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repelling.

In passing through these *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a baranco, or deep rocky valley.

Irving, Granada, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

The werre wox in that wonderly *stern*.

Alisaunder of Mucedoine (E. L. T. S.), I. 337.

Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll.

Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 8.

6. Stout; strong; heavy.

The hamur bothe *stern* and gret

That drof the mayles thorow bond and fete.

Holy Rood (E. L. T. S.), p. 184.

Of bak & of brest all were his bodi *stern*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. L. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

When that the poor have eried, Cesar hath wept:

Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.

Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 97.

The *sterner* sex. See *sex*¹. = *Syn.* 1. *Severe, Harsh, Strict*, etc. See *austere*.—1 and 2. Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

stern² stérn, *n.* [*ME. sterne, steorne, steorne* (not found in AS., where only *stéor*, a rudder, appears: see *stern*¹, *n.*) = *OFries. storne, stiarne*, a rudder, = *Ice. stjörn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *stéor*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *stern*¹, *n.* and *v.*] 1†. The rudder or helm of a vessel.

if he ne rise the rather and raulte to the steorne,
The wynt wolde with the water the hot ouer-throwe.
Piers Plouman (A), ix. 39.

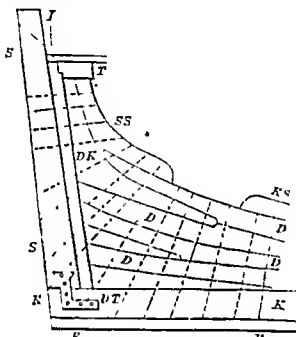
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterna*.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

The father held the *sterna* of his whole obedience.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

Not a few of them (the eunuchs) have come to sit at the *stern* of state.
Sandys, Travels, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed



Lower part of Ship's Stern.
S, stern-post; K, keelson; K', keel; D, dovetail plates; I, inner stern-post; P, deck-lane; D', deck-lane; SS, stumpon; T, deck transom; F, false-keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.

So, when the first bold vessel dated the seas,
High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 23.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

He [the dragon] . . . ran his sturdy *sterna* about to wield,
And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
Spenser, F. Q., l. xi. 23.

We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterna*.
Book of Pseudepistola (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, (p. xxiii).

By the *stern*. See *bul*.—False *stern*, an addition made to the stern of a vessel for strength or protection.—From stem to *stern*. See *stem*.—Square *stern*, a stern less rounded or elliptical than is usual.—Stern foremost, backside foremost; with the stern advanced.—Stern on, the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer.—To make a *stern* board. See *board*.—To moor head and *stern*. See *moor*.

stern² (stérn), *v.* [*< stern*², *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To steer; guide.

Hulk-tower . . . is a notable mark for pilots, in directing them which waite to *stern* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggy rocks.
Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed.)

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward.—Stern all *stern* hard! orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern*.

II. *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

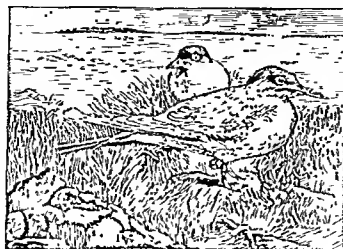
Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned* nit to wait for the whale to get quiet.
Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 273.

stern³ (stérn), *n.* Same as *stern*¹.

stern⁴ (stérn), *n.* [A var. of *tern*: see *tern*, and cf. *Sterna*.] A tern.

Sterna (stér'nä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnaean genus of *Laridae*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninae*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisica* or *dougalii*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. tridactyla* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. ischyrura* or *capria*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. mazama*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species,

such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap: these represent a subgenus



Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Sterna. (See cut under *Sternidae*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and billed terns, *S. fuscigula* and *S. anethetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninae* and *tern*.

sternadiform (stér'nä-di-fórm), *a.* [*< NL. sternum*, the breast-bone, + *L. ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidae*. Gill.

sternage (stér'nä), *n.* [*< stern*² + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

Follow, follow:
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
Shak., Ilcu, v, iii. Prol., l. 18.

sternal (stér'näl), *a.* [= *F. sternal*, *< NL. sternalis*, *< sternum*, the breast-bone; see *sternum*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates; as, the *sternal* end of the clavicle; the *sternal* keel of a bird's breast-bone; *sternal* articulation; a *sternal* segment.—2. In *vertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternite.—3. Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*.—Sternal band, in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body.—Sternal canal, in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Arctidae*.—Sternal glands, a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels.—Sternal line, the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum.—Sternal region, the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a superior and an inferior sternal region by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum.—Sternal rib, (a) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endoskeleton*. (b) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *epitrapezium* and *interclavicle*.

sternalgia (stér-näl'jī-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. stēron*, the breast-bone, + *gā*, pain.] 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone.—2. Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

sternalgic (stér-näl'jīk), *a.* [*< sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

sternalis (stér-näl'is), *n.*; pl. *sternales* (-léz). [*NL.*, se. *musculus*, muscle; see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

Sternaspida (stér-näs'pi-dī), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, irreg. *< Sternaspis* (-aspīd-) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis*: distinguished from an order *Echinurina*, both being referred to a subelass *Echinuramorphia* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echinurida*.

Sternbergia (stér-bér'jī-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Waldstein and Kitabel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von Sternberg, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amoryllidaceae* and tribe *Amoryllieae*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corolla and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly luteous fruit with roundish and

often stropholate seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flowers*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. Etnensis* as *Mount Etna lily*; these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

sternbergite (stér'n-bér'it), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von Sternberg: see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminae being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

stern-board (stér'n'bórd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See *to make a stern board*, under *board*.

stern-cap (stér'n'káp), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

stern-chase (stér'n'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser (stér'n'chā'sér), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

Sternæ (stér'nē-ē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Sterna* + *-æ*.] A subdivision of *Sterninae*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoæ* or noddies; the typical terns. *Coues*, 1862.

sternber (stér'nē-bér), *n.* [*< NL. sternebra*, *< sternum* + (*vert*) *ebra*.] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternobral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sternber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sternber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternbers.

sternobral (stér'nē-bräl), *a.* [*< sternber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sternber.

sterned² (stérnd), *a.* [*< stern*² + *-ed*.] Having a stern (of a specified character). *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xi.

sterned²† (stérnd), *a.* [*ME.*, *< stern*³ + *-ed*.] Starred; starry. *Hampole*, *Prick of Conscience*.

sternert (stér'nér), *n.* [*< stern*² + *-er*.] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

He that is "regens sidera," the *stern* of the stars.
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (*Latham*.)

stern-fast (stér'n'fäst), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame (stér'n'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

sternfully† (stér'n'fil-i), *adv.* [*< "sternful* (irreg. *< stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly*.] Sternly. *Stanhurst*, *Coneites*. [Rare.]

stern-gallery (stér'n'gal'g-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

stern-hook (stér'n'hūk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

Sternidae (stér'nī-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Sterna* + *-idae*.] The *Sterninae* rated as a family apart from *Laridae*.

Sternidius (stér-nid'i-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, equivalent to *Leptopus* (*Leptopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. acutiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.



Sternidius acutiferus.

sterniform (stér'nī-fórm), *a.* [*< NL. sternum*, the breast-bone, + *L. forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum.—Sterniform process or horn, an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoxal process*.

Sterninae (stér'nī-nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Sterna* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Laridae*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinae* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the fringing of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinae*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonys, and slight symphyseal emicune. The wings are extremely long, narrow,

and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forficulate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sternae* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninae*, and the noddies or *Anoetæ*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaethusa*, *Procelsterna*, *Gygis*, *Inea*, and *Anous*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

sternine (stér'nin), *a.* [*< NL. sterninus, < Sterna, tern.*] Resembling or related to a tern; of or pertaining to the *Sterninae*.

sternite (stér'nit), *n.* [*< NL. sternum, the breast-bone, + -ite.*] 1. In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *Cephalothorax*.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]—

3. One of the pieces of the sternum or breast-bone of a vertebrate; a sternobone. [Rare.]—Antennary sternite. Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

sternitic (stér-nit'ik), *a.* [*< sternite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

stern-knee (stér'nō), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *sternson-knee*.

stern-light, *n.* [*< stern³ + light¹.*] Starlight.

It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae *stern light*.

Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

sternly (stér'nli), *adv.* [*< ME. sternelich, sterneliche, sturneliche, < AS. styrnlice, < styrne, stern: see stern¹ and -ly².*] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

sternmost (stér'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< stern² + -most.*] Furthest in the rear; furthest stern: as, the sternmost ship in a convoy.

sterness (stér'nes), *n.* [*< ME. sternnesse, sternnesse; < stern + -ness.*] The quality or character of being stern.

With *sternnesse* 3c comaundide to hem, and with power.

Wyclif, Ezek. xxxiv. 4.

= **Syn.** See *stern¹*, *a.*

sternochondroscapularis (stér-nō-kon-drō-skāp-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēz). [*NL. (se. musculus, muscle), < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + NL. scapularis, q. v.*] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

sternoclavicular (stér-nō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. sternoclavicularis, < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + NL. clavicula: see clavicular.*] Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoelidal*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Sternoclavicular ligament,** a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

sternoclavicularis (stér-nō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *n.*; pl. *sternoclaviculars* (-rēz). [*NL.: see sternoclavicular.*] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

sternoclidal (stér-nō-kli'dal), *a.* [*< Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + κλείς (κλειδ-), key (clavicle), + -al.*] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

sternoclidomastoid (stér-nō-kli-dō-mas'toid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternoclidomastoides, < sternum, q. v., + clidomastoides, q. v.*] 1. *In anat.*, of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mass-toideus colli*, and *nutator capitis*. See cut under *muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternoclidomastoides (stér-nō-kli-dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoides* (-ī). [*NL.: see sternoclidomastoid.*] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternocoracoid (stér-nō-kor'ā-koid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternocoracoides, < sternum, q. v., + coracoides, q. v.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid articulation* of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternocoracoides.

sternocoracoides (stér-nō-kor'ā-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoides* (-ī). [*NL.: see sternocoracoid.*] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

sternocostal (stér-nō-kos'tal), *a.* [*< NL. sternocostalis, < sternum, q. v., + L. costa, rib: see costal.*] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; eostosternal.

sternocostalis (stér-nō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostates* (-lēz). [*NL.: see sternocostal.*] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breast-bone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

sternocoxal (stér-nō-kok'sal), *a.* [*< NL. sternocoxalis, < sternum, q. v., + L. coxa, the hip: see coxal.*] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxae of an arthropod.

sternofacial (stér-nō-fā'shal), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternofacialis, < sternum, q. v., + L. facies, face: see facial.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternofacialis.

sternofacialis (stér-nō-fā-shi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēz). [*NL.: see sternofacial.*] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis pan-niculi.

sternoglossal (stér-nō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternoglossalis, < Gr. στέρνον, breast-bone, + γλῶσσα, tongue.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternoglossus.

sternoglossus (stér-nō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-ī). [*NL., < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.*] 1. A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the gonioglossus and stylohyoidous.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sternohyoid (stér-nō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternohyoides, < sternum, q. v., + hyoides: see hyoid.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.—**Sternohyoid muscle,** a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

sternohyoides (stér-nō-hi-oi'dē-us), *a.* [*< sternohyoid + -e-an.*] Same as *sternohyoid*.

sternohyoides (stér-nō-hi-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoides* (-ī). [*NL.: see sternohyoid.*] The sternohyoid.

sternomastoid (stér-nō-mas'toid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternomastoides, < sternum, q. v., + mastoides, q. v.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Sternomastoid artery.** (*a*) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (*b*) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternocleidomastoid.—**Sternomastoid muscle.** (*a*) That portion of the sternocleidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (*b*) The entire sternocleidomastoid, without distinction.

II. *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomastoides (stér-nō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoides* (-ī). [*NL.: see sternomastoid.*] The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomaxillaris (stér-nō-mak-si-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēz). [*NL.: see sternomaxillary.*] The sternomaxillary muscle.

sternomaxillary (stér-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*< NL. sternomaxillaris, < sternum, q. v., + L. maxilla, jaw: see maxillary.*] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

sternon (stér'non), *n.* [*NL.: see sternum.*] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, *Surgery*. [Rare.]

sternopagus (stér-nop'ā-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-jī). [*NL., < Gr. στέρνον, breast, chest, + πάγος, that which is firmly set.*] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

Sternoptychidae (stér-nop-tik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sternoptyx (-ptych-) + -idae.*] A family of inionous fishes, typified by the genus *Ster-*

noptyx. (*a*) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidae* and other families. (*b*) In Gill's system, a family of inionous fishes with a compressed ventriform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinae* and *Argyroplecinæ*. Also *Sternoptygus*, *Sternoltidæ*, and *Sternoptygoidæ*.

sternoptychoid (stér-nop'ti-koid), *a. and n.* [*< Sternoptyx (-ptych-) + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidae*.

Sternoptyx (stér-nop'tiks), *n.* [*NL. (Hermann, 1781), < Gr. στέρνον, breast, chest, + πτερό, a fold.*] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverso folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidae*.

sternorhabdite (stér-nō-rab'dit), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

sternoscapular (stér-nō-skāp'ū-lār), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternoscapularis, < sternum, q. v., + L. scapula, shoulder-blades: see scapular.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternoscapularis.

sternoscapularis (stér-nō-skāp'ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēz). [*NL.: see sternoscapular.*] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulae a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

Sternotheridae (stér-nō-thē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sternotherus + -idae.*] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternotherus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

Sternotherus (stér-nō-thē'rus), *n.* [*NL. (Bell, 1825), < Gr. στέρνον, breast, chest, + θηρά, the hinge of a door or gate.*] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

sternothere (stér-nō-thēr), *n.* [*< NL. Sternotherus, q. v.*] An African turtle of the genus *Sternotherus*. *P. L. Selater*.

sternothyroid (stér-nō-thi'roid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternothyroideus, < sternum, q. v., + thyroideus.*] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.—**Sternothyroid muscle,** a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

II. *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

sternothyroideus (stér-nō-thi-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroides* (-ī). [*NL.: see sternothyroid.*] The sternothyroid muscle.

sternotracheal (stér-nō-trā'kē-āl), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sternotrachealis, < sternum, q. v., + trachea: see tracheal.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

II. *n.* The sternotrachealis.

sternotrachealis (stér-nō-trā'kē-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotracheales* (-lēz). [*NL.: see sternotracheal.*] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

sternotribe (stér-nō-trib), *a.* [*< Gr. στέρνον, the breast, + τριβειν, rub.*] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphic flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

Sternoxia (stér-nok'si), *n. pl.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. στέρνον, breast, + ὄξις, sharp.*] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Serricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the serricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylotrugi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidae* and *Elateridae* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrius*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

sternoxian (stér-nok'si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Sternoxia + -an.*] Same as *sternoxine*.

sternoxine (stér-nok'sin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sternoxi + -ine*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Sternoxi*.

stern-port (stérn'pört), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

stern-post (stérn'pöst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. It is by the end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See *cut* under *rudder* and *stern*. — **Stern-post knee**, *n.* A large brace which unites the stern-post and the keel. See *cut* under *stern*.

stern-sheets (stérn'shét), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

sternsman (stérnz'man), *n.* [*< stern's*, poss. of *stern*, + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

Off from the stern the sternsman diving fell,
And from his sinews flew his soul to hell.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xii. 382.

sternson (stérn'son), *n.* [Appar. *< stern* + *-son* as in *lockson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

Sterna (stér-nū-jī), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), *< Sterna* + *dim. -ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterna* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black: of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minuta* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. bergii* is South African; *S. bergii*, *S. bergii*, and *S. bergii* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. bergii* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. bergii*.

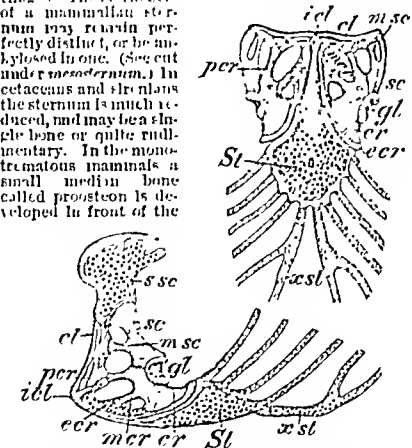


Amere de Le et Tern (Sternula antillarum).

larum, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 20 in extent of wings, white with pearly-blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.

sternule (stér'nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sterna*.

sternum (stér'nūm), *n.* [*< stern* + *-um*], or *sternum* (-nūm). [NL., also *sternon*, *< Gr. στέρνον*, the breast-bone.] *1.* The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebrae. (*a*) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or prosteron; of several (in man four) segmental or sternebrae constituting the body of the sternum, gladioli, or mesosterna; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or costal cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternebrae of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (*b*) In cetaceans and sternalia the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotrematous mammals a small median bone called prosteron is developed in front of the



Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana* *intermediata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *scs*, suprascapula; *m*, mesoscapula; *cr*, coracoid; *pcr*, precoracoid; *mcr*, mesocoracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle; *st*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum.

prosteron. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See *cuts* under *Catarrhina*, *Elephantina*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (*b*) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurostoca, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metostea. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracostea and a urosteeon. The ratio sternum has no median ossification, or lophosteon. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as emus and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See *cuts* under *carinate*, *Dinornis*, and *elephantina*. (*c*) In *Chelebia*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See *cuts* under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonia*. *2.* In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a *tergite* or *notum*. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See *cut* under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prosteron*, *mesosternum*, and *metasternum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coleoptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, *3.* — **Antennary sternum**. See *antennary*. — **Cephalic sternum**, in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs. — **Sternum collare**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax. — **Sternum pectorale**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.

sternutation (stér-nū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. sternutatio* (-n), a sneezing, *< L. sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey*, *Opium Eater*, p. 135.

sternutative (stér-nū-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

sternutativity (stér-nū-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

sternutatory (stér-nū-tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sternutatoire*, *< L. sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] *1. a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rer. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 476.

II. n.; *pl. sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff; an erhine.

sternutory (stér-nū-tō-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dugliss*.

sternward, **sternwards** (stér'nwārd, -wārdz), *a.* and *adv.* [*< stern* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the stern.

sternway (stér'nwā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. — **To fetch sternway**. See *fetch*.

stern-wheeler (stér'nhwē'ler), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

Steropus (stér'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. *< Gr. στερόπος*, solid, + *σπίς* = *E. foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidae*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

sterquilinist (stér-kwi-lī'nus), *a.* [*< L. sterquilinus*, *sterculinus*, *sterculinus*, *sterquilinus*, a dunghill or dung-pit, *< sterco*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 48.

sterraster (stér-ras'tér), *n.* [*< Gr. στεράστρος*, var. of *στεράς*, solid, + *ἀστρον*, star.] A form of sponge-spicule characteristic of the family *Geodiidae*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their length, but ending in separate hooklets.

Sterrastrosa (stér-as-trō'strā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodiidae* and *Placospongiidae*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Eustrosa*.

sterrastrose (stér-ras'trōs), *a.* [*< NL. sterrastrosus*, *< sterraster*, *q. v.*] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa*.

sterret, *n.* A Middle English form of *star*.

sterrinck (stér'ing), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*Ogmorhinus*) or of the subfamily

Stenorhynchinae: as, the saw-toothed or crab-eating *sterrinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

sterro-metal (stér'ō-met'al), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

stert (stér), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *starr*.

stert, *n.* A Middle English form of *starr*.

stertef. [*Inf. sterte* (-n), pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete proterit of *starr*.

stertor (stér'tor), *n.* [*< NL. stertor*, *< L. stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases.

Compare *stertorous*.

stertorions (stér-tō-ri-us), *a.* [*< stertor* + *-i-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe*, *Prose Tales*, I. 125.

stertorionousness (stér-tō-ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorionousness*. *Poe*, *Prose Tales*, I. 125.

stertorous (stér'tō-rus), *a.* [*< stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

stertorously (stér'tā-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (stér'tō-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

sterve, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

Stesichorean (ste-sik-ō-rō'an), *a.* [*< LL. Stesichoreus*, *Stesichorius*, *< Gr. Στεσιχόρεος*, *Stesichoreus*, *< Στεσιχορος*, *Stesichorus* (see *def.*).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of opedic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (*a*) a trochaic trimeter of the form — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —; (*b*) an eneasynchysis verse; (*c*) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

stet (stet). [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

stet (stet), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forebear to delete. [*Colloq.*]

stetch (stetch), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stetch (stetch), *v. t.* [*< stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. [*Hal-Well*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

stethiaum (steth-i-ō'um), *n.*; *pl. stethiaea* (-ā). [NL., *< Gr. στῆθος*, of the breast, *< στῆθος*, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *ursum*. [*Rare.*]

stethidium (steth-id-i-um), *n.*; *pl. stethidia* (-ā). [NL., dim. of *Gr. στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. [*Illiger.*]

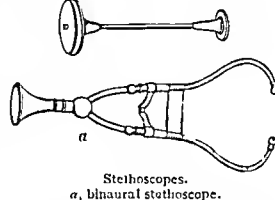
stethograph (steth-ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. στῆθος*, the breast, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

stethographic (steth-ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

stethometer (steth-ō-mē'tér), *n.* [*< Gr. στῆθος*, the breast, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

stethoscope (steth-ō-skóp), *n.* [= *F. stéthoscope*, *< Gr. στῆθος*, the breast, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer. — **Binaural stethoscope**, a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears. — **Differential stethoscope**, a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.

stethoscope (steth-ō-skóp), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [*< stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.



Stethoscopes.
a, binaural stethoscope.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< stethoscope + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopical (steth-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*< stethoscopic + -al.*] Same as *stethoscopic*.

stethoscopically (steth-ō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopist (steth-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [*< stethoscopic + -ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. στήθος, the breast, + -σκόπια, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] 1. The examination of the chest.—2. Auscultation with a stethoscope.

stet processus (stet prō-ses'us). [Law L.: *L. stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law*: (a) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (b) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

stevē, *v. t.* See *stevē*³.

stevédore (stē've-dōr), *n.* [*< Sp. estivador, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. Sp. estiva = It. stiva = OF. estive, stowage, ballast), < estivar = Pg. estivar = It. stivare, press close, stow (a cargo), < L. stipare, press together: see stive².*] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

stevēn (stev'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stevēn*; *< ME. steren, sterve, steyn, steyne, stefne, stemne, < AS. stefn, stemu = OS. stemna, stemnia = OFries. stemma = MD. stemme, D. stem = MLG. stempe, stemme, LG. stemme = OHG. stimma, stamma, MHG. G. stemme, voice, = Icel. stefna, stemna, direction, summons, = Sw. stämma = Dan. stemme = Goth. stibna, voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. Gr. στέφω, mouth.] 1†. Voice; the voice.*

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knew he it was his steven.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne. (Halliwell.)

2†. Speech; speaking; crying out.

Maune, stynte of thy steuen and be stille.
York Plays, p. 365.

3†. That which is uttered; a speech or cry; prayer.

To thee, lady, y make my moone; I prae thee heere my steuen.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

4†. Word; bidding; command; direction.
Thre semely sonnes and a worthy wyffe
I huue euer at my steven to stande.
York Plays, p. 45.

5. One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

Stephen kept his steven, and to the time he gave
Came to demand what penance he should have.
Ellis, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (Nares.)

At unset stevent, at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
For al day meeteth men at unset steven.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

To set a steven, to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

Hit fil, on a tyde,
That by her bothe assent was set a steven.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

stevēn (stev'en), *v.* [*< ME. stevenen, < AS. stefnian, call, summon (= Icel. stefna, stemma, cite, summon), < stefu, stemu, voice: see steren, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To speak; utter; tell of; name.

In Rome y shalle you steuene
And [an] honyred kykles fourty and seuen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

2†. To call; summon; command; appoint.

Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
And highly, botht with harte and hande,
That me, thy poure prophett hely,
Haue steuened me in this stede to stande.
York Plays, p. 187.

3. To bespeak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

Yc rebaldis that regnyis in this rowte,
ge stynte of youre steuennyng so stowte.
York Plays, p. 307.

stevēned, *a.* [*< late ME. sterynyd, sterynd, sterynd, also appar. orig. steynd, steynyd, stened, lit. 'stained,' pp. of steynen, steinen, stain: see stain.*] Party-colored. *Cath. Aug., p. 363.*

Item, a sterynyd clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
Paston Letters, III. 403.

Stevia (stē'vi-i), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Estere*, a Spanish scientist.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Agerateæ*. It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely panicle heads with five or six nearly equal involucre bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *S. compacta* and *S. serrata*, bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, the latter flowering later, are grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses. *S. serrata* and five other species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

2. [I. c.] A plant of this genus.
stew¹ (stū), *n.* [*< ME. stewe, stue, stuw, stw, etc., pl. steues, stues, stuwes, stuyes, stices, stuyres, < OF. estuve, estoure, a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, F. étuve, a vapor-bath, stove, = Sp. Pg. estufa = It. stufa, stove, hothouse, < OHG. stuba, stupā, MHG. stubē, a heated room, a bath-room, G. stubē, a room or chamber in general, = MLG. stove = MD. stove = AS. stofa, a hot-house, bath-room: see stove¹, the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.*

It freseth more strongly in the Countrees than on this half; and therefore hathe every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in the *Stewes* thei eten and don here Operations, alle that thei may.
Manderiville, Travels, p. 121.

When he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poisoned.
Fabyan, Chron., exxv.

It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or *stove* is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry.
Dunghison, Med. Diet., p. 937.

2. Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Hallivell.*—3†. A room; a chamber; a closet.

Troylus, that stood and myghte it se
Theroughout n litel wyndowe in a *stewe*,
Ther he bishet, sen inydynght, was on mewe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 601.

4. A brothel; a bagnio; often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.
Seuthe . . . wedded on Vanhope, a wenche of the *stewes*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 159.

Wommen of the *steyres*. *Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 34.*

Shall we every decency confound?
Through taverns, *stews*, and bagnios take our round?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vi. 120.

5†. A lock hospital. See *hospital*.

In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
S. Cooper, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332. (Encyc. Diet.)

6†. A prostitute; sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.
And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewe*?
G. Whestone, Promos and Cass., l. iv. 3.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristol that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 146.

7†. A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the *stew*.
Shak., M. for M., v. l. 321.

8. Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes— . . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 11.

9. A stato of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

And he, though naturally bold and stout,
In short, was in a most tremendous *stew*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 104.

Box-stew, an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—*Irish stew*, a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

stew¹ (stū), *v.* [*< ME. *stewen, stuen, stuwēn, < OF. esturer (*esturer), bathe, stew, F. étuver, stow, = Sp. estufar, estofar, estobar = Pg. estufar = It. stufare, stew (cf. D. MLG. LG. stoven) (> G. stoven) = Sw. stufa = Dan. sture, stew; from the noun: see stew¹, n. Cf. stive³, a doublet of stew¹.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.*

Stueyn or *stuyin*, or *stuyin* in a *stw*. *Balneo. Prompt. Parv.*

2†. Figuratively, to steep.

The Stockes were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewed* in Dribes.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

3. To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

Stueyn or *stuyin* mete. *Stupho. Prompt. Parv.*
Stew'd shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

Stewed Quaker. See *Quaker*.
II. *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—To *stew* in one's own grease. See *grease*.

stew² (stū), *n.* [*< ME. stewe, stue, sticwe, stire = MLG. stouwe, stouwe, stou, stow, a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with stouwen, dam, heu in, = G. stauen, dam, = MD. stouwen, heap up, collect. Cf. stow¹.] 1. A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.*

Many a breem and many a lince in *stunce*.
Chaucer, Gen. Trol. to C. T., l. 350.

At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
Gilbert White, Antiq. of Selborne, Letter xxvi.

We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivry" and at other times as "*stew*." *Athenæum, No. 3231, p. 521.*

2. A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encyc. Diet.*—3. An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

stew³ (stū), *n.* [*< ME. stow (Se. pl. stowys), mist; cf. Dan. stov, dust, D. stof, dust (stofregen, drizzling rain), G. staub, dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]*

stew⁴, *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow¹*.
steward (stū'ard), *n.* [*< ME. steward, stewart, stewart, stewart, stewart, stewart (also stewart, stuart, as in the surname Stewart, Stuart; AF. estuard), earlier stiuward, styward, < AS. stigweard, later sticweard (> Icel. stivardhr), a steward, < stigu, stigo, a sty, pen for cattle, + weard, a ward: see sty² and ward. Cf. AS. stigwita, stiwita, a steward, < stigu, stigo, a sty, + wita, an officer, adviser.] 1. One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.*

This lessoun loke thou nogt for-gete:
The *steward*, countrollor, and tresurer,
Sittand at de deshe, thou layse in fere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and government,
As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
Spenser, F. Q., l. x. 37.

Protector, *steward*, substitute
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 133.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the *steward* scrawld.
Tennyson, Day-Dream.

2. An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (a) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (b) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward*, the title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of-war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the *cabin-steward*, *ward-room steward*, *steward-steward*, and *arrant-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

3. Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

A man is but a *steward* of his own goods; wherof God one day will demaund an account.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.
And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward*, and the treasure unexhaustible.
Sandys, Travels, p. 25.

4. Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

Norwich: the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

That the *stewards* of every craft that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge. *English Glōs* (L. E. T. S.), p. 383.

5. In the *early church*, same as *ecōnomo* or *oecōnomo*.—6. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer in charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—Hospital *steward*. See *hospital*.—Lord high *steward* of England, one of the former great officers of state; his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justice. His office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of which reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high *steward* is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer.—The office to which when the business requiring it is called. In the former case the lord high *steward* is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—Lord *steward* of the household, in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord *steward* is a peer and a member of the ministry.—Steward, or high *steward* of Scotland, an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—Steward of the Children Hundreds. See *Children Hundreds*, under *hundred*.

steward (stū'ard), *v. t.* [*< steward, n.*] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 85.

stewardess (stū'ard-es), *n.* [*< steward + -ess.*] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.

Jean Ingomar, Out the Skellies, vi.
stewardly (stū'ard-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [Rare.]

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.

Twister, Libric of the Church (1601), p. 48. [Latham.]

stewardly (stū'ard-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. *Halliwel*.

stewardry (stū'ard-ri), *n.* [Also *stewartry*, *q. v.*; *< steward + -ry.*] Stewardship.

stewardship (stū'ard-ship), *n.* [*< ME. steward-ship; < steward + -ship.*] The office or functions of a steward.

He lay in my way with me a little space,
Of all his lands the *stewardship* he held,
And full power to rule it as he wold. *Gowerides* (L. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. *Luke* xvi. 2.

stewardt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.
stewartry (stū'ard-ri), *n.* [Sc. var. of *stewardry*.] 1. Same as *stewardry*.

As an human *stewartry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be given, and just. *Byron*, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most *stewartries* consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the *stewartry* of Kilmarnock (often called distinctively "The *Stewartry*"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

stewardt (stū'd), *a.* [*< steward + -ed.*] Looked in or belonging to the stew.

O Aristippus, thou art a greater medler with this woman,
Being a *steward* strumpet. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (Davies.)

stewardt, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.

stewisht (stū'ish), *c.* [*< steward + -ish.*] Pertaining to or befitting the stew.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry. *Sp. Hall*, Satires, l. ix. 9.

stew-pan (stū'pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

stew-pond (stū'pond), *n.* Same as *stew*.

There is a dove-cote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

stew-pot (stū'pot), *n.* 1. A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—2. A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [Prov. Eng.]

steyt, *steyet*, *v.* and *n.* Same as *steyt*.

steyeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

stg. An abbreviation of *sterling*.

sthenia (sthe-ni'ū), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sthenos*, strength.] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force; opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

sthenic (sthen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. sthenos*, strength, might, + *-ic*.] 1. Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *megasthenic*, *microsthenic*.—2. In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—3. Exciting; inspiring; said of feeling. [A neo introduced by Kant.]

sthenochire (sthen'ō-kir), *n.* [*< Gr. sthenos*, strength, + *chir*, hand.] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for piano-forte- or organ-playing.

stiacciato (sti-ā-chi'ō), *a.* [It., crushed, flattened (cf. *stiacciato*, *n.*, a cake), pp. of *stiacciare*, crush, press.] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

stiant, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *stg*.
stib (stib), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The American dunlin, purple, or ox-bird; a gunners' name. See *cut under dunlin*. *F. C. Brown*, 1876. [Massachusetts.]

stibble (stib'ul), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stibble*.

stibbler (stib'lér), *n.* [*< stibble + -er*.] 1.

One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson*. Hence—2.

One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place; often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv. [Scotch in both senses.]

stibbornet, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stibborn*.

stibial (stib'i-āl), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -al*.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

stibialism (stib'i-āl-izm), *n.* [*< stibial + -ism*.] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dun-glison*.

stibiated (stib'i-ā-ted), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -at*.] Impregnated with antimony.

stibic (stib'ik), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -ic*.] Same as *antimoniac*.

stibiconite (stib'i-kon-it), *n.* A hydrous oxide of antimony, of a pale-yellow color, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an innervation. Also *stibite*.

stibious (stib'i-us), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -ous*.] Same as *antimonious*.

stibium (stib'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stibium*, also *stibi*, *stibum*, < Gr. *stibi*, *stibum*, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. *antimony*.] Antimony.

stiblite (stib'lit), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

stibnite (stib'nit), *n.* [*< NL. stibium + -n* (i) + *-ite*.] Native antimony trisulphid (Sb₂S₃), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See *cut under acicular*. The color is lead-gray. *Stibnite* is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glance*.

stibogram (stib'ō-grām), *n.* [*< Gr. stibiōs*, a footprint, + *grāma*, a writing.] A graphic record of footprints.

stibornit, *stibournit*, *a.* Middle English forms of *stibborn*.

stich (stik), *n.* [*< Gr. stichos*, a row, order, line, < *stichein*, go in line or order; see *styl*.] The word occurs in *acrostich* (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] 1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. A line in the Scriptures.—3. A row or rank, as of trees.

sticharion (sti-kā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-i). [*< Gr. sticharion*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

stichel (stich'el), *n.* [Also *stichalt*, *stetchel*; origin obscure.] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. *Halliwel*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn. *Lady Alimony*, l. 4 b.

sticher (stich'er), *v. i.* [Assimilated from *stich*.] To catch eels in a particular way. See *quotation under sticherer*.

"*Stichering*," a Hampshire method [of catching eels] is perhaps one of the most amusing. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

sticherer (stich'er-er), *n.* [*< sticher + -er*.] One who stiches.

In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

sticheron (sti-kē'ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-ri). [*< MGr. sticharion* (sc. *τροπάριον*), neut. of *sticharion*, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. *stichos*, a verse, versicle.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

stichic (stik'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. stichikós*, of lines or verses, < *stichos*, a row, line; see *stich*.] Pertaining to a verso or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout; opposed to *systematic*.

The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

stichid (stik'id), *n.* [*< stichidium*, *q. v.*] In bot., same as *stichidium*.

stichidium (sti-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *stichos*, a row, line, + *dim.*, -idium.] In bot., a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algae, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See *cut under algae*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

stichomancy (stik'ō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. stichos*, a row, line, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

stichometric (stik'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< stichometry + -ic*.] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

stichometrical (stik'ō-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [*< stichometry + -al*.] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichs or lines; stating the number of lines.

Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.

Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559, note.

stichometry (sti-kom'ē-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. stichos*, a row, line, verse, + *μετρία*, *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John. *Salmon*, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559.

stichomythia (stik'ō-mith'i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. stichomythia*, dialogue in alternate lines, < *stichomythia*, answer one another line by line; see *stich* and *myth*.] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *comic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., l. 118.

stichos (stik'os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [*< Gr. stichos*, a row, line, verse.] 1. In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verso or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verso or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

stichwort, *n.* See *stichwort*.

stick (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking*. [A verb confused in form and meanings with *stick*, *stick* being more prop. *steck* (as in dial. uses) or **steak* (after the analogy of *break*, *speak*, etc.); E. dial. *steck*, Sc. *steik*, etc.; < ME. *stiken*, prop. *steken* (pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *i-steken*, *y-steken*, *stiken*, *stoken*; also, by conformity with *stick*, pret. *stiked*, *stikede*, pp. *stiked*), < AS. **stecan* (prot. **stær*, pp. **stecan*), pierce, stab, = OS. *stekan* (pret. *stak*) = OFries. *steka* = MD. D. *steken* = MLG. LG. *steken* = OHG. *stechan*, *stehan*, MHG. G. *stechen* (pret. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be **stikan*; cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma, *staks*, a point, a moment of time); Tent. *✓ stik* = L. *✓ stig* (in *instigare*, prick, instigate, **stingere* (in comp. *distinguere*, distinguish, *extinguere*, extinguish), *stimulus*, a prick, goad, *stilus*, a point, stylo, etc.) = Gr. *✓ stik* (in *stiknō*, prick, *stigma*, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. *✓ tij* for **stij*, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. *stak*, *stak*, *stich*, *stak*, *sting*, etc.,

and, through OF., *ticket*, *cliquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*¹, *stock*¹, *stang*¹, *stoke*², *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*¹, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *distinct*, *extinct*, *instinct*, *stimulate*, *stimulus*, *instigate*, *prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*¹, pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*². The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*¹ would be **stack* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *brake*, now *broke*, pp. *broken*; *speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*¹).] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

The sowdan and the Cristen everlehone
Ben al tohewe (chewed) and stiked at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

He drew his shining blade,
Thinking to stick her where she stood.
Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid (Child's Ballads, l. 194).

A villan flitter to stick swine
Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

A broche golde and asure,
In whiche a ruby set was ilk an herte,
Cryseyde hym gaf, and stak it on his sherte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1372.

The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor *sticked* up candles before him.
Tyndale, Ans. to St. T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 123.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh *stick* boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear iii. 7. 58.

3. To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

Byndez by hynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stick hym stilly in stokez
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

A lean old gentleman . . . *stuck* his head out of the window.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, l.

Behind the said ear was *stuck* a fresh rose.
Knapley, Westward Ho, ii.

4. To insert in something punctured; as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in; as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

The chamber dore *stokes* the yssher thenne
With preket (candles) and tortes (torches) that cenne
brenne.
Babcock Book (E. T. S.), p. 315.

Byron. A lemon
Long. *Stuck* with cloves. Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 654.

5. To thrust or fix upon something pointed; as, to *stick* a potato on a fork.

Their heads were *stuck* upon spears.
Burke, Rev. in France.

6. In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—7t. To close; shut; shut up. See *stick*.

When the kyng had consaynit Cassandra noise,
He commaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard:
In a stithe house of ston *stake* hir vp fast.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

Stick a pin there, make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—To *stick* off, to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

The humble variety whereof (of the Torch-bearers' habits) *stuck* off the more ample the maskers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselves.

Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.
To *stick* out, to cause to project, protrude.—To *stick* pigs, to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in; as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

Therew *stiked* a lily flour. Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 109.

Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*
Shak., Lucius, l. 317.

2. To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

She espied his cloven foot
From his gay robes *sticking* thro'.
The Drenon Lover (Child's Ballads, l. 303).

To *stick* off, to appear to advantage, show off; make a display.

I'll be your foil, Laertes, in mine ignorance
Your skill shall, like a star in the darkest night,
Stick *dry* off indeed. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 263

To *stick* out, to project; be prominent.

One hair a little here *sticks* out, forsooth
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

To *stick* up, to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—To *stick* up for, to espouse or maintain the cause of; speak or act

in defense of; defend: as, to *stick* up for an absent friend; to *stick* up for the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood *stuck* up for you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who *sticks* up for a fellow who is down.
Thackeray, Philip, xl.

To *stick* up to. Same as to *stand up* to (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare *stick* up to him, he soon becomes intolerable.

Contemporary Rev., LV. 173.

*stick*¹ (stik), *n.* [*stick*¹, *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

*stick*² (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [*ME. sticken, stikken, stykken, stiken, styken, steken, stikien, stykien, stekien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.); also, by conformity with *stick*¹, prot. *stak*, pp. *steken, stoken*], be fastened, adhere, also fasten, < AS. *stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unrecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *stecchen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte*; also, by conformity with *stecken*, pret. *stak*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *sticka* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*¹); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **stakjan* = AS. as if **sticcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik*: see *stick*¹, and cf. *stick*³. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*² are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*¹ or *stick*³. The proper pret. of *stick*² is *sticked*; this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stack* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce; stab. See *stick*¹.—2. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere; as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

Twenty ballads *stuck* about the wall.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have *stuck* up fish bills, and go and paste yours over them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—4. To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

The pawnbrokers have been so often *stuck* . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been *stuck* on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret.
The American, XIII. 14.

5. To beat, as at a game of cards; with *for* before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one for the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—To be *stuck* on, to be greatly taken with; be charmed of. [Slang, U. S.]—To be *stuck* up, to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—To *stick* one's self up, to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—To *stick* up, to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to *stick* up a mail-coach; to *stick* up a bank (bush-rangers' slang, Australia.)

Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, *stuck* up the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
Leisure Hour, March, 1885, p. 192. (Encyc. Diet.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

She made on but a strelt olde sak,
And many a cloute on it her *stak*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 458.

The gray hairs yet *stak* to the heft.
Burns, Tm o' Shanter.

And on thy ribs the limpet *sticks*.
Tennyson, The Sallor-Boy.

2. To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

A born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never *stick*. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

Now began an ill name to *stick* upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria. Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

But finding that they (doubts) still *stuck* with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

"We may teach you to rld by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you *stick* on so long—" "I should have *stuck* on much longer, sir, if her slides had not been wet."
R. D. Blackmore, Lorn Doone, xi.

3. To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.
Prov. xviii. 24.

Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
Sticking together in calamity.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 67.

4. To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

And git in my synne y stonde mnd *sticke*,
Ynel custom ys ful hard to blynnne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

We *stuck* upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

5. To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

They will *stick* a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

Some of the young chaps *stick* in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

6. To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereat I formerly *sticked*, as you may remember.
Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 148.

To serve him I should, I think, *stick* at nothing.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 141.

To *stick* at it, to persevere. [Colloq.]—To *stick* by, (a) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

For, of so many thousands that were under mine empire, you only have followed and *sticked* by me.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(b) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never *stick* by a man.

Nothing *sticks* faster by vs, as appears,
Then that which we learn in our tender yeares.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetic, p. 197.

To *stick* in one's gizzard. See *gizzard*.—To *stick* in or to one's fingers, to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

He was—If half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers *stuck* in his fingers.
Motley, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

To *stick* out, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back; as, to *stick* out for a better price.—To *stick* to, to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to *stick* to a resolution.

*stick*³ (stik), *n.* [*stick*², *v.*] 1. An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

A magnetic *stick* between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 194.

2. Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

When he came to the Hill Differently, he made no *stick* at that, nor did he much fear the lions.
Dunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

3. A strike among workmen. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]

*stick*³ (stik), *n.* [*stick*², *v.*] 1. An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity. [*ME. stick, stikke*, < AS. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *stick*, *steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *stiecho*, *steecho*, *steecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stecca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, *ticket*, etc.), MHG. *stecke*, *steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*¹ (AS. **steccan*, etc.): see *stick*¹, *stick*², and cf. *stake*, *stak*, *stich*, *stieck*¹, *cliquette*, *ticket*, etc.; also *stock*¹, etc.] 1. A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

Of all townes, castles, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any *stick* standing.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Wither'd *sticks* to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. Milton, P. R., i. 316.

Come, hostess, lay a few more *sticks* on the fire. And now, sing when you will.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 174.

2. A endgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

Al-though thou stryke mo with thil staffe, with *stikke* or with gerde.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 14.

Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great *stick* for which we used so much to ridicule him!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

Stick is a large genus, running up from switch to endgel, from rod to bludgeon.
De Quincy, Homer, ii.

3. Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender: as, a *stick* of candy; a *stick* of sealing-wax; one of the *sticks* of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

A painted Landship Fm, cntt, gilded *Sticks*.
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 176.

4. Specifically—(a) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (b) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (c) The wooden rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick.—5. In printing: (a) A composing-stick. (b) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick*, *foot-stick*, *side-stick*, or *gutter-stick*.—6. The rod which is carried by the head of a racket, and serves to direct its flight.

And the final event to himself [Mr. Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick.

T. Paine, Letter to the Addressers.

7. A timber-tree. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. *Naut.*, a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the *sticks* out of her. [Humorous.]—9. That which is strung on a stick: a string: as, a *stick* of herring.—10. The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a hind, according to the old statute *de poveribus*. Also called *stick*.—11. A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick*.—12. A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick*. Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.

John Austin, Mansfield Park, III.

About the poorest *stick* for a leg-later ever elected.

New York Tribune Sept. 1, 1875.

As cross as two sticks. See *cross*.—Devil on two sticks. See *devil*.—In a cleft stick. See *cleft*.—Long stick. In measuring British gun-line, *long stick* is the yard-measure of 60 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 57 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by *short stick*, in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches.—Middle stick, a measure containing 351 inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 363 inches.—Stick and stone, the whole; everything; as, to leave neither *stick* nor *stone* standing. Compare *stick and block*, under *stock*.

And this it was she swore, never to marry
But such a one whose mighty arm could carry
Her head away through steel and stone.

R. C. and F. L., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 1.

To beat all to sticks, to overthrow completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat off to sticks* by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 236.

To cut one's stick. See *cut*.—To go to sticks and staves, to go to pieces, fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell
which, and thus went all to sticks and staves.

Mrs. Ferrier, Inheritance, I. 95. (Jannetson.)

=Syn. 2. See *staff*.
stick³ (stik'), *v. t.* [*< stick¹, n.*] 1. To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

But I . . . must . . . go *stick* some rows of peas which
are already flourishing in our new garden.

Carlyle, In Fronsde, First Forty Years, xxiv.

I was *sticking* peas in my own garden.

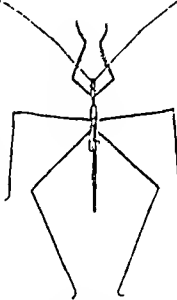
Jean Ingelour, Fated to be Free, vi.

2. In printing, to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to *stick* type.

stickadore, **stickadore** (stik'a-dör, -dör), *n.* [Also *stickadour*, *stickadour*, *stickado*, *stickado*, *stickados*; *< F. stichados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL *stichados*, *flor stichados*, flower of *Stachys*; *stichados*, gen. of *Stachys*, q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stachys*, used officinally. See *lavender* 2.

stick-bait (stik'bät), *n.* Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

stick-bug (stik'bug), *n.* 1. Any orthopterous insect of the family Phasmidae: particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata*, the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse*, *stick-insect*, *twig-bug*, *twig-insect*, *walking-trig*, *walking-stick*, *prairie-alligator*, *specter*, and *devil's horse*. See *cut* under *Phasma*. [Local, U. S.]—2. A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Eumecurus longipes*, with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a



Stick-bug (*Eumecurus longipes*).

twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmida*, which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.

stick-culture (stik'kul'tür), *n.* A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

sticked. An obsolete past participle of *stick*.
sticker¹ (stik'er), *n.* [*< stick¹ + -er¹*] 1. One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the *Sticker*.

Hood, Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

2. An anglers' gaff. [Shug.]—3. A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray*.
sticker² (stik'er), *n.* [*< stick² + -er¹*] 1. One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

Although culture makes us fond *stickers* to no machinery, not even our own. M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

2. One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

The bill-sticker, whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. Same as *pastor*. 2.—4. An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U. S.]—5. In organ-building, a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See *cut* under *organ*.

6. *pl.* The arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller*.

stickful (stik'ful), *n.* [*< stick³ + -ful*] In printing, as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

stick-handle (stik'hän'dl), *n.* The handle of a walking-stick. See *can*.

stick-helmet (stik'hel'met), *n.* A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in end-of-play.

stickiness (stik'ines), *n.* The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscoseness; glutinousness.

sticking¹ (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stick¹, v.*] The act of stabbing or piercing. (a) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence—(b) *pl.* The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

The meat is bought in "pieces" of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the *stickings*—at about 3d. the pound.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(c) *Stitching*; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking*.]

The cloth of it was satin fine.

And the *steeking* silken work.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 259).

sticking² (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stick², v.*] 1. The act of coming to a stop. Compare *sticking-place*.

All *stickings* and hesitations seem stupid and stony.

Boone, Letters, IV.

Specifically—2. *pl.* The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

sticking-place (stik'ing-pläs), *n.* The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

Which flower out of my land shall never pass,
But in my heart shall have a *sticking-place*.

Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions (1578), quoted in Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*,
And we'll not fall. *Stak*, Macbeth, I. 7. 60.

sticking-plaster (stik'ing-pläs'tér), *n.* 1. Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*).—2. *Couuri-plaster*.

In the reign of Charles I. . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of *sticking plaster*, and stuck on the face.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 169.

sticking-point (stik'ing-point), *n.* Same as *sticking-place*.

One sight of thee would nerve me to the *sticking-point*.

Diraeti, Alroy, I. 2.

stick-insect (stik'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*. 1. See *walking-stick*.

stick-in-the-mud (stik'in-thë-mud'), *n.* An old fogey; a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

This rusty-colored one [a pig] is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud*, Melas.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

stickit (stik'it), *p. a.* [Sc. form of *sticked*, pp. of *stick²* (and *stick¹*).] Stuck. [Scotch.]—**stickit minister**, in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse. . . shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister*.

Scott, Guy Mannering, II.

stick-lac (stik'luk), *n.* See *lac* 2, 1.

stickle¹ (stik'l), *n.* [*< ME. *stikel, *stykyt* (in comp.), *< AS. steel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel*, later *sticel*, D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil*, MHG. *stichel*, G. dial. *stichel*, a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill*, the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel*, a prickle (cf. MD. *stachel*, OHG. *stachulla*, *stacehulla*, *stachilla*, *stachila*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticen*, etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick²*), *< *stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick¹*.] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolote, except in *stickleback*, *stickle-haired*, *stickly*, and the local name Pike o' *Stickle*, one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

stickle² (stik'l), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *stikle*; *< ME. stikel, < AS. sticel, steel*, steep, high, inaccessible, *< *stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick¹*.] 1. *a.* 1. Steep; high; inaccessible. —2. High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

When they came thither, the river of the Shenlin, which luncheon and luncheon round about the cliffs, they found the same to be so deep and *stickle* that they could not pass over the same. Giraldus Cambrensis, Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Holmes's Chron., I.).]

II. *n.* 1. A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

Patient anglers standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle* or deeps bay.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, II. 4.

2. A current below a waterfall.

The water runs down with a strong, sharp *stickle*, and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stickle³ (stik'l), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *stickled*, ppr. *stickling*. [A mod. var. of *stightle*, which also appears (with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffl*: see *stightle*. In defs. II., 2, 3, the senso has been influenced by association with *stick²*.] 1. *trans.* To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force *stickled* that unnatural fray.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

II. *intrans.* 1. To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.

11. Cartwright, The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodsley, XII. 275).

2. To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

Fortuno (as she's wont) turn'd *stickle*,
And for the foe began to *stickle*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 516.

You, Bellmour, are bound in gratitude to *stickle* for him; you with Plesure reap that fruit which he takes pains to sow.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, I. 4.

3. To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant *stickles* to have them of Ireland.

Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

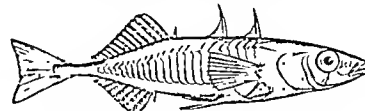
4. To hesitate.

Some . . . *stickle* not to aver that you are enter-cousin with Beelzebub himself.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

5. To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), *n.* [Also corruptly *sticklebag*, and metamorphosed *littlebat*; *< ME. *stikelbak, stykylbak*; *< stickle¹ + back¹*. Cf. *thornback*, and see *stickling*.] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidae*: so called from the sharp



Two spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus*, *Pygosteus*, *Eucalia*, *Apeltes*, and *Spinachia*, but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America.

stickleback

to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, *haustickle*, *burnstickle*, or *tittiebat*, is *G. aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Synachia vulgaris*, of the northern coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding-season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback*, *prickleback*, *stickling*, and *sharping*.



Nest of Stickleback.

sticklebag (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, i. 5.
stickle-haired (stik'l-hård), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

Those [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle-haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhounds.
Sandys, *Tfavailes*, p. 60.

stickler (stik'lér), *n.* [An altered form of *sticler*, **stichtler*, after *sticlie* for *stichtle*: see *stickle*, *stichtle*.] 1. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel: a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.
Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 8. 18.

Burasso, a *stickler* or judge of any combatants, such as one as brings into the lists such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt.
Florio, 1593.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double Jugges, and ventures his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.
Aubrey, *Lives* (William Aubrey).

stickling (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stykelyng*; < ME. *stikeling*, *stykelynge*, *stykelyng*; < *stickle* + *-ing*. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

stickly (stik'li), *a.* [**stickle* + *-y*.] Prickly; rough. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stick-play (stik'plā), *n.* Same as *endgel-play* or *single-stick*.

stick-pot (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "*stick-pots*," and "lath-coops."
Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 666.

stickseed (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinosperrum*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *E. Virginicum*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

sticktail (stik'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Eris-matura rubida*. See cut under *Eris-matura*. *J. P. Girard*, 1844. [Long Island.]

sticktight (stik'tit), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks*, *beggar's-lice*.

sticky (stik'i), *a.* [**stick* + *-y*.] 1. Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—2. Humid; producing stickiness; muggy; as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]
sticky (stik'i), *a.* [**stick* + *-y*.] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 583.

5944

Sticta (stik'tū), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1774), < Gr. *στῖκτός*, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj. < *στῖκα*, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Peltigerci*. The thallus is frondose-foliaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and aciculate, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. argyrea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crotches*, *hazel-crotches*, *lungwort*, 3, *oak-lungs*, *ragl*, 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

stictaine (stik'tē-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In bot., relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, *N. A. Lichens*, i. 83.

stictiform (stik'ti-form), *a.* [**NL. Sticta* + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

stiddy, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

stiddy (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.
James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Lincoln, II. 295.

stiddy, *a.* A dialectal form of *steady*.
stiet. See *stip*, *stip*, *stip*.

Stiebel's canal. See *canal*.

stieve, *stieve*. See *steer*, *steevel*.

stife (stif), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

stife (stif), *n.* [**stife*, *stive*.] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fires, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.

W. H. Walf, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, lxx. 517.

stiff (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife*, *stive* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif*, *stuf*, *steeff*, *stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stif* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif*, *stuf*, *stif* (Siebs) = MD. *stief*, *stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stijf* or *stif*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stif* (appar. < MLG.), G. *stief* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *stuf* = Norw. *stiv* (icel. **stifr* (Webster), not found, *stifr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. **stif*, *stif*; akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, bo stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stife*.] 1. *a.* 1. Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere.
King Alisaunder, l. 2745.
Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stiff* too,
Stiff as a stake; she's dead!

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness!

Lowell, *The Ghost-Seer*.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stiff* clay.

I grow *stiff*, as cooling metals do.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line *stiffe*, & together.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 433.

Keep a *stiff* rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, ii.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stiff* in the joints.

Iring, *Sketch-Book*, p. 56.

The plugs were *stiff*, and water could not be got.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stiff*, but frank, and form'd to please.

Corper, *Tirocinium*, l. 671.

Our hard, *stiff* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.

Whittier, *Among the Hills*.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stiff*, formal, and precise.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that's mov'd
With a *stiff* gale, their heads how all one way.

Deau, and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, iii. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

stiffen

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mild aerial sky.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 441.

Sometime I was an archere good,
A *stiffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), i. 173.

Ther the batayle was *stiffest* and of more strengthe.

Joseph of Arimathe (L. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stiff* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labienus—
This is *stiff* news—hath with his Parthian foree
Extended Asia from Euphrates.

Shak., *A. and C.*, i. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stiff* climb to the top of the hill.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 447.

13. *Naut.*, bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stiff*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—

15. Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—16. Rigid as in death; dead. [Slang.]—A *stiff* neck. See *neck*.—To keep a *stiff* upper lip. See *lip*.—Syn. 1. Unbending, unyielding.—6. Firm, punctilious.—10. Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. *n.* 1. A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stiffe* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.

John Hay, *Mystery of Gilgal*.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—3. Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—4. Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—To do a bit of *stiff*, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd do me a *bit of stiff*; and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vi.

stiff (stif), *v. i.* [**ME. stiften*, *stiffen*, a later form of *stiven*, early ME. **stiften*, < AS. *stifian* or *stifian*, bo stiff, < *stif*, *stif*, *stif*: see *stif*, *a.*, and cf. *stivel*, the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (a) To become upright or strong. As sone as they [chicks] *stiffe* and that they steppene kunne, Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.

Richard the Redeless, lii. 54.

(b) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.
Stanhurst, *Æneid*, iv.

stiff-borne (stif'börn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* nation.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 177.

stiffen (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *stifna* = Dan. *stiene*; as *stiff* + *-en*.] 1. *intrans.* To become stiff.

(a) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chattering teeth he stands, and *stiffening* hair,
And looks n bloodless image of despair!

Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stiffen* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 114.

(b) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, jellies *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiffning* by degrees.

Dryden.

(c) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze.

(d) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:

"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

(e) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (a) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
Stiffened, as one who not for long has slept.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 259.

(b) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .
Whom Education *stiffens* into state.

Corper, *Table-Talk*, i. 125.

(c) To make more thick or viscous; inspissate: as, to stiffen paste. (d) To make stubborn or obstinate.

The man . . . who is settled and stiffened in vice.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xvi. (Eacye, Dict.)

stiffener (stif'nér), *n.* [*< stiffen + -er.*] One who or that which stiffens. (a) Formerly used especially for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or corset, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton trousers. (b) In bookbinding, a thick paper or thin mill-board, used by bookbinders as an inner lining to book-covers to give them the needed stiffness.

stiffening (stif'ning), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch. — 2. Something used to make: garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *laurel ram*, *crinoid*.

stiffening-machine (stif'ning-má-shén), *v.* In hat-making, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

stiffening-order (stif'ning-ór-dér), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

stiff-hearted (-stif'háir'ted), *n.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and stiff-hearted.

Ezek. II. 4.

stiffle (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stiffle*, *stiffle*.

stiffle, *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*.
stiffler (-stif'lér), *n.* [Also *stifler*; *< late ME. styffeler*, a var. of **stichtler*, whence also *stickler*; see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stifle*, *stightle*.] 1. Same as *stickler*.

The king intendeth, in chewing all inconvenient, to be as late as the world, and to be a stiffler between them.
Purcell's Letter, III. 8, quoted in J. Gardner's *Richard III.* 1.

The drift was as I judged, for Dethick to continue such stiffen. In the College of his pupils, to win him in time by look or word, the master's point.
Alp. Parker, p. 252. (Davies)

2. A long-sleeved. *Halliwel* (spelled *stifler*).
[Prov. Eng.]

stiffly (-stif'li), *adv.* [*< ME. styflich, styflich, styflich* (= *MD. stiftlich*); *< stiff + -ly*.] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

And you, my rhymes, grow not instant old,
But to me they are stiffly old.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 9.

Platonius and others *stiffly* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c.
Burling. Anat. of Med. p. 271.

stiff-neck (-stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes, true torticollis.

stiff-necked (-stif'nek'ted or -nek'ted), *a.* Stubborn; indelibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a stiff-necked people.

stiff-neckedness (-stif'nek't-nes or -nek'ted-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

stiffness (-stif'nes), *n.* [*< ME. styfness, styfness*; *< stiff + -ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

stiff-tail (-stif'táil), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erythrura rubra*. See *cut* under *Erythrura*.
[Linn., U. S.]

stiff-tailed (-stif'táild), *n.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; *erythrura rubra*; specifically noting ducks of the genus *Erythrura*.

stifle (stif'l), *v.* pret. and pp. *stifled*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stift*; *< lecl. stifta* = Norw. *stifta*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stifta*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stifta* = Sw. *stifta* = Dan. *stift* = ME. *stiven*, stiffen: see *stire*, *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with *stire*, *< OF. estiver*, pack tight, stive: see *stere*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To choke up; dam up; close.

Make fast the chamber door, stifle the keyhole and the crannies.
Shirley, Tractor, III. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

Sure, if I had not pinched you 'till you waked, you had stifled me with kisses.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, II. 3.

I took my leave, being half stifled with the closeness of the room.
Swift, Account of Partridge's Death.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to stifle flame; to stifle sound.

They [colored bodies] stop mud stifle in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
Newton, Opticks, I. II. x.

She whispered, with a stifled moan.

Temyson, Mariann in the South.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to stifle inquiry; to stifle a report; to stifle passion; to stifle convictions.

A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to stifle or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, Cont., III. xxv. = *Syn.* 2. *Suffocate*, *strangle*, etc. See *smother*. — 4. To muffle, muffle, muzzle, gag.

II. *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

You shall stifle in your own report.

And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 4. 155.

stifle (stif'l), *n.* [Formerly also *stifle*; appar. *< stiff*, dial. *stife*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

If the horse be but hurt in the stifle with some strip or strale.

Topell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (Halliwel)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

stifle-bone (stif'l-bón), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneecap, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

stifled (stif'ld), *a.* [Formerly also *stifled*; *< stifle* + *-d*.] Affected with stifle. See *stifle*, 2.

The horse is said to be stifled when the stifling bone is removed from the place.

Topell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 105. (Halliwel)

stifle-joint (stif'l-jóint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See *cut* under *Equidae*.

stifler (stif'lér), *n.* [*< stifle*, *v.*, + *-er*.] Milit. See *camouflet*.

stifle-shoe (stif'l-shú), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stifled horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

stifling (stif'ling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a stifling atmosphere.

Even in the stifling bosom of the town.

Cowper, Task, IV. 753.

stifling-bone, *n.* Same as *stifle-bone*.

stight, *v.* [*ME. stigten, < AS. stihtan, stihtian* (for **stiftan*), order, rule, govern, = *MD. D. stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = *ONG. MÍG. G. stiftan* = *lecl. stifta*, *stifta*, *stifta* = *Sw. stifta*, *stifta* = *Dan. stift*, found, institute; cf. *lecl. stift*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, font-jiece. Hence *stightle*.] To found; establish; set.

The ston that the roon was stight was of so stiff vertu
That never man you mold wold hit him on hane.

William of Palerne (H. E. T. S.), I. 4425.

stightlet, *v.* [*< ME. stightlen, stightlen, stightlen*, *stightlen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighten*, *AS. stihtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stichtlet*, *stightlet*, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

That other was his stward that stighted at his meyne.

William of Palerne (H. E. T. S.), I. 1100.

II. *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

When they cam to the court keppte wern thay fayre,
Stighted with the stward, stand in the hall.

Illustrative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 60.

stigma (stig'mij), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmata* (stig'mijz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 3; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'ma-ti), used more or less in all the senses. [= *F. stigmat* = *Sp. Pg. estigma* = *It. stigmat*, *stigma* = *G. stigma*, *< NL. stigma*, *< L. stigma*, *< Gr. στίγμα*, pl. *στίγματα*, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, *< στίξω*, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*.]

1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

The devil, however, does not imprint any stigma upon his new vessel, as in the later stories of witch-combats.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 65.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

Happy is it for him that the blackest stigma that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's.
J. H. Hall, Remains, Pref.

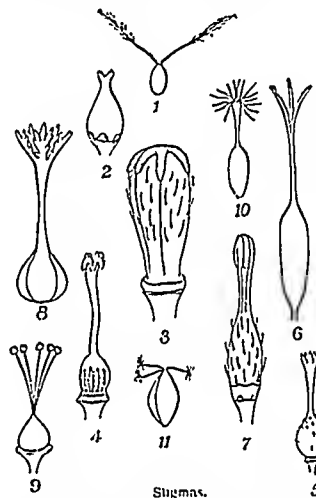
3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a mark; a marked point or place; variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, mud to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(a) A birth-mark; a nevus. (b) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a ma-

ture Graafian follicle ruptures. (c) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovule of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (b). (d) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See *cut* under *pulmonary*, *flesh-fly*, *sheep-bot*, and *Acanthia*. (2) A whitish spot or mark on the anterior margin of the forewings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (e) In *Prolozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (f) In *Amphibia*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (g) In *Hydrozoa*, the pore by which a pneumatocyst opens to the exterior. See *cut* under *Hydrozoa*. (h) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an aspidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See *cut* under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—5. pl. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of stigmata.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 510.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In



1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Pithecellobium*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Gordonia pubescens*. 5. Of *Filia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Trichostema*. 8. Of *Dianthus barbatus*. 9. Of *Lunium Virginianum*. 10. Of *Pericaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

the latter case the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be *terminal*, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or *lateral*, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branched. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue; its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *stigma* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.

stigma (stig'mij), *n.* [*< Gr. στίγμα*, the ligature, an altered form, to bring in *σ*, of *στίμα* or *στίμα*, the letter *σ*, *σ* stigma: see *sigma*.] The ligature was also called *στί*. In *Gr. gram.* and *palaeog.*, a ligature (*σ*) still sometimes used for *σ* (*st*), and also used as a numeral (6).

stigma-disk (stig'mij-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

stigmat (stig'mij), *a.* [*< stigmat* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

Stigmara (stig-má'-ri-j), *n.* [*< NL. < L. stigmara*, a mark (see *stigma*), + *-aria*.] A former genus of fossil plants, very abundant in many regions in the coal-measures, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most swains of coal are underlain; also [*l. e.*], a plant of this genus. These plants are cylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are covered with small round depressions or scars arranged in lozenge-shaped patterns, and each the point of attachment of a ribbon-shaped filament or rootlet. In some cases the stigmarae have been found attached to trunks of *Sinularia*, in such a position as would naturally be occupied by the roots with reference to the stem of the plant or tree: hence they have been admitted by most paleontologists to be in fact the roots of the widely distrib-

Stigmata

uted coal-plant called *Stigmaria*. Some who maintain this, however, admit that the relation of the stigmarias to the plant itself was peculiar; while others believe that they were floating stems, able under favorable conditions to play the part of roots. This opinion has for its support the fact that thick beds of under-clay are frequently found almost entirely made up of remains of stigmarias, while not even a fragment of *Stigmaria* can be found in the vicinity.

Stigmarian (stig-mā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Stigmaria* + *-an*.] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmaria*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

stigmarioid (stig-mā'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Stigmaria* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling *Stigmaria*.

stigmata, *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*.

stigmatal (stig-mā-tal), *a.* [*< stigma* + *-al*.] In entom., pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores; stigmatic: as, the stigmatal line of a caterpillar.

stigmatic (stig-mat'ik, formerly also stig-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< ML. stigmatiens*, *< L. stigma*, *< Gr. στίγμα*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(a) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

Print in my face
The most stigmatized title of a villain.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).
(b) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

So the world is become all favoured and shrewd pated,
as polite in brain as it is stigmatic in limbs.
Rer. T. Adams, Works, I. 10.

(c) In nat. hist., belonging to or having the character of a stigma. *stigmatal*, Anat. Invert., p. 374. (d) In bot., receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (e) Bearing the stigmata, stigmatized. See *stigma*, 3.—**Stigmatic cells**, in bot., same as *tid-cells*.

II. n. 1. A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—2. A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious prodigal.

Convalde him to a Justice, where one swore
He had been branded stigmatic before.
Phantom (1616). (Nares.)

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

But like a foul, mis shapen stigmatic,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2. 136.

stigmatical (stig-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< stigmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 22.

stigmatically (stig-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spy any man that has a looke,
Stigmatically drawne, like to a furies,
(Able to fright) to such I'll give large pay.
Dekker, Wonder of a Kingdom, III. 1.

stigmatiferous (stig-mat'if-er-us), *a.* [*< NL. stigma* (a stigma), + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stig-mat'if-orm), *a.* [*< NL. stigma* (a stigma), + *L. forma*, form.] In entom., having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

stigmatisation, **stigmatise**, etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

stigmatist (stig-mat'ist), *n.* [*< Gr. στίγμα* (a mark), a brand (see *stigma*), + *-ist*.] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stigmatization (stig-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< stigmatize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—2. The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatisation*.

stigmatize (stig-mat'iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing*. [*< F. stigmatiser* = Sp. *estigmatizar* = Pg. *estigmatizar* = It. *stigmatizzare*, *< ML. stigmatizari*, *< Gr. στίγμα*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*.] 1. To mark with a stigma or brand.

They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks stigmatized with a hot iron
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be stigmatized under his real name.
Goldsmith, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

3. To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin *stigmatized* by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise*.

stigmatized (stig-mat'izd), *p. a.* 1. Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—2. Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatised*.

stigmatose (stig-mat'ōs), *a.* [*< NL. *stigmatosus*, *< stigma*, a stigma: see *stigma*.] 1. In bot., same as *stigmatic*.—2. Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

stigma (stig'mō), *n.* [*< Gr. στίγμα*, a prick, point.] 1. In *Gr. paleog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—2. In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

Stigmonema (stig-mō-nē'mā), *n.* [*< NL.*, *< Gr. στίγμα*, a mark, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of cyanophyceous algae, giving name to the family *Stigmonemaceæ*.

Stigmonemæ (stig-mō-nē'mē-ō), *n. pl.* [*< NL.*, *< Stigmonema* + *-æ*.] A family of cyanophyceous algae, embraced, according to late systematists, in the order *Seytonemaceæ*.

Stigmus (stig'mūs), *n.* [*< (Jurine, 1807)*, *< Gr. στίγμα*, a mark: see *stigma*.] In entom., a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredonidae*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thripes*.

stilar, *a.* See *stylar*.

Stilbeæ (stil'bē-ō), *n. pl.* [*< NL.*, *< Gr. στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-æ*.] A division of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the coloring of the spore-bearing hyphae into a dense and slender stipe.

stilbite (stil'bit), *n.* [*< Gr. στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-ite*.] 1. A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium. Also called *desmine*. See *cut under tufted*.

2. The mineral heulandite.

stile (stil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; *< ME. stile*, *style*, *stigele*, *< AS. stigel* = OHG. *stigila*, *stigil*, MLG. *stigel*, *stigele*, a step, G. dial. *stegel*, a step), a stile, *< stigan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *styl*, *n.*, and *stair*.] 1. A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile a.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 133.

2. In carp., a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See *cut of panel-door*, under *door*.

stile¹, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style¹*.

stile², *n.* A former spelling of *style²*.

stilet¹ (sti-let'), *n.* A former and more correct form of *stiletto*. *Scott, Monastery*.

stilet² (sti-let'), *n.* In *coût.*, a small stylo; *n.* a stilet.

stiletet (sti-let'), *n.* Same as *stilet*.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* [*< It. stiletto*, a dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, *< L. stilus*, a stake, a pointed instrument: see *stile²*, *style²*, and cf. *stilet*.] 1. A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—2. A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelot-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettoes are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—3. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

The stiletto beard,
O, it makes me heard,
It is so sharp beneath.
Acad. of Compl. (Nares).

The very quack of fashion, the very he that
Wears a stiletto on his chin? *Ford, Fancies*, III. 1.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *v. t.* [*< stiletto*, *n.*] To strike or wound with a stiletto; hence, in general, to stab.

Henry IV. . . [was] likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary.
Bacon, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

stille (stil), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil*, *stille*, *style*, *style*; *< ME. stille*, *style*, *< AS.*

still

stille = OS. *stilli* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille*, *stil*, D. *stil* = MLG. *stille*, LG. *stille* = OHG. *stilli*, MHG. *stille*, G. *stille* = Icel. *stilla* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla*, quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *sticall*, etc., a place, stall: see *stall*, *stell*.] 1. *a.* 1. Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie *still*.

Foot & hond thou kepe fulle *style*
Fro elawing or trypping, hit ys *skille*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

2. Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, *still* waters run deep; a *still* night.

In the calmest and most *stillest* night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 28.

A Poet in *still* musings bound.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 11.

3. Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

A man that sayth little shall perceive by the speech of
another;
Be thou *stil* and see, the more shalt thou perceive in an-
other.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

The trumpet's silver sound is *stille*,
The warbler silent on the hill!
Scott, Marmion, I. Int.

4. Soft; low; subdued: as, a *still* small voice.

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs
breathe
Still music, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew, Poems*, p. 70. (*Latham*.)

5. Not sparkling or effervescent: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling*; by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, *still* champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

6. Continual; constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know thy meanings.
Shak., Tit. And., III. 2. 45.

Still alarm, an alarm of fire given by a person calling out a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still days**. See *day*.—**Still hunt**. See *hunt*.—**Still life**, inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
Scenes of *still* life, and points for ever fixed,
A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
Addison, Epit. to British Enchanters.

II. n. 1. Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VIII.

2. A still alarm. [Collon.]

Many alarms were what the firemen called *stille*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. xiv. 6.

still¹ (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille*, *style*; *< ME. stillen*, *< AS. stillan* = OS. *stillian*, *stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stillen* = OHG. *stillan*, *stillōn*, MHG. G. *stillen* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, make or become still; from the adj.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

Lord, *still* the seas, and shroud my ship from harm.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

2. To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To *still* my beating mind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

3. To silence; quiet.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 3. 17.

O *still* my balm, nourice;
O *still* him wth the pap!
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 97).

=Syn. 1 and 2. To hush, pacify, tranquillize, smooth.—3. To hush.

II. intrans. To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

Herupon the people peacyd, and *stilled* unto the tyme the shire was doon.
Paston Letters, I. 180.

still¹ (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil*, *stille*, *styll*, *style*; *< ME. stille*, *< AS. stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo*, MHG. *stille*, G. *stille* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, quietly; from the adj.] 1. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

Thei erlade mercy with good wille,
Somme lowde & somme *stille*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

Thou *still* hast been the father of good news.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 42.

What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were *still* going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
Still at my heart, and ever at my side!

Pope, *Iliad*, xl. 743.

3. Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is still here.

At the name, with an easy wynde, and salyd still in
a voice, language Greece on ye left hande and Barbary
on the right hande. *Sir R. Glouster*, *Pygmyes*, p. 12.

Door Wat, far off upon a hill,

reads on his hinder leas with listening ear,

To hearken if his foes pursue him still.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 609.

At the she lived, and still she lies alone.

Crabbe, *Works*, l. 113.

4. In a more or less increasing degree; by and by (or that); even yet; in excess; used with comparative or to form a comparative: as, still greater things were expected; still more numerous.

What rich service!

What mines of treasure! richer still!

Plancher (and another), *False One*, III. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary still.

Macaulay, *Sadler's Law of Population*.

5. For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though then repent, yet I have still the loss

Shak., *Sonnets*, xxv.

The last, with all his good sense and understanding, was
only a minute and had the principles of a slave.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, l. 10.

Loud and (or) still. See loud. — Still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And like the watchful minutes of the hour,

Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy hour.

Shak., *R. John*, iv. l. 47.

still² (stil), *v.* [*ME.* *stillen*, *stylen*, in part an abstr. of *distil*, in part *< L. stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, *< stilla*, a drop; cf. *stria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil*, *instil*.] 1. *trans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From her face eyes weeping the dewy wet

Which softly still. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 33.

II. *trans.* 1. To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,

And lo! a son he found not as a daughter ought.

Now from a tree she stills her odorous tears.

Which is the name of her who sheds them here.

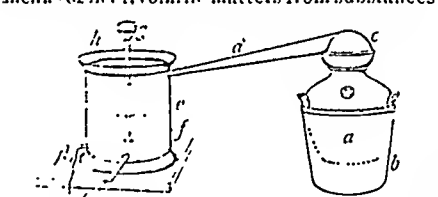
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*, l.

2. To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In *Purgatory*, Anno 21, Doctor Sutto cured me of a certayne
wandering fever, made me eat so much Apples, like so
much Pulley water, & drink so much still'd Chullue.

Flower, *Letters* (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 275.

still² (stil), *n.* [*< still²*, *v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] 1. An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances



Still. a, neck; b, head; c, body; d, bottom or base. The neck is a tube for supplying cold water to the body, which is conveyed away by the warm upper stratum of water, which is the condensation of vapor in the worm.

continuing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel to which the substance to be distilled is put, and one to which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and *under petroleum-still*.

2. A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. *S. Judul*, *Margaret*, l. 15.—

3. In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel to which the substance to be distilled is put, and one to which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and *under petroleum-still*.

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3. In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted

stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packag-boxes, etc.

stillatitious (stil-a-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. stillatitius*, dropping, dripping, *< stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still²*, *v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

stillatory (stil'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [*< ME. stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. *OF. F. stillatoire*, *n.*), *< ML. stillatorium*, neut. of **stillatorius*, adj., *< L. stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still²*, *v.*] 1. A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

It is forced dropped as a stillatory

Were full of plantayne and of parlorie.

Chaucer, *Troil.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 27.

In stillatories where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the stillatory.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marins, Armans, as you are noble friends,

Go to the privy garden, and in the walk

Next to the stillatory stay for me.

Bacon, *and Pl.* (2), *Folkish Friends*, iv. 3.

still-birth (stil'bēth), *n.* The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

still-born (stil'bōrn), *a.* Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a still-born child.

still-burn (stil'bōrn), *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, to still-burn brandy.

still¹ (stil'ēr), *n.* [*< still¹ + -ēr*.] 1. One who or that which stills or quiets.—2. A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

still² (stil'ēr), *n.* A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX, 830.

still-fish (stil'fish), *v. i.* [*< still¹ + fish*, after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

still-fisher (stil'fish'ēr), *n.* An angler engaged in still-fishing.

still-fishing (stil'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

still-house (stil'hous), *n.* A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

still-hunt (stil'hunt), *v.* [*< still hunt*: see *under hunt*.] 1. *trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and still-hunt it in its own haunts.

T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 327.

The best time to still-hunt deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.

Sportman's Gazetteer, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to still-hunt carefully through their haunts at dusk.

T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 118.

An inferior sort of still-hunting, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI, 304.

still-hunter (stil'hunt'ēr), *n.* One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker. *W. T. Hornaday*, *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 430.

Stilliard¹, *n.* See *Steady*.

stilliard², *n.* An old spelling of *steady*.

stillicide (stil'i-sid), *n.* [*< F. stillicide*, *< L. stillicidium*, *stillicidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, *< stilla*, a drop (see *still²*), + *cadere*, fall.] 1. A continual falling or succession of drops.

The stillicides of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 24.

2. In *Rom. law*: (a) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof.

(b) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

stillicidious (stil-i-sid'i-us), *a.* [*< stillicido* + *-i-us*.] 1. Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Etr.*, ii. 1.

stillicidius (stil-i-sid'i-us), *n.*

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flowing yeast.—3. A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

Stillingia (sti-lin'ji-i), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1767), named after Benjamin Stillingfleet, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] 1. A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotonææ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base, and ripen into two-valved capsules which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 13 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver-leaf*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the official *S. sylvatica*.

stillion (stil'yōn), *n.* Same as *stilling*. *G. Saundell*, *Broveries and Maltings*, p. 92.

stillitory, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

still-life, *n.* See *still life*, under *still¹*.

still-liquor (stil'lik'or), *n.* Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganous binoxide in large stone chambers called stills (whence the name). It is a solution of manganous chlorid.

stillness (stil'nes), *n.* [*< ME. stilnesse*, *< AS. stiles*, *stiles* (= *OFries. stilnesse*, *stilisne* = *MLG. stilnis* = *OHG. stilniess*, *stilisness*, *MEG. stilnisso*, *stilesse*), *< still*, *still*: see *still¹* and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (a) Rest; motionlessness; calmness; as, the stillness of the air or of the sea. (b) Quietness; quiet; silence; as, the stillness of the night. (c) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the stillness of the passions. (d) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

still-peering (stil'pēr'ing), *a.* Appearing still.

O you leaden messengers,

That ride upon the violent speed of fire,

Ely with false aim; move the still-peering air,

That slugs with piercing.

Shak., *All's Well*, III. 2. 113.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-griering*.]

still-room (stil'rōm), *n.* 1. An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—2. A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [*Eng.*]

still-stand (stil'stand), *n.* A standstill; a halt; a stop. [*Rare.*]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,

That makes a still-stand, running neither way.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, II. 3. 64.

still-watcher (stil'wōch'ēr), *n.* In distilling, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

stilly (stil'i), *a.* [*< ME. stillich*, *< AS. stillie* (= *MLG. stillich*, *stilik*); as *still¹* + *-ly*.] Still; quiet.

Olt in the stilly night,

Fire Summer's chain has bound me,

Food Memory brings the light

Of other days around me.

Moore, *Irish Melodies*.

stilly (stil'i), *adv.* [*< ME. stilliche*, *< AS. stillic* (= *MD. stillich*, also *stillekens* = *MLG. stiliken*, *stilkēn*); as *still¹* + *-ly*.] 1. Silently; without uproar.

And he o-roos as stilliche as he myght.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 180.

The hum of either army stilly sounds.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV. Prolog., l. 5.

2. Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and stilly goes his way.

Dr. H. More, *Cupid's Conflict*, st. 47.

stilogonidium (sti'lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-i). [*NL.*, *< L. stilus*, a pointed instrument, + *NL. gonidium*, q. v.] In bot., a

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Dr. H. More, *Cupid's Conflict*, st. 47.

stilogonidium (sti'lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-i). [*NL.*, *< L. stilus*, a pointed instrument, + *NL. gonidium*, q. v.] In bot., a

forming a velvety coating (the variety chalcodite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

stilpnosiderite (stilp-nō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *στίλπνός*, glittering, + *E. siderite*.] Same as *limonite*.

stilt (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *stytt*; *<* ME. *stille*, *stytt*, *<* Sw. *stytt*, a prop. stilt, = Dan. *stytt* (cf. Norw. *stytt*), a stilt, = D. *stelt*, a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. LG. *stelte* = OHG. *stelza*, MHG. G. *stelze*, a prop. crutch; perhaps akin to *stale*², *stalk*².] 1. A prop used in walking; a crutch.

Verely she was heled, and left her *stytles* thore,
And on her fete went home reasonably well.

Joseph of Arimathea (L. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I have laughed a good to see the cripples
Go limping home to Christendom on *stills*.

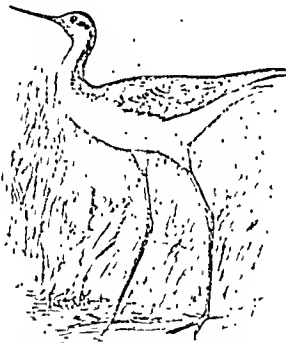
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, li. 3. 215.

2. One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

The doubtful fords and passages to try
With *stills* and loose staves.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 43.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight*.—4. The handle of a plow. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv.—5. In *ceram.*, a support, generally of iron, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see).—6. [Abbr. of *stilt-bird*.] In ornith., any bird of the genus *Himantopus*: so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tinge. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore with their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanopterus*; that of the United States is *H. mexicanus*, a rare bird in the eastern regions of the continent.



Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

try, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings, the bill 23 inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 74 inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *taucier*. The South American stilt is *H. nigrifrons*; the Australian, *H. leucoccephalus*. A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis*, having the toes webbed like those of the avocet.—**Suit prolegs**, in entom., the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.

stilt (stilt), *v. t.* [*<* *stilt*, *n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel hoops.

Hovells, Venetian Life, xlii.

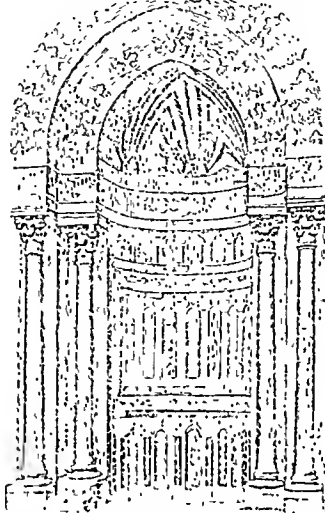
stilt-bird (stilt'bêrd), *n.* 1. The stilt or stilt-plover.—2. *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the grallatorial birds, constituting the old order *Grallae* or *Grallatores*. Also called *stilt-walkers*. **stilted** (stilt'ed), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and

bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

His earliest verses have a *stilted*, academic flavor.

Stedman, Viet. Poets, p. 39.

Stilted arch, an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned impost, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false impost, as if the arch were



Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all medieval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*.

stiltedness (stilt'ed-nes), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenaeum*, No. 3193, p. 94. **stiltify** (stilt'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified*, pp. *stiltifying*. [*<* *stilt* + *-i-fy*.] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stilted* into great fat giants.

C. Reade, Chelster and Hearth, lxx.

Stilton cheese. See *cheese*.

stilt-petrel (stilt'pet'rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregatta*: so called from the length of the legs. *F. grullaria* is an example.

stilt-plover (stilt'pluv'ër), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

stilt-sandpiper (stilt'sand'pî-për), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus*. The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish black. The length is 24 inches, the extent 161. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a blue over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See *ent* under *Micropalama*.

stilt-walker (stilt'wâ'kër), *n.* 1. One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov. 1889, p. 913.

—2. A grallatorial bird; a stilt-bird.

stilty (stilt'i), *a.* [*<* *stilt* + *-y*.] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

stilus, *n.* See *stylus*.

Stilwell act. See *act*.

stime (stim), *n.* [Also *styme*; *<* ME. *styme*; a var. of *stem*, *stem*, a ray of light (see *steam*).] It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim*, *<* AS. *shima*, a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*, *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

Ne he [w]as might se a *stime*.

Cursor Mundi, t. 19652. (*Stratmann*.)

Wherewith he blinde them so close
A *stime* they could not see.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

stimulant (stim'ñ-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. stimulant* = Sp. *Pg. estimulante* = It. *stimolante*, *<* L. *stimulant* (-is), pp. of *stimulare*, prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] 1. *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.*, temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process.—**Stimulant balsam**, a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

II. *n.* 1. That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.

Mrs. H. More, *Cælebs*, xxv.

2. In *physiol.*, an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *local*, according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part.—**Diffusible stimulants**, those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

stimulate (stim'ñ-lät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated*, pp. *stimulating*. [*<* L. *stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulare* (*>* It. *stimolare* = Sp. *Pg. estimular* = *F. stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, *<* *stimulus*, a goad: see *stimulus*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more.

Emerson, *Courage*.

Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry: why should it not do so in religion?

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 149.

2. In *physiol.*, to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in.—3. Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

We were all slightly *stimulated* (with arrack) before a move was made toward the dinner table.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xl.

Stimulating bath, a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients.—**Syn.** 1. To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

II. *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,

I drag the cumbersome waggon's load.

Gay, *To a Poor Man*, l. 87.

stimulation (stim'ñ-lä'shon), *n.* [= *F. stimulation* = Sp. *estimulación* = *Pg. estimulação* = It. *stimolazione*, *<* L. *stimulatio* (-n), a pricking, incitement, *<* *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] 1. The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

The provokential *stimulations* and exaltations of the conscience.

Rp. Ward, *Sermon*, Jan. 30, 1674. (*Latham*.)

A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the hertha of the nerve-substance.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, l. 648.

2. In *med.*, the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporal injury].

J. M. Carnahan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 153.

= *Syn.* I. See *stimulate*.

stimulative (stim'ñ-lä-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stimulativo*; as *stimulate* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

II. *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, l. 225. (*Darics*.)

stimulator (stim'ñ-lä-tor), *n.* [= *F. stimulateur* = It. *stimolatore*, *<* L. *stimulator*, an instigator, *<* L. *stimulare*, prick, goad: see *stimulate*.] One who or that which stimulates.

stimulatress (stia'ñ-lä-tres), *n.* [= *F. stimulatrice* = It. *stimolatrice*, *<* L. *stimulatrix*, fem. of (L.) *stimulator*: see *stimulator*.] A woman who stimulates or animates.

stimulose (stim'ñ-lös), *a.* [*<* *F. stimulateur* = It. *stimoloso*, *<* L. *stimulosus*, abounding with prickles, *<* *stimulus*, a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus*.] In *bot.*, covered with stings or stimuli.

stimulus (stim'ñ-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-lî). [= *F. stimulus*, *stimule* = Sp. *estimulo* = *Pg. estimulo* = It. *stimolo*, *stimulo*, *<* L. *stimulus*, a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, *<* *√ stig*, also in *instigare*, set on, incite, urge, = Gr. *στίξ*, pierce, prick, = AS. **stecan*, pierce: see *stick*.] 1. Literally, a goad.—2. In *bot.*, a sting; as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli*.—3. The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

4. Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. —, a neighboring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the stimulus to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the stimulus of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 23.

5. In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a stimulus to the nervous system, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 179.

Absolute stimulus difference, in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli.—Relative stimulus difference, in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean.—Stimulus receptivity, in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect.—Stimulus scope, in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold.—Stimulus susceptibility, in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold.—Stimulus threshold, in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

stimy (stí'mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball.

stimy (stí'mi), *v. t.* In *golf*, to hinder by a stimy.

stincht, *v. t.* [A var. of *stanch*.] To stanch.

First, the blood must be stanch'd, and howe was that done? *Bretton*, *Miscellany of Manilla*, p. 39. (*Davies*.)

stine (stín), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

sting¹ (sting), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), *pp. stinging*. [*ME.* *stungen* (pret. *stung*, *stonge*, *stonge*, *stungen*, *stongen*, *y-stongen*, *y-stonge*), < *AS.* *stingan* (pret. *stang*, *pp. stungen*) = *Ice.* *stinga* = *Sw.* *stinga* = *Dan.* *stinge*; cf. *Goth.* *us-stiggan*, push, push out, = *L.* **stingere*, quench: see *stick*, *v.*] *I. trans.*

1†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

The hen y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-stungen with stiches.

Piers Plowman's Crede (C. E. T. S.), l. 553.

2†. To impale.

He stingeth him upon his spores orde.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 645.

3. To prick severely; give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be stung by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

I often have been stung too with curst bees.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, ll. 2.

4. To pain acutely; as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience stung with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, stung by these reproaches,
Profoundly feels the wound divo in her heart.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 14.

5. To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she stung herself into its performance by a suspicion.

Mrs. Gaskell, *North and South*, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting; literally or figuratively: as, hornets sting; epigrams often sting; a stinging blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

Prov. xxi. 32.

2. To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound stung for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,
Deep in dim death, where no thought stings.
A. C. Swinburne, *Félice*.

sting¹ (sting), *n.* [= *Ice.* *stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = *Sw.* *sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = *Dan.* *sting*, stitch; from the verb.] 1. A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound.

I bring no tales nor flatteries: in my tongue, sir,
I carry no fork'd stings. *Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, ii. 1.

In *zool.*, specifically—(a) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera*; an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (b) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gadflies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (c) A stinging hair or spine of the larvæ of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth*, *saddleback*, and *stinging*. (d) The fangs of spiders, with which these creatures bite—in some cases, as of the katipo or malmignatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See

cuts under *chelicera* and *fang*. (e) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (f) One of the feet or claws of centipedes, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds, of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (g) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a noxious serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *sucker*. (h) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat*, *sting-ray*. (i) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other coelenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

2. In *bot.*, a sort of sharp-pointed hollow hair, seated upon or connected with a gland which secretes an acrid or poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin, produces a stinging pain. For plants armed with such stings, see *cowhage*, *nettle*¹ (with cut), *nettle-tree*, 2, and *tread-softly*.—3. The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—4. The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as hzards' stings!

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., iii. 2. 325.

5. Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the sting of hunger; the stings of remorse; the stings of reproach.

The sting of death is sin. *1 Cor.* xv. 56.

Whose sting is sharper than the sword's.

Shak., *W. T.*, ii. 2. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a sting behind it.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 77.

6. Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the sting of an epigram.

O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 657.

7. A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a netting or goading; an impulsion.

The wanton stings and motions of the sense.

Shak., *M. for M.*, l. 4. 59.

Exserted sting. See *exserted*.

sting² (sting), *n.* [Also *steng*; a var. of *stang*.] 1†. A pole.—2†. A pike; a spear.—3. An instrument for thatching.—4. The mast of a vessel. [*Prov. Eng.* or *Scotch* in all uses.]

sting-and-ling (sting'and-ling'), *adv.* [*Lit.* polo and line; < *sting*² + *and* + *ling*, *Sc.* var. of *line*.] Entirely; completely; with over-thing; hence, by force. [*Scotch*.]

Unless he had been brought there sting and ting.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xlv.

stingaree (sting'ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

sting-bull (sting'būl), *n.* The greater weaver, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weaver*. Also called *otter-fish*.

stinger (sting'er), *n.* [*< sting*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That mallee

Wears no dead flesh about it, 'tis a stinger.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, iii. 2.

(a) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe stinger.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 212.

(b) The sting of an insect. (c) A biting or cutting remark.

[*Colloq.*] (d) A smart, telling blow. [*Colloq.*]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a stinger that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.

C. Keade, *Hard Cash*, xlii.

sting-fish (sting'fish), *n.* 1. Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*.—2. The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*, a fish of the family *Cottidae*.

stingily (stín'jī-lī), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

stinginess (stín'jī-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

stinging (sting'ing), *p. a.* 1. That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a stinging insect or sea-nettle.—2. In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*¹, 3.—3. That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a stinging tongue; a stinging rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,

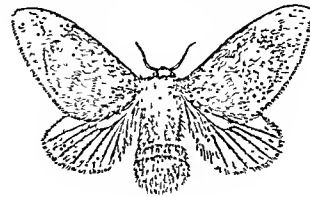
Against the stinging blast.

Longfellow, *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

The stinging lash of wit.

O. W. Holmes, *Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre*, N. Y., 1873.

stinging ant, an ant of the family *Myrmicidae*.—Stinging bug, the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisuga*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidae*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*.—Stinging caterpillar, the larva of any one of certain bombycid moths in the United States, as *Saturnia maia*, *Hyperchiria* *to*, *Empretia stimulea*, *Phobetron pithecium*,



Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Lagoa opercularis*, both natural size.

Limacodes scayha, and *Lagoa opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines.—Stinging hair. See *hair*¹ and *stinging spine*.—Stinging nettle. See *nettle*, 1.—Stinging spine, in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*.—Stinging tree. Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

stinging-bush (sting'ing-bush), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

stinging-cell (sting'ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any coelenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*.

stingingly (sting'ing-lī), *adv.* With stinging effect.

stingless (sting'les), *a.* [*< sting*¹ + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 1. 35.—Stingless nettle, the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

sting-moth (sting'móth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

stingo (sting'gō), *n.* [With a simulated *It.* or *Sp.* or *L.* termination, < *sting*¹: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [*Colloq.*]

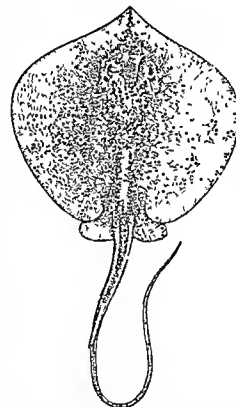
Conic, let's in and drink a cup of stingo.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, li. 6.

sting-ray (sting'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree*, *stingoree*; < *sting*¹ + *ray*².] A batoid fish of the family *Trygonidae*, as *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*)

pastinaca, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *T. centroura*, locally known as *clam cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*. *T. sabina* is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tall-spine. See *Myliobatis* (a).

Southern Sting-ray (*Trygon sabina*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)



stingtail (sting'tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

sting-winkle (sting'wing'kl), *n.* The hedgehog-murex, *Murex erinaceus* or *europaeus*: so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

stingy¹ (sting'ī), *a.* [*< sting*¹ + *-y*.] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [*Colloq.* or *prov. Eng.*]

stingy² (stín'jī), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*¹.] 1. Ill-tempered. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a stingy fellow.

The gripping and stingy humour of the covetous.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

3. Seanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams

Drag home the stingy harvest.

Loufellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=Syn. 2. *Parasititious*, *Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

stink (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), ppr. *stinking*. [*< ME. stinken, stynken* (pret. *stank, stonk*, pp. *stonken*), *< AS. stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncon*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. *D. stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stincan*, smell, have an odor, MHG. G. *stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *stygion*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökka*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stuggwan*, smite, thrust, strike; cf. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*.] I. *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therewithal he stank so horribel.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 627.

Fall Fate upon us,

Our memories shall never stink behind us.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 7.

Stinking badger, the stinkard or toledu.—**Stinking bunt**, same as *stinking put*.—**Stinking camomile**, same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Torreya*; so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolia*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and, where found, largely used for fence posts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *T. californica* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grandis* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nucifera*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-off is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill**, same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goose-foot**, same as *notched*.—**Stinking hollebone**, hoarhound. See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade**, same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut**, see *smut*, 3.—**Stinking vervain**, the gulch-hen weed. See *Pectaria*.—**Stinking yew**, same as *stinking cedar*.

II. *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

stink (stingk), *n.* [*< ME. stinke, stynk, stynke*; from the verb. Cf. *stench*.] 1. A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And so him cometh out smoke and stynk and fuyr, and so moche Abhomyneolou that nyethe no man may there endure.

Manderville, Travels, p. 252.

In Köln, a town of monks and homes,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and bags, and hideous wenches—
I counted two and seventy stenchers,
All well-defined and several stinks!

Coleridge, Cologne.

2f. Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy?).

So have I done in erthe, alas the while!

That ceres, but if thou my socour be,

To stynk eteme he wol my gost exile.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 50.

3. A disagreeable exposure.

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had read before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class (reviled beggars) proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of 'Charles George'.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

Fire stink, in coal-mining, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or gas somewhere in the mine. =Syn. 1. *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

stink-alive (stingk'-a-liv'), *n.* The bib or pont, *Gadus luscus*; so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood*.

stinkard (sting'-kard), *n.* [*< stink + -ard*.] 1f. One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your stinkard has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courlier hath.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet stinkard.

Chapman, Gentleman's Shift, v. 1.

2. The stinking badger of Java, *Mydus meliceps*; tho toledu. See cut under *toledu*.—3. In Icel., a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

stinkardly (sting'-kard-li), *a.* [*< stinkard + -ly*.] Stinking; mean.

You notorious stinkardly bearward!

B. Jonson, Epiciene, lv. 1.

stink-ball (stingk'-bäl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, miter, gunpowder, colophony, asphaltum, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used

for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

stink-bird (stingk'-börd), *n.* The hoatzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*.

stink-bug (stingk'-bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidae*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

stinker (sting'-kër), *n.* [*< stink + -er*.] 1. One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stink-pot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or stinkers in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. One of several large potrols, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

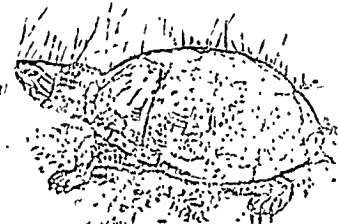
stinkhorn (stingk'-hörn), *n.* [*< stink + horn*.] In bot., a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

stinkingly (sting'-king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

stinking-weed (sting'-king-wed), *n.* 1. A species of *Cassia*, *C. occidentalis*, found distributed throughout the tropics: so called from its fetid leaves. Also *stinking-wood*.—2. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. [*Local*, Scotland.]

stinking-wood (sting'-king-wüd), *n.* 1. Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—2. A leguminous shrub, *Anagyris fetida*, of southern Europe.

stinkpot (stingk'-pot), *n.* 1. A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett*.—2f. A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—3. A stink-ball.—4. The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromachelys odorata*, a stinking kind



Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromachelys odorata*).

of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.

stink-rat (stingk'-rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [*Local*, U. S.]

stink-shad (stingk'-shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

stinkstone (stingk'-stön), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes*.) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swine-stone*.

stink-trap (stingk'-trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stink-turtle (stingk'-tër-tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

stinkweed (stingk'-wüd), *n.* 1. An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The jimson-weed.

stinkwood (stingk'-wüd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (a) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (b) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-fly bush*. (c) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fetida Mauritanica* of the *Myrtaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

stint (stint), *v.* [*Also obs. or dial. stent; < ME. stenten, stynken, stenten, < AS. stytan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstytan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) = Icel. *stytta* (for **stytta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stytta*, shorten, = Norw. *stytta*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), *< stant*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttur* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to

cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Sey, "al forgoeven," and stynt is al this fare [disturbance]. *Chaucer*, Troilus, III. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace stint war.

Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 83.

Stint thy babbling tongue!

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

Tho thin jackals waiting for the feast

Stinted their hungry howls as he passed by.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

2f. To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were stynted at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue.

Melton (E. E. T. S.), II. 154.

3. To forbear; cease.

Art thou a serving man? then serve againe,

And stint to steale as common souldiours do.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor stint to ride,

Until thou come to fair Tweedside.

Scott, L. of L. M., I. 22.

4. To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to stint one's self in food; to stint service or help.

[He] travels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he stinted himselfe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be stinted to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 61.

5. To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to stint a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, *n.*, 2.—6. To cover or servo (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere stenten.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 45.

No stytatid not, nor never wold he esse,
And with his sword where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther saddle full redely they went.

Geoffrey Chaucer (E. E. T. S.), l. 2420.

And swears she'll never stint. *Shak.*, Pericles, IV. 4. 42.

2. To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it's in things for life we're to stint.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxxvii.

stint (stint), *n.* [*Also obs. or dial. stent; < stint, r.*] 1. Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without stint (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summo which the debter oweth be above the stint, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

I know not how, Dhalno Froudenec seemeth to have set those Seythian stints to the Persian proceedings.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 352.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without stint all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.

Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

2. Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain stint of work.

Put me to a certain stint, sir; allow me but a red herling a-day.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his stint of the joint work.

Emerson, Misc., p. 72.

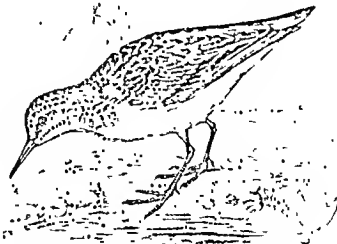
Margaret had a new stint at quilling.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't flush your stint, you are given twenty blows with the cat.

The Century, XXXVII. 36.

3. One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actotromas*; a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purr, or ox-bird, *Pelidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also



American Least Stint (*Actotromas minutilla*).

oreye and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minuta*; the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. *Temminck's* stint is *A. temminckii*; the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhynchos*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

stintance (stin'tans), *n.* [*< stint + -ance.*] Stint; limit; restriction; restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Hallivell.*) [*Rare.*]

stinted (stin'ted), *p. a.* 1. Limited; scanty; scrimped.

Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
Nor mock the misery of a *stinted* meal.

Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint*, *r. t.*, 6. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stinted, 'in foal'. The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1896]. *Hallivell* and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 44.

stintedness (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

stinter (stin'ter), *n.* [*< stint + -er.*] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to: as, a *stinter* of strife.

Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.

South, Sermons, II. III.

stintingly (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restructedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, *Janet's Repentance*, viii.

stintless (stin'tles), *a.* [*< stint + -less.*] 1. Ceaseless.

His life was nothing els but *stintless* passion.

Roseland, Betraying of Christ (1598). (*Hallivell.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.

The Century, XXVII. 201.

stinty (stin'ti), *a.* [*< stint + -y.*] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [*Rare.*]

Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.

Dock, Church of our Fathers, II. 327.

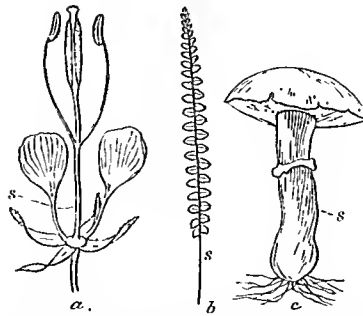
stiony, *u.* See *stanny*.

Stipa (stī'pā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata*; < L. *stipa*, *stupa*, *stippa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Stipeæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered panicle spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuous twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black-out-grass; westward the species are numerous—several, known as *bunch-grass*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (wild-grass) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygroscopic awns, which are curled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when resisted, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. rigidula*, var. *robusta*, of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *elepp-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. micrantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-clift flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto*, *alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

stipate (stī'pāt), *a.* [*< L. stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In bot., crowded.

stipe¹ (stīp), *n.* [A dial. var. of *steep*¹. Cf. *Stiper Stone group*.] A steep ascent. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

stipe² (stīp), *n.* [*< F. stipe*, a stipe, = Sp. *estipite*, a deer-post, = It. *stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, post, poet. a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with *E. stiff*.] 1. In bot., a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (a) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *theophore*, *gynophore*, *gonophore*, *anthophore*, *gynobase*, and *carpopore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (b) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (c) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (d) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



a, Longitudinal section of the flower of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. b, Frond of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. c, *Agaricus campestris*. (d, Stipe in a, b, and c.)

2. In anat., a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygol or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder*.—3. In zool., a stipes.

stipel (stī'pel), *n.* [*< NL. *stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of L. *stipes*, a post: see *stipe*².] In bot., a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

stipellate (stī'pel-āt), *a.* [*< NL. *stipellatus*, < **stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In bot., bearing or having stipels.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *estipendio* = It. *stipendio*, < L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipendium*, < *stips*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

Americus Vesputius . . . under the *stipende* of the Portuguese, hadde sayled towards the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, (ed. Arber, p. 134).

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, x.

= *Syn. Pay*, etc. See *salary*.

stipendiar (stī'pendi-), *r. t.* [*< F. stipendier* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, pay, hire, < L. *stipendiarius*, receive pay, servo for pay, < *stipendium*, pay: see *stipend*, *n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, xlvii. (*Latham*). [*Rare.*]

stipendiarian (stī-pen-di-ā-ri-an), *a.* [*< stipendiarius + -an.*] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

stipendiary (stī-pen-di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. stipendiarius* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, < L. *stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend*.] 1. *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid.—*Stipendiary curate*. See *curate*.—*Stipendiary estate*, in law, a fief or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.—*Stipendiary magistrate*, in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

II. *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.—2. A stipendiary magistrate. See under I.—3. In law, a fendatory owing services to his lord.

stipendiatus (stī-pen-di-āt), *r. t.* [*< L. stipendiatu*, pp. of *stipendiarius*, receive pay, servo for pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend*, *v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

Besides y^e exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiatus* by the greates Cardinall.

Etym., *Diary*, Sept. 14, 1644.

Stiper Stone group. [*< Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In geol., a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's original classification (1833-4), formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Middle Cambrian of other English geologists.

stipes (stī'pez), *n.* [NL., < L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*².] 1. In bot., same as

*stipe*².—2. In zool., a stalk or stem, as an eye-stalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically—(a) In entom., the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgalca bearing the palpus, galea, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *galea* and *Insecta*. (b) In *Myriapoda*: (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the cardo. See *protomala*, and figure under *epitabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomala*. *A. S. Packard*, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

stipiform (stī'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool., having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*², *stipes*.

stipitate (stip'i-tāt), *a.* [*< NL. *stipitatus*, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*².] In bot. and zool., having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

stipitiform (stip'i-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk (see *stipe*²), + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool., having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalk-like.

stipiture (stip'i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus*; an emu-wren.

Stipiturus (stī-i-tū-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + Gr. *οἰσά*, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Malurus* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.



Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

S. malacurus is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the soft-tailed flycatcher. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenæcus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the reed- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

stipple (stī'pl), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [*< D. stippleen*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), froq. of *stippen* (> G. *stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, < *stip*, MD. *stip*, *stup*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.

Miltman, *Latin Christianity*, xiv. 10.

stipple (stī'pl), *n.* [*< stipple*, *v.*] 1. In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*.—2. In decorative art, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design.—*Stipple-engraving* process, the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline; after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

stippled (stī'pld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

stipple-graver (stī'pl-grā'vēr), *n.* An engravers' tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

stippler (stī'plēr), *n.* [*< stipple + -er.*] 1. One who stipples.—2. A brush or tool used for stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

stippling (stī'plīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stipple*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

stiptic, *a.* and *n.* See *styptic*.

stipula (stī'pū-lā), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lō). [NL., < L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In ornith., same as *stipule*.

stipulaceous (stī'pū-lā'shius), *a.* [*< stipula + -aceous.*] In bot., same as *stipular*.

stipular (stī'pū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. stipula + -ar.*] In bot., of, belonging to, or standing in the

place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular glands*.—*Stipular buds*, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree. **stipulary** (stip'ū-lā-rī), *a.* [*< NL. stipula + -ary.*] In *bot.*, relating to stipules; stipular. **stipulate**¹ (stip'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating*. [*< L. stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulare* (*> It. stipulare* = Sp. Pg. *estipular* = F. *stipuler*), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL. **stipulus*, firm; by others to L. *stipula*, a straw.] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whosoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child.

Lord Herbert of Chesham, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 129.

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour.

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "conventienter," or so far as is fitting and right.

Stipulated damages. (*a*) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (*b*) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

stipulate² (stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *stipulatus*, *< L. stipula*, a stalk, stipule; see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

Stipulatea (stip'ū-lā'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (J. von Sachs), < *stipulatus*, stalked (see *stipulate*²), + -æ.] Sachs's name for the ensporangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*.

stipulation¹ (stip'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. stipulation* = Sp. *estipulación* = Pg. *estipulação* = It. *stipulazione*, *< L. stipulatio* (*n.*), a promise, bargain, covenant, *< stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate; see *stipulate*.] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.

—2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*.—3. In law, specifically—(*a*) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (*b*) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (*c*) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

stipulation² (stip'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. stipula*, a stalk; see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

stipulator (stip'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< L. stipulator*, one who stipulates, *< stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate; see *stipulate*.] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulation*. See *stipulation*¹, 3 (*c*).

stipule (stip'ūl), *n.* [= F. *stipule* = It. *stipula*, *< L. stipula*, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of *stipes*, stock, trunk; see *stipe*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes,

however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk (then intrapetiolar), sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see *ocrea*). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust; in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (*b*) In the *Churaceæ*, one of certain unicellular tubes, of greater or less length, on the inner and outer sides of the so-called leaf. (*c*) Same as *paraphyllum* (*b*).—2. In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. Also *stipula*.

stipuled (stip'ūld), *a.* [*< stipule + -ed*.] In *bot.*, furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

stipuliform (stip'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. stipula*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stipule.

stir¹ (stēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring*. [Also dial. *stee* (and *stoor*); early mod. E. also *stirr*, *stirre*, *stire*, *stere*; *< ME. stiren*, *steren*, *sturen*, *steyren*, *< AS. styrian*, move, stir, = North Fris. *stieren* = MD. *stoeren*, D. *stören*, disturb, vex, = MLG. *stören*, disturb, hinder, = OLG. *stären*, *stören*, scatter, destroy, disturb, = MHG. *stären*, G. *stören*, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. *störa*, disturb; cf. Icel. *stýrr*, a stir, Dan. *for-styrrer*, disturb; not connected with L. *sternere*, scatter, or E. *strew*; see *strew*. Cf. *stoor*². Hence ult. *storm* and *sturgeon*. The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of *stee*¹, 'direct,' 'guide.'] I. *trans.*

1. To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stende he nemere so stylliche thogh *sternunge* of the bote he bendeth and boweth the body is vntable.

Piers Plouman (C), xi. 36.

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail, Nor stirs a foot, without due thinking.

The horoscope. T. Tomkis (J), Alimnazar, l. 3.

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb.

There is evermore grey Wynd in that fosse, that *stere* the evermore the Gravelle, and makethe it trouble.

Mauderle, Travels, p. 32.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirred*.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 311.

Airs that gently *stir* The vernal leaves. Wordsworth, Rath.

3. To move briskly; bestir.

Now *stirreth* hym self Arthour, Thankyng on his labour, And gaderyth to hym strength aboute, His knyghtes & Erles on a rowte.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 295.

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance.

Steele, Tender Husbands, v. 1.

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon.

He *stirreth* the coals.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

Mr. —, one of the fellows (in Mr. F. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's brain was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memorie, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together.

Aurep, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

5. To brandish; flourish.

Now hatz Arthure his axe, & the halme gwyper, & *stirreth* *stirreth* hit aboute, that styrke with hit thoght.

Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (L. L. T. S.), l. 331.

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. Bacon, Great Place.

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 182.

8. To move; excite; rouse.

His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre, When with the maistling spur he did him roughly *stirre*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

9. To incite; instigate; set on.

Feedis threaten faste to take me, And *stere* helle honndis to bite me.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 70.

With him along is come the mother-queen, An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 63.

To stir coals. See *coal*.—To stir up. (*a*) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodis' as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, v.

(*b*) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contecke broch.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 64.

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous than the common sort *stirs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

(*c*) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The man who *stirs up* a reposing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir*; to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "he rul'd by me, From the Green-wood we'll not *stir*."

Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 384).

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 74.

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out.

Pochocke, Description of the East, II. i. 4.

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring*.

If ye will neelys know at short and longe, It is evyn a womanis tongue, For that is ever *stirring*.

Interlude of the Four Elements. (Halliwell, under *short*.)

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassin outcrauts of her a little favour of speech.

Shak., Othello, iii. 1. 27.

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot.

No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 99.

Ther dyed such multitudes weekly of ye plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring*.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

There is no News at all *stirring* here now.

Howell, Letters, II. 18.

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks.

DuRoi.

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that For which the people *stir*.

Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 53.

stir¹ (stēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirre*; *< stir*¹, *v.*] 1. Movement; action.

The soundyng of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time.

Pettenham, Ate of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?

Sir J. Denham, Truthleece, l. 112.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.

Haughton, Seven Gables, xiii.

It is well to turn aside from the frolic *stir* of the present.

Huxley, Animal Automatism.

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir*.

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little corne; but had it beene gold, with more ease wee might have got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starved.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 219.

When Portsey, welching well the ill to her might grow, In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow.

Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 448.

An Impost was leuied of the subjects, to satisfie the pay due to the soldiers for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

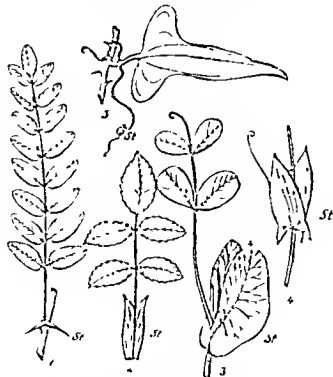
He did keep The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief, Still waving, as the uts and *stirs* of 's mind Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on.

Shak., Cymbeline, l. 3. 12.

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.



1 Of *Robinia pseudoacacia*. 2 Of *Rosa canina*. 3 Of *Pistia stratiotes*. 4 Of *Lathyrus albus*. 5 Of *Smilax terna* var.

6. A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

I was in Brummacem, and was seven days in the new stir, and nearly broke my neck. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

stir² (stir), *n.* [A corruption of *sir*.] *Sir*. [Scottish vulgarism.]

I'm seeking for service, *stir*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

stirabout (stér'g-hout'), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *about*.] 1. Oatmeal or other porridge.

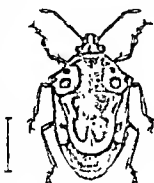
11. Fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, dumary, *stir-about*, and the like.

W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Stiretrus (stir'è-tru-), *n.* [NL. (Laporto, 1833), < Gr. *στειρος*, barren, + *ἔρπον*, the abdomen.]

A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidae*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorago*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinich-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.



Stiretrus anchorago (Hair line shows natural size.)

stiriated (stir'i-à-ted), *a.* [**stiriare* (< *L. stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*²) + *-at*.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

stirrioust (stir'i-us), *a.* [*L. stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirrious* or stillicidulous dependencies of ice. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

stirk (stèrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *stark*; < ME. *stirk*, *stirk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, < AS. *stire*, a young cow, heifer, *styre*, *styre*, a young steer, = MD. *stiriek* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *stärke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ic*, < AS. *steor*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stera*, MHG. *stera*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, *L. sterilis*, barren, Gr. *στειρος*, *στειρος*, barren, Skt. *stari*, barren, sterile: see *sterile*.] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stirless (stir'les), *a.* [*stir*¹ + *-less*.] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on his. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 223.

stirn (stèrn), *n.* Same as *stern*⁵.

stiropt, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup*.

stirp (stèrp), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *-p*.] A stock, race, family. [Rare.]

So is she sprong of noble stirp and high. *Court of Love*, I. 16.

Democrales . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

stirpicultural (stèr-pi-kul'tür-äl), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. *The Sanitarian*, XXIV. 514.

stirpiculture (stèr-pi-kul'tür), *n.* [*stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

Sentimental objections in the way of the higher stirpiculture. *The Nation*, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

stirps (stèrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stèr'pèz). [*L.*: see *stirp*.] 1. Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per*.—2. In *zool.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*¹, *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx*.—3. In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

stirrage¹ (stèr'g), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *-age*.] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

Every small stirrage waketh them. *Granger*, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

stirrage², *n.* Same as *steerage*.

stirrer (stèr'èr), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who stirs; especially, one who is active or hustling.

Come on, . . . give me your hand, sir; an early stirrer. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 3.

Brk. Good day to you.

Cam. You are an early stirrer.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring.—3. An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or stirrer. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a stirrer up of contention.

We must give, I say, Unto the motives, and the stirrers up Of humours in the blood.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

Stirrers of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.

Macaulay, *Sir W. Temple*.

stirring (stèr'ing), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *-ing*.] 1. Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

Eche abouten other goynge,

Causeth of othres *stirring*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 800.

The emotions voiced in his song are stirrings of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.

The Atlantic, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2†. Temptation.

gif any *stirring* on me stele,

Out of the clos of thi clenness

Wyse me, lord, in wo & wele,

And kepe me from vnkynndnesse.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tith or fallow. *Florio*, p. 273. (*Halliwel*.)—4†. Riot; commotion.

Thi lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any stirrings,

there we shall have 'em.

Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, I. 2.

stirring (stèr'ing), *p. a.* [*stir*¹, *v.*] 1. Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a stirring life; stirring times.

Such a merry, nimble, stirring spirit.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

Those who appear the most stirring in the scene may possibly not be the real movers. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiring: as, a stirring oration; a stirring march.

Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, Viet. Poets, p. 302.

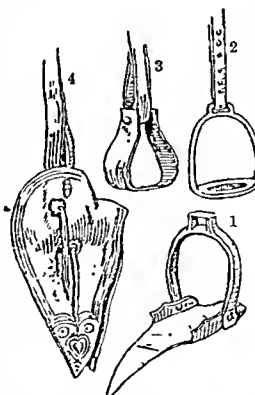
3†. Fickle.

A stythe man of his stature, *stirred* of wille,

Meynt hym to many thynges, & of mynde gode.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3333.

stirrup (stir' or stèr'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirrop*, *sterope*; < ME. *stirrop*, *stirrop*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stirap*, *stigrap*, *stigerap* (= MD. *stegerep*, *steegherep*, also *stegelreep* = OHG. *stegaref*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigræip*), lit. 'mounting-rope,' < *stigan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *stijl* and *ropel*. Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steg-beugel* = Sw. *stig-bygel* = Dan. *stig-bøjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *baile*).] 1. A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated or finished with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also *cut under saddle*.



1, Stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with taps.

Our hosts upon his stirrups stood anon. *Chaucer*, Prolog. to Shipman's Tale, I. 1.

I'll hold your stirrup when you do night,

And without grudging wait till you return.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, IV. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the

muley-head or in the sash.—4. In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc.—5. A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the notch. See *cut under arbalister*.

—6. In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

stirrup-bar (stir'up-här), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

stirrup-bone (stir'up-bön), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

stirrup-cup (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

stirrup-hose (stir'up-höz), *n. pl.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

stirrup-iron (stir'up-ir'èrn), *n.* The stirrup proper—that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

stirrup-lantern (stir'up-lan'tèrn), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet; a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

stirrup-leather (stir'up-leth'èr), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

stirrup-muscle (stir'up-mus'el), *n.* The stapedius.

stirrup-oil (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound heating; a drubbing. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stirrup-piece (stir'up-pès), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

stirret, *stirt*. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *start*¹.

stitch (stich), *n.* [*ME. stiche*, *stych*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *in-stice*, an inward stitch, *fær-stice*, a sudden stitch or twingo, *stic-ād*, *stic-wære*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *steke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **stecan*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*¹, *stick*².] 1. An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a stitch in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

'Twas but a stitch into my side,

And sair it troubles me.

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every stitch reads a lesson of mortality. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 441.

2†. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

If you talk,

Or pull your face into a stitch again,

As I love truth, I shall be very angry.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

3. In *sewing*: (a) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (b) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement.—4. In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (a) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (b) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself.—5. The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-stitch; cross-stitch; pillow-lace stitch; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*¹. See also *whip-stitch*.—6†. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Gains our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good stitch; you may well be weary; sit down.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314.

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a furrow or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there, And turn'd up stitches orderly. *Chapman*, *Ilíad*, xviii. 405.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry stitch on. [Colloq.].—9. In *bookbind-*

ing, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch**. See *blind*.—**Damask stitch**. See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch**. Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch**, in *pillow-lace making*, same as *false pinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy**, **Flemish**, **German**, **glovers'**, **gobelin**, **herring-bone**, **honeycomb**, **idiot**, **Irish**, **overcast stitch**. See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch**. See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch**. See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch**. See *raised*.—**Royal stitch**. See *royal*.—**Russian stitch**. A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch**, a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch**. See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with**, to prosecute to the end; complete.

And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to go through stitch with that war.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua, l. 47.

(See also *back-stitch*, *chain-stitch*, *crevel-stitch*, *cross-stitch*, *feather-stitch*, *hem-stitch*, *lock-stitch*, *rope stitch*, *quadr-stitch*, *steak-stitch*, *treack-stitch*, etc.)

stitch (stich), *v.* [*ME. strechen* (pret. *stegte*, *steg*), prick, stitch, = *MD. stieken*, *D. stikken* = *OHG. stiechan*, *MLG. G. stieken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stich*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unite by stitches; sew.—2. To ornament with stitches.—3. In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up**. (a) To form or put together by sewing.

She has, out of Impatience to see herself in her weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to stitch up any thing I mended lately.

Steele, *Girl of A-la-Mode*, v. 1.

(b) To mend or unite with a needle and thread, as, to stitch up a rent; to stitch up an artery.

II. intrans. To sew; make stitches.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!

In poverty, hunger, and dirt.

Hood, *Song of the Shirt*.

stitchel (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*] *Imp. Dict.*

stitcher (stich'er), *n.* [*stitch* + *-er*.] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

All alike are rich and richer,
Klug with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
When the grave hides all.

R. W. Gülder, *Drinking Song*

stitchery (stich'ér-i), *n.* [*stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; I must have you play the idle husband with me this afternoon.

Shak., *Cor.*, l. 3. 75.

stitchfallen (stich'fū'ln), *a.* [*stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*.] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [*Rare.*]

A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, x. 202.

stitching (stich'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of stitch, v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*) Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

stitching-horse (stich'ing-hōrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See *cut under sewing-clamp*.

stitch-wheel (stich'hwēl), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a prickling-wheel.

stitch-work (stich'wērk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 415.

stitchwort (stich'wērt), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also stichwort; < ME. stichwort, < AS. stichwyr, < stice, stitch, + wyr, plant: see stitch and wort.*] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Stellaria*. The proper stitchwort is *S. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *albione*, *break-bones*, *shirt-buttons*, *may-jack*, etc., a pretty Old World species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *S. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the

United States *S. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

stith (stith), *a.* [*Also stithe; < ME. stith, stithe, < AS. stith = OFries. stith, strong, hard, harsh; cf. Icel. stíðr, stiff, rigid, harsh, sovere.*] Strong; hard.

Telamoneus ho toke, his trn sone,
Stake hym in a stith house, & stuerne men to kepe,
Wallit full welo, with water aboute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13314.

stith (stith), *n.* [*ME. stith, stithe, < Icel. stithi = Sw. städ, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. Icel. stathr, a fixed place, AS. stede, a place, stead: see stead. Doublet of stithy.*] An anvil; a stithy.

The smyth

That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his stith.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1168.

stithly (stith'li), *adv.* [*ME., < AS. stithlice, strongly, < stith, strong: see stith and -ly.*] Strongly; stithly; greatly; sore.

Stithly with stouns [they] steynyt hie to dethe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

stithy (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [*Also dial. stiddy, studdy, steady; an extension of stith* (prob. duo to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*.] 1. An anvil.

"Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the stithy."

Scott, *Kenilworth*.

2. A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

And my inuaginations are as foul
As Vileau's stithy. Shak., *Hamlet*, ill. 2. 89.

stithy (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [*stithy, n.*] To forge on an anvil.

The forge that stithied Mars his hehn.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 5. 255.

stithy-man (stith'i-mān), *n.* A smith.

The subtle stithy-man that lived whilene.

Rp. Hall, *Satires*, II. l. 41. (Davies.)

stive (stiv), *a.* Same as *steer*; for stiff.

stive (stiv), *v. t.*; [*ME. stiren, < AS. stifian or stifian, also in comp. astifian or astifian (= OFries. stira, stira = MD. D. stiren = G. steifen = Sw. styfra = Dan. stirc), grow stiff, < stif or stif, stiff: see stiff.*] *I. intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

II. trans. To stiffen.

The hote sunne made so hard the hides stived.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5033.

stive (stiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [*OF. stiver = Sp. estivar = It. stivare, < L. stipare, compress, crowd together. Cf. steer, stier.*] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them stive it in their ships.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 12.

"Things are a good deal stived up," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Madly, what we can do."

S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 8.

stive (stiv), *v. t.* [*ME. stireu, a var. of sturen, sturen, < OF. esturer, stow, bathe: see steer.*] *I. trans.* To stow, as in a vat.

II. intrans. To stow, as in a close atmosphere; be stifled. [*Provincial.*]

I shall go out in a boat . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of stiving in a damnable hotel.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, IV.

stive (stiv), *n.* An obsolete form of *stir*.

stive (stiv), *n.* [*Also dial. stiv; appar. < MD. stugre, dust, = G. staub = Dan. stov, dust.*] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds*.

stiver (stiv'er), *n.* [= *Sw. styfrer* = *Dan. styfrer*, < *MD. stuyver*, *D. stuiver* = *G. stuiver*, a stiver; origin unknown.] 1. A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (a) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch guilder.

Set him free,

And you shall have your money to a stiver,

And present payment. Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, l. 3.

(b) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—2. Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a stiver for popularity.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, ix. 3.

"There's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,

"Worth twenty dollars, ef it 's worth a stiver."

Lowell, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

stiver (stiv'er), *n.* [*stive* + *-er*.] An inhabitant of the stows; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, ii. 1.

steward, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*. **Stizostedion** (sti-zō-stē'di-on), *n.* [*NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), also Stizostedion, Stizostedion, and prop. *Stizostethium, < Gr. stizein, prick, + stizōion, dim. of stizōos, breast.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See *cut under pike-perch*.

stoa (stō'a), *n.* [*< Gr. stoa, sometimes stōia, a porch, colonnade.*] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable

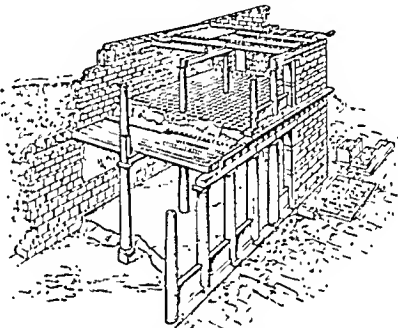
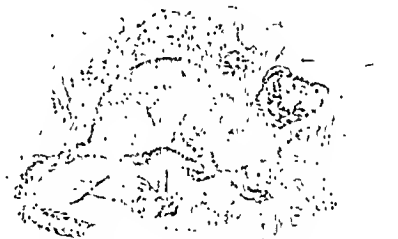


Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archaeological Institute of America, at Assos, 1822.

extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa**. Same as *the Porch*. See *porch*, *Stoa*.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [*Also stote; a var. of stoil.*] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other mem-



Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

bers of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*, *weasel*, *mink*, *fisher*, *polecat*, *ferret*. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.

stob (stob), *n.* [*A var. of stub.*] 1. A small post.—2. A thorn; spine. *Halliwel*.—3. A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley*. [*Prov. Eng. in all uses.*]

stoblet, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

stocah (stō'kū), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also stocaghe; < Ir. Gael. stocach, an idler in the kitchen.*] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Galloglass, *Stocaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboys.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

stoccade (sto-kād'), *n.* [*Also stockado, stoccado, and stoccata, after Sp. or It.; < OF. estoccade, estocade = Sp. Pg. estocada, a thrust, pass, < It. stocata, a thrust with a weapon, < *stoccare, < stoccu, n. truncheon, short sword, < G. stock, a stick, staff, stock, = MD. stock, a stock-rapier, etc.: see stock.* Cf. *stockade*.] 1. A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Your punto, your reverse, your *stoccata*, your imbroyenta your passada, your montanto.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 5.

2. See *stockade*.

stoccadet, *v. t.* See *stockade*.
stoccadot, *stoccatat*, *n.* Same as *stoccade*.
stocco (*stok'ō*), *n.* [It.: see *stock*¹, *stoccade*.] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*² and *estoc*.

stochastic (*stō-kas'tik*), *a.* [Gr. *στοχαστικός*, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < *στοχάζειν*, aim at, endeavor after, < *στόχος*, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *stochastic*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.

Whitford, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 137.

stock¹ (*stok*), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *stocke*, *stokke*, *stok*, *stoke*, *stoc* (pl. *stokkes*, the stocks), < AS. *stoc*, *stocce* (*stocce*), a post, trunk, stock, = OFries. *stok* = MD. *stock*, D. *stok* = MLG. *stok*, LG. *stock* = OHG. *stoc*, *stoch*, MHG. *stoc* (> It. *stocco*, a rapier). G. *stock* = Icel. *stokkr* = Dan. *stok* = Sw. *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., OF. *estoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, race, etc., = It. *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco*, *stoccade*, *stock*², *tuck*², etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*³, *stake*¹, and so with *stack*; but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with Skt. *√ tuj* (orig. **stug*?), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the ME. senses are in part due to the OF. *estoc*.] I. *n.* 1. A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of oure Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the Stock, that stode withyn the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Lay this round plate upon an evne grond or on an evne ston or on an evne stok fix in the gronde. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ll. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gaily downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a stock upon the wayside. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

2. A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by stokkes and by stones, And by the goddes that in hevne dwelle. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 589.

There was an eye, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe hadde leyem lay down his hedde, and he should be fair frid wyth, and dye on a sword. *Paston Letters*, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

And those made thee forsake thy God, And worship *stocks* and stones, Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

3. A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let's be nostoles nor *nostocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., I. 1. 31. Such a *stock* of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, iii.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you're an anchorite!—a life insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, iii. 1.

4. A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter; a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-stock; a laughing-stock.

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting *stock* for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it. *Brau*, and *FL*, Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

Thou art the *stock* of men, and I admire thee. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I know, and may presume her such, As, out of humour, will return no love; And therefore might indifferently be made The courting-stock for all to practise on. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I. 1.

5. The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof was old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground. *Job* xiv. 8. There, in the *stocks* of trees, white fairs do dwell. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

You know him—old, but full Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet, And like an oaken *stock* in winter woods. *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

6. A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry A gentler scion to the wildest *stock*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 93.

The selon ever over-ruleth the *stock*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., Int. to § 477.

Hence—7. The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock* of descent, below.

This first *stok* was full of rightwiseness, Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free. *Chaucer*, Gentilnesse, l. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

8. Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the *stock* of Abraham.

What things are these! I shall marry into a fine *stock*! *Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the *stock* to which he pretended. *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

They sprang from different *stocks*. They spoke different languages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(a) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like firearm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-carriage*. (b) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace*. (c) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane*, *rounding-plane*, and *router*. (d) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (e) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joined to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (f) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (g) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (h) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamol-leather, etc. (i) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (j) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

10. A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle, which was often an ornamental object.

A shining *stock* of black leather supporting his chin. *Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent stock, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he *stock* a great pin. *W. Beant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 98.

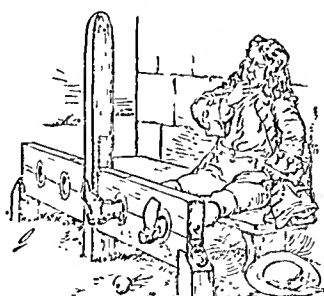
11. The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [Scotch.]

I wanna lie in your bed, Either at *stock* or wa'. *Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

12. *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised,



Military Stock, 18th century.



Stocks

and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted in some cases a second row of openings could be used to restrain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory*.

This yero was ordeined in euery ward [of London] a peyr *stockis*. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the *stocks* the whole evening. *Stede*, Tatler, No. 4.

13. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, on the *stocks*,

in course of construction or preparation.—14. That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the *counterstock*. See *tally*.

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

15. In *finance*: (a) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, to *buy stock* is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds*. See *fund*¹, *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of *stocks*. *Steele*, quoted in Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne, II. 208.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

(b) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank *stock*; railway *stock*; *stocks* and bonds.—16. The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber*. "We must renew our *stock*, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings." *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

17. Fund; sum of money.

Mr. John Whitson being Mayor, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Citty of Bristol, raised a *stock* of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barks. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 108.

It's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common *stock* in it for the poor. *Barnard*, Heylin, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a *stock* formerly made up by the nobility and gentry. *Dutcher*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 108.

18. Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions; a *stock* of information.

Though all my *stock* of tears were spent already Upon Pisano's loss. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural *stock* of knowledge, and his experience in Kibes. But then he had a very great *stock* of confidence withal, to help out the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 388.

A great *stock* of parliamentary knowledge. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

19. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best But a small *stock*, and must work out the rest. *Cowley*, To Lord Falkland.

Therefore nothing would satisfy him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own. *Stillingsfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

20. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that *stock*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

21. The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the *stock*; send me good carding I I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

22. In *agri.*: (a) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock*: as, a farmer's land and *stock*. The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—*stock*.

A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 141.

(b) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—23. The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-stock (rags, fiber, weed-pulp, etc.); soap-stock.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle stock.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 350.

24. The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—25. A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—26. A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (a) One of several species of *Matthiola*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (b) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliotropia*.

27. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak*, T. of the S., lii. 2. 67.

28. In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—29. (a) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock*. Hence—(b) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item, some holy-water stocks of glasse with n bayle. *Inventory* 34, Henry VIII.

30. The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [New Eng.]—31. *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for sheeing or for a veterinary operation.—32. In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German *stock* (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stockes" resemble very nearly the "carbonates" of the Cornish miner, others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

33. In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See *to accept stock*, below.—34. In *zoöl.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-stock. A polyplum, a polyzoary, a chain of salps or doliolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends stock in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *teetology*.—Dead stock. See *def.* 22.—Drop of stock. See *drop*.—Fancy stocks. See *fancy*.—Holy-water stock, a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—Live stock. See *def.* 22.—Lock, stock, and barrel. See *lock*.—Long of stock. See *long*.—Net stock. See *net*.—On or upon the stocks. See *def.* 13.—Preference or preferred stock. See *preference*.—Rolling stock. See *rolling stock*.—Stock-and-bill tackle. Same as *stock-tackle*.—Stock and block, everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all stock and block. *Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies* of Erasmus, p. 230.

Stock and die, a screw-cutting die in its holder.—Stock certificate. (a) In the law of corporations, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (b) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—Stock company. (a) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a partnership. as, a stock company for the manufacture of window-glass. (b) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—Stock dividend. See *dividend*.—Stock indicator. See *indicator*.—Stock in trade, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—Stock of descent, in the law of inheritance, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—To accept stock, In early feudal times, the net of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—To

give stock, the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—To have on the stocks, to have in hand; be at work upon.—To take stock. (a) Same as *to accept stock*. (b) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In taking stock of his familiarly worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she took stock of a formidable knife in n sheath at his waist, . . . and of a whistle hanging round his neck, and of n short jagged knotted club. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, ii. 12.

To take stock in. (a) To take on share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(b) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to take little stock in one's stories. [Colloq.]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys in whom nobody else is willing to take stock, and her faith in them saves them. *Harper's Mag.*, Oct., 1880, Literary Notes.

To water stocks. See *water*, v. t.

II. a. Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a stock play; a stock anecdote; a stock sermon.

The old stock-onths, I nm confident, do not nmount to above forty-five, or fifty nt most. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven stock stories. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, Tales, x. 2.

stock¹ (stok), v. [*<* ME. *stocken*, *stokken* = MD. *MIHG. stocken*, G. *stücken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to stock a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new stock their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman. *Gos. Bradford*, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 450.

2. To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Of you tynes the dure is stocked, and we parsons & vtears cannot get brede, wyne, nor water. *Fabrie* *Rolls of York Minster* (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock*.)

3. To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather drey I wolde and idetermine, As thyngketh me now, stocked in prison, In wheelrednesse, in fittle and in vermyne. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 380.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often stocked, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penn*, *Rise and Progress of Quakers*, v.

4. To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to stock goods. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xviii.—5. To provide or supply with stock. (a) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to stock a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day, Stocks with Variety of Fools his Play. *Steele*, *Tender Husband*, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and stocked with all manner of eastern delicacies. *R. F. Burton*, *At Mevlana*, p. 410.

(b) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to stock a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . . And stock'd it like an emperor. *Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 2.

(c) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to stock a pasture.

6. To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—7. To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This tyme is to be stocked every tree Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild bear not only spoils her branches, but stocks up her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

8. Same as *stock¹*, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many outfields, and, though they were stocked a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman*.

2. To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—3. To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock¹, n.*, 30. [New Eng.]

stock² (stok), n. [*<* OF. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, a rapier: see *stock¹*, and *cf.* *estoc*, *tuck²*.] 1. Same as *stock*; also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—2. Same as *stoccade*, 1.

stock² (stok), v. t. [*<* *stock², n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone i in my young days A chevalier would stock n needle's point Three times together. *Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, iii. 4.

stock-account (stok'akount'), n. In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the

amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

stockade (sto-kād'), n. [Formerly also *stockado*, *stocade*; *<* *stock²* + *-ade¹*, in imitation of *stoccade*, *<* F. *estocade*, a thrust in fencing (and of *palisade*): see *stoccade*.] 1. In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon.

2. An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

stockade (sto-kād'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado*, *stoccade*; *<* *stockade*, n.] To encompass or fortify with pests or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is stockaded round with great Trees, set up an end. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. i. 160.

stockado† (sto-kā'dō), n. 1. Same as *stoccade*.

Robrus, who, addict to nimble feneo, Still greets me with stockado's violence. *Marston*, *Satires*, t. 132.

2. Same as *stockade*.

Stockadoes, Palladoes, stop their waters. *Heywood*, *Four Prentises* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 242).

stockado†, v. t. See *stockade*.

stock-beer (stok'bēr), n. Lager-beer. See *beer¹*. [Rare.]

stock-blind (stok'blind), a. Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, stockblind. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, II. 1.

stock-board (stok'bōrd), n. 1. In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—2. In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

stock-book (stok'būk), n. In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

stock-bow (stok'bō), n. A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

stock-breeder (stok'brē'dēr), n. One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

stock-broker (stok'brō'kēr), n. [*<* *stock¹* + *broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers*. See *jobber²*, 4.

stock-broking (stok'brō'king), n. The business of a stock-broker.

stock-brush (stok'brush), n. A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

stock-buckle (stok'buk'l), n. A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock¹, n.*, 10), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

stock-car (stok'kär), n. On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with slats for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

stock-dove (stok'duv), n. [*<* ME. *stok-douwe*, *stokke-douwe* = MD. *stock-duyre*; as *stock¹* + *dove¹*: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columbaenas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *holc-dove*. Compare *rock-dove*, *ring dove*.

stock-duck (stok'duk), n. The common mallard, *Anas boschas*.

stock-eikle (stek'ī'kl), n. Same as *hickwall*. [Worcestershire, Eng.]

stocker (stok'ēr), n. [*<* *stock¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The stocker upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 249.

2. One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [Prev. Eng.]—stockers' saw, a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

stock-exchange (stok'eks-chānj'), *n.* 1. A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farm (stok'fārm), *r.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

stock-farmer (stok'fār'mér), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *stor-farmer*.

stock-father (stok'fä'thēr), *n.* A progenitor.

stock-feeder (stok'fē'dér), *n.* 1. One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—2. An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

stock-fish¹ (stok'fish), *n.* [*< ME. stokefysche, stokfysche = D. MLG. stokvisch = MHG. storvisch, G. stockfisch = Sw. stockfisk = Dan. stokfisk; as stock¹, *n.*, + fish¹.*] The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations. Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or eusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

From hense [Norway] is brought into all Europe a fysche of the kindes of them wliche we caule haddocks or hakes, indurate and dried with coule, and heaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germainys caule them *stockfysche*.

R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Zilegerus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 303).

Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerning which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquie. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stockfish*: it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeatn is called Buckhorn, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stockfish*. Quoted in *Dabce Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, note.

stock-fish² (stok'fish), *n.* [*< stock¹, *n.*, 22, + fish¹.*] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

stock-gang (stok'gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw*.

stock-gillyflower (stok'jil'i-flou-ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Matthiola*, chiefly *M. incana*: so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

stock-hawk (stok'hák), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. See *cut* under *duck-hawk*. [Shetland.]

stock-holder (stok'hól'dér), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

stock-horse (stok'hórs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, l.

stockily (stok'i-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

stock-indicator (stok'in'di-kā-tōr), *n.* See *indicator*.

stockinet (stok-i-net'), *n.* [Adapted from *stockinet*, *< stocking + -et*.] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinet* or *stockinette*, and also called *jersey*, *jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth*.

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* [*< stock¹ + dim. -ing*.] 1. A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke stockings, curiously embroidered with golde to the Middle-legge.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (a) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white stockings. See *cut* under *gayal*. (b) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds; a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue-stocking*, 2, and see *cut* under *Eriocnemis*, *Spathura*, and *pouter*.—Elastic stocking, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—In one's stockings or stocking-feet, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six

feet in his stockings (that is, with his shoes off).—Lisle-thread stocking. See *thread*.—Silk stockings. See *silk*.—To sew up one's stocking. See *sew*.

stocking (stok'ing), *v. t.* [*< stocking, *n.**] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings.

Dryden.

stockinger (stok'ing-ér), *n.* [*< stocking + -er*.] 1. One who knits or weaves stockings.

The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner.

Emerson, English Traits, x.

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

stockinet (stok-ing-et'), *n.* Same as *stockinet*.

stocking-frame (stok'ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

stocking-loom (stok'ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

stocking-machine (stok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

stocking-maker (stok'ing-mā'kér), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acridula caudata*, or *A. rosca*: translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking.

C. Swinson.

stocking-yarn (stok'ing-yārn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

stockish (stok'ish), *a.* [*< stock¹ + -ish*.] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1. 81. [Rare.]

stockishness (stok'ish-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

Friend,

I've seen you with St. John—O *stockishness*!

Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind

St. John's head in a charger?

Browning, Strafford, III. 3.

stock-jobber (stok'job'ér), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamblers do at yours.

Steele, Tender Husband, II. 1.

stock-jobbery (stok'job'ér-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

stock-jobbing (stok'job'ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

stockless (stok'les), *a.* Without a stock; as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

stock-list (stok'list), *n.* A list, published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

stockman (stok'mān), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). 1. A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—2. A stock-farmer or rancher.—3. A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

stock-market (stok'mār'ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—2. The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—3. A cattle-market.

stock-morel (stok'mor'el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta*. See *morel*², *Morchella*.

stock-owl (stok'oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus*.

stock-pot (stok'pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

stock-printer (stok'prin'tér), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

stock-pump (stok'pūp), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

stock-punished (stok'pūn'isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 4. 140.

stock-purse (stok'pērs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

stock-raiser (stok'rā'zér), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

stock-ranch (stok'rānch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

stock-range (stok'rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which live stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

stock-rider (stok'rī'dér), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

stock-room (stok'rōm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

stocks (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock¹*, 12.

stock-saddle (stok'sad'el), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less straining than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 863.

stock-station (stok'stā'shōn), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

stock-still (stok'stil'), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still*.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 22.

stock-stone (stok'stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

stock-tackle (stok'tak'el), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle*.

stock-taking (stok'tā'king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock¹*.

stock-train (stok'trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

stock-whaup (stok'hwāp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata*: the whaup.

stockwork (stok'wērk), *n.* [*< stock¹ + work*; tr. *G. stockwerk*.] In mining, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

The name of Interlaced masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways.

Callon, Mining (tr. by Lo Nève Foster and Galloway), l. 47.

The *stockwerk* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.

J. D. Whitney, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

stocky (stok'i), *a.* [*< stock¹ + -y*. Cf. *stogy*.] 1. Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the stocky," such a one "the gruff."

Addison, Spectator, No. 433.

2. In *zool.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—3. In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

Stocky plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants.

Science, XIV. 364.

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

stock-yard (stok'yārd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

stodgy (stoj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky*.] 1. Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

"Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marble or cobnuts?"

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts.

Saturday Rev.

3. Wot; miry. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stœchiology, **stœchiometrical**, etc. Same as *stœchiology*, etc.

stog (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging*. [*< stog, *n.*; ult. a var. of stock¹, *v.** Cf. *stodge*, *v.*] 1. To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.]—2. To plunge and fix in mire; stoll in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

It was among the ways of good Queen Bess, Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir, When she was *stoggd*, and the country in a mess, She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir, *West Country song*, quoted in Kingsley's *Westward Ho, x.*

II. intrans. To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] **stogy** (stō'gi), *a.* and *n.* [*< stog + -y¹*. Cf. *stodgy, stocky*.] **I. a.** Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy shoes*; *a stogy cigar*.

One of his legs, ending in a *stogy* boot, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

II. n.; pl. stogies (-giz). 1. A rough, heavy shoe.—2. A long, coarse cigar. [Colloq. in all uses.]

stoic (stō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick*; = *F. stoïque* = *Sp. estóico* = *Pg. estoico* = *It. stoico*, < *L. stoicus*, < *Gr. στωικός*, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called *Στωά Ποικίλη*, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] **I. a.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching; as, *a Stoic philosopher*; the *Stoic doctrine*; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

II. n. 1. [cap.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human will with the divine will. Not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty, he is without passion, although not without feeling, he is not indolgent, but just toward himself and others, he alone is free, he is king and lord, and is inferior in honor worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics encountered him. *Aet. xiv. 18.*

Hence.—2. A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain; one who exhibits calm fortitude.

Heart-hearted *Stoics*, you, whose marble eyes
Content a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
To follow nature's bow to ted fashion.

Quarles, Emblems, B. 1.

School of the Stoics, the Porch. See *porch*. **stoical** (stō'ik-āl), *a.* [*< stōic + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical indifference*.

It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome. *Stoic*, Tatler, No. 170.

Stoical ethics. See *Stoic*, *n.* 1. **stoically** (stō'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

stoicalness (stō'ik-āl-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

stoicheiology (stōi-kī-ō'j-i), *n.* [Also *stōichiology*, and more prop. *stōichology*; < *Gr. στοιχειον*, a small part, also a first principle (dim. of *στοιχος*, a row, rank, < *στέλλω*, go in line or order; see *stich*), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak; see *-ology*.] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheology*, or doctrine of elements. . . . Logical *stoicheology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . Its *stoicheology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, iv., xxiv.

stoicheiometrical (stōi-kī-ō-met'ri-āl), *a.* [Also *stōichometrical*; < *stoicheiometria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

stoicheometry (stōi-kī-ōm'e-tri), *n.* [Also *stōichometry*; < *Gr. στοιχειον*, a first principle, +

μέτρον, a measure; see *meter*.] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoicant, *n.* [*ME. stoicien*; as *Stoic* + *-ian*.] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. meter 4.

stoicism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* [= *F. stoïcisme*; as *stoic* + *-ism*.] 1. [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

He [Nicomachus] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and entortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron stoicism of the prisoner. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

= *Syn. 2. Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*. **stoicity** (stō-is'i-ti), *n.* [*< stoic* + *-ity*.] Stoicalness; stoical indifference. *B. Jonson, Epicæne*, i. 1.

stoit (stōit), *v. i.* [*A dial. var. of stot²*.] 1. To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [Scotch.].—2. To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stoiter (stōi'ter), *v. i.* [*A dial. var. of stotter*.] Sanno as *stoit*.

stoke¹, *v. t. and i.* [*< ME. stoken*, < *OF. cstoquer* (= *It. stoccare*), stub, thrust, < *cstoc*, a rapier, *stook*; see *stock², stoccade*.] To pierce; stiek; thrust.

Ne short sword for to stoke with point bytynge. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 1688.

stoke² (stōk), *v. r.; pret. and pp. stoked, ppr. stoking*. [*< stoker*, taken as an *E. noun*, < **stoke* + *-er*, but appar. < *D. stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, ignite, instigate, < *MD. stock*, *D. stok*, a stick, stock, rapier; see *stock¹*. Cf. *stok¹*.] **I. trans.** To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

Much skill is needed to stoke the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully, and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether.

Brande and Cox, Diet. Sci., Lit., and Art.

Cold stoking, in glass-making, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the tough fluid consistency necessary for blowing.

II. intrans. To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

stoke-hole (stōk'hōl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked; in the United States called *fire-room*.

stoker (stō'ker), *n.* [*< D. stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*; a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire); see *stock¹*, and cf. *stok²*.] 1. One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—2. A poker. [Rare.]—**Mechanical stoker**, an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless systems of chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and clinkers.

Stokesia (stō-kē'si-i), *n.* [*NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan Stokes (1755-1831), a British botanist.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Fernandaceæ*, subtribe *Encernoniæ*, and series *Stilpnopappæ*. It is characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corollas, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. cyanus*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the



Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster*.

stola (stō'lā), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lā). [*L.: see stolec²*.] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise; it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtesans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

stole¹ (stōl), *n.* Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal¹*.

stole² (stōl), *n.* [*< ME. stole, stoole*, < *OF. estole*, *F. étole* = *Sp. Pg. estola* = *It. stola*, < *L. stola*, a stola, robo, stole, < *Gr. στήλη*, a long robo; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < *στέλλω*, set, array, despatch; see *stell*.] 1. A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

Forsooth the fair scyde to his servauntis, Soone brynge ge forth the first stole, and clothe ge him. *Wyclif, Luke xv. 22.*

Behind, four priests, in sable stole,
Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendant from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendant even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orarion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agape. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium*.

Forth comth the preest with stole aboute his necke,
And bad hire bo lyke to Sara and Rebekke
In wysdom and in trowthe of marlage.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 459.

3. A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—
In nice clean faces, and nice white stoles.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

4. In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole**, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole**, a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee**, a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

stole³ (stōl), *n.* Same as *stolon*.

stole⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool*.

stoled (stōld), *a.* [*< stolec² + -ed²*.] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph After Death*.

stolen (stō'lu), *p. a.* [*Pp. of steal¹*.] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft; as, *stolen goods*.

Stolen waters are sweet. *Prov. ix. 17.*

Stolephoridae (stōl-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Stolephorus + -idae*.] A family of macleopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stolephorus*; the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulidites* is a synonym.

stolephoroid (stō-lef'ō-roid), *n. and a.* [*< Stolephorus + -oid*.] 1. *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridae*.

II. a. Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridae*.

Stolephorus (stō-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. στήλη*, a stole, + *φέρω* = *E. bear¹*.] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests, typical of the family *Stolephoridae* (or *Engraulididae*). The common anchovy is *S. encrasicolus*. There are several others, as *S. browni*, from Cape Cod to Brazil, abounding southward; *S. ringens*, from Vancouver Island to Peru, a large anchovy; *S. delicatissimus* and *S. compressus*, of the Californian and Mexican coasts, the latter locally known as *sprat* (see *sprat²*,

Stolephorus

2 (c). This genus has been often called *Engraulis*. See cut under *anchovy*.
stolid (stol'id), *a.* [= Sp. *estolido* = Pg. *estolido* = It. *stolido*, < L. *stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to Gr. *στερεός*.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

Int the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
 Remains where the trace of emotion has been.
 Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, l.

=Syn. Doltish, wooden.
stolidity (stol'id-i-ti), *n.* [= It. *stolidità*, < L. *stoliditas* (f)-s, dullness, stupidity, < L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid: see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

These certainly are the fools in the text, indolent, intractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.
 Bentley, *Sermons*, l.

=Syn. See *stolid*.
stolidly (stol'id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey*.
stolidness (stol'id-nes), *n.* Stolidity.
stolo (stol'ō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stol'ō-nēz). [L.: see *stolon*.] In *zool.*, a stolon.—**Stolo** prolifer, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (c).
stolon (stol'on), *n.* [NL., < L. *stolo* (n-), a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) In phanerogams, a reclinor or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.



Carex vulpæna, var. *stolonifera*, showing the stolon

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a runner, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (b) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel*.—2. In *zool.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willisia*. (a) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multicellular foraminifer. (b) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stolon of some social infusorians. (c) One of the prolongations of the caecum of some actinozoans. (d) The second stage of the embryo of some hydroids. (e) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunica of some compound ascidians, as a salp; a stolo prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *Cyathozoid*.

Also *stole*.
stolonate (stol'on-āt), *a.* [< *stolon* + -ate.] In *zool.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

stoloniferous (stol'ō-nif'er-us), *a.* [< L. *stolo* (n-), a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

stolzite (stol'zīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelite*.

stoma (stō'mā), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tā). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (stōma), pl. *στόματα*, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = Zend *staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zool.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(a) An opening of

a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (b) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (c) A branchial pore of an aschidan or acranial vertebrate.

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceae*, *Hepaticae*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *iris*.



1. *Strobilanthes Salicifolia*, 2. *Cotyledon variegata*, 3. *Limncharis Plumieri*. a. Stoma. (Magnified.)

3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

stomacace (stō-mak'ā-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *stomacæ*, < Gr. *στόμακας*, a disease of the month, scurvy of the gums, < *στόμα*, mouth, + *κάκω*, badness, < *καός*, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

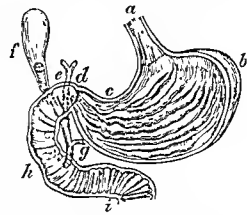
stomach (stum'ak), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the L. spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. E. *stomack*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomok*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < L. *stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < Gr. *στόμαχος*, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < *στόμα*, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.] 1. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

Spitful tongues in cawkered stomachs placed.
Raleigh. (Imp. Dict.)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amoeba. In many infusorial animals special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or nomenclous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutrient already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the esophagus ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the *gizzard* or *gizzard*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or pluripartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most dilated part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondrium and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations,

stomach

vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the esophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right.



Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugæ.

The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—mucous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so-called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugæ when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tendency to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosæ*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *Alimentary*, *Asteroides*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolidae*, *Intestine*, *Peritoneum*, *Plumetella*, *Pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Tragulus*, and *Tunicata*.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *Gasterozooid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the esophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingulvis or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*.

5. Appetito; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

The body is as so ready and penible
 To wake, that my stomach is destroyed.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 139.

Pray, seat you, lords; we'll bear you company,
 But with small stomach to taste my food.
Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

I'll make as bold with your meat; for the trot has got me a good stomach.
Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 234.

In some countries, where men and women have good travelling stomachs, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course.
Webster and Dekker, *Northward Ho*, l. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

He also hath told me moche oof lyes *stomake* and tendre faver that he owyth to yow. *Paston Letters*, III. 160.

Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure.
Moley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 66.

7. Disposition. (a) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I be not worthy to receive any favor at the hands of your maistership, yet is your excellente herte and noble *stomake* worthe to shewe favour.

Udall, in Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 50.

(b) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcioni I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
Stomak ne conscience ne knowe I noon.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 143.

(c) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomaches*, bolder spiritles, and manlyer courages then handycraftes men and plowmen be, doth consist the whole powre, strength, and puissance of oure army, when we muste fight in battayle.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(d) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2. 34.

(e) Spleen; anger; choleric; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, moored in *stomache* against King Philip, never shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 23.

Many learned men have written, with much diversitie for the matter, and therefore with great contrariety and some *stomache* amongst them selves.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, violence, and ill nature.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II. Int.

Circulating stomach, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*. — **Frighdity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses. — **Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region. — **Glandular stomach**. See *proventriculus*. — **Hypogenesia of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children. — **Masticatory stomach**. See *masticatory*. — **Muscular stomach**. See *muscular* and *gizzard*. — **Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum; same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infra-sternal fossa*, *erectulus cordis*, and *anti-cardium*. — **Froud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a proud *stomach* as wet clover to a cow's.

Scott, *Pirate*, xviii.

Rugæ of the stomach, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2. — **Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations. — **Sucking-stomach**. See def. 4. — **To stay the stomach**. See *stay*.

Stomach (stum'ak), *v.* [= OF. *estomaquer* = Sp. Pg. *estomagar* = It. *stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < L. *stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry. < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach; see *stomach*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world.

Bp. Bale, *Select Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

2†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,

Alphonse can revenge thy wrong with speed.

Greene, *Alphonse*, III.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, III. 2.

3. To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absoluteion in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 76.

4. To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty — if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you.

Hawells, *Venetian Life*, vi.

II.† intrans. To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction?

Hooker.

Stomachal (stum'ak-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomacal* = Sp. Pg. *estomacal* = It. *stomacale*, < NL. *stomachalis*, < L. *stomachus*, stomach; see *stomach*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.

Grubenbauer, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 92.

2. Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace. — 3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic. — **Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

— **Stomachal stomach**, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace. — 3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic. — **Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

stomach-animalist (stum'ak-an'i-mal-z), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. Oken.

stomach-brush (stum'ak-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

stomach-cough (stum'ak-kof), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

stomacher (stum'ak-er), *n.* [*< stomach, v., + -er*.] 1. One who stomachs, in any sense of the word. — 2†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimental Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1676) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 173.

3. A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it — the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable laddies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

4. A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. J. B. Atkinson, *Art Jour.* (1867), p. 203.

stomachful (stum'ak-fül), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomackfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartars he hath had an Army of an hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomackfull* Tartarian horse. Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 30.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another.

Wickesley, *Plain Dealer*, III. 1.

stomachfully (stum'ak-fül-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. Bp. Hall, *The Golden Calif.*

stomachfulness (stum'ak-fül-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headliness — avail but little.

Granger, *On Eccles.* (1621), p. 218.

stomach-grief (stum'ak-gräf), *n.* Anger.

Stomach grief is when we will take the matter as hot as a luste. We need no examples for this matter, hot men have to many.

Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric*.

stomachic (stö-mak'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomachique* = Sp. *estomático* = Pg. *estomachico* = It. *stomachico*, < L. *stomachicus*, < Gr. *στωμαχικός*, pertaining to the stomach, < *στώμαχος*, the stomach; see *stomach*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the stomach. (a) *Stomachic*, gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (b) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *stomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character.

Carlyle, *Boswell's Johnson*.

Stomachic balsam, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, rose, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions. — **Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*. — **Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*.

II. n. A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

stomachical (stö-mak'ik-äl), *a.* [*< stomachic + -al*.] Same as *stomachic*. Wiseman, *Surgery*, I. 18.

stomaching (stum'ak-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 2. 9.

stomachless (stum'ak-less), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomackless*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. Bp. Hall, *Balm of Gilead*, II. § 6.

stomachous (stum'ak-us), *a.* [*< L. stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike; see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot; youth hasty; Ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choleric *stomachous*.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

stomach-piece (stum'ak-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

stomach-plaster (stum'ak-pläs'tér), *n.* See *plaster*.

stomach-pump (stum'ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, in-

stomach-piece (stum'ak-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

stomach-plaster (stum'ak-pläs'tér), *n.* See *plaster*.

stomach-pump (stum'ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for

to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

stomach-qualmed (stum'ak-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 4. 193.

stomach-sick (stum'ak-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiving some hurt in his stomach by drinking those cold waters, he proved *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 289.

stomach-staggers (stum'ak-stag'érz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected dozes in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

stomach-sweetbread (stum'ak-swät'bröd), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

stomach-timber (stum'ak-tim'bér), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .

The main strength of every member

Depends upon the *stomach timber*.

Combe, Dr. Syntax's *Tours*, xxxiii.

stomach-tooth (stum'ak-töth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

stomach-tube (stum'ak-tüb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

stomach-worm (stum'ak-wèrm), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

stomachy (stum'ak-i), *a.* [*< stomach + -y*.] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]

stomack, **stomakt**, **stomaket**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

stomapod (stö-mä-pöd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomapoda (stö-mäp'ö-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στώμα*, mouth, + *ποῖς* (pod-) = *F. foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. Latreille, 1817.

stomapodiform (stö-mäp'ö-dä-förm), *a.* [*< NL. Stomapoda + L. forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvæ which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennæ, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvæ of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

stomapodous (stö-mäp'ö-dus), *a.* [*< stomapod + -ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

stomata, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

stomatal (stö-mä-täl), *a.* [*< NL. stoma(t-) + -al*.] In bot. and zool., relating or belonging to stomata.

stomate (stö'mät), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *stomatus* for **stomatalus*, < *stoma* (*stoma(t-)*), a stoma; see *stoma*.] **I. a.** Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

II. n. A stoma.

stomatia, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

stomatic (stö-mät'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stomatice*, < Gr. *στωματικός*, of or pertaining to the mouth, < *στώμα* (r-), mouth; see *stoma*.] **I. a.** In zool. and bot., of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

II. n. A medicine for diseases of the mouth. **stomatiferous** (stö-mä-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. stoma(t-) + L. ferre*, bear, carry; see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

stomatitis (stö-mä-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στώμα* (r-), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate. — **Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*. — **Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*. — **Gangrenous stomatitis**. See *nomia*. — **Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning. — **Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Odontium* the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*. — **Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*. — **Gangrenous stomatitis**. See *nomia*. — **Mercurial stomatitis**, an in-

—Ulcerous stomatitis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *febrile stomatitis*, *phlegmonous stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.

stomatium (stō-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *stomatia* (-i). [NL., dim. of *stoma*: see *stoma*.] A stoma.

Stomatoda (stō-mā-tō'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *είδος*, form.] Dujardin's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animalcules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Atomata*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

stomatodæum (stō-mā-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomatodæa* (-i). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum*: a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 171.

stomatode (stō-mā-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *είδος*, form.] I. *a.* Having a stoma or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatoporous; or of pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "stomatode" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "astomatous" Protozoa.

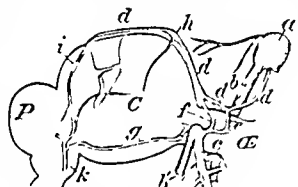
H. A. Nicholson.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

stomatodendron (stō-mā-tō-den'dron), *n.*; pl. *stomatodendra* (-dri). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] One of the dendritic branches of the *Rhizostomidae*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Diet.*

stomatodynia (stō-mā-tō-lin'i-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

stomatogastric (stō-mā-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *γάστρον*, stomach: see *gastro*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crayfish (*Callinectes sapidus*).

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or stomatogastric nerves.

Huxley, *Anat.*

[Invert., p. 250.]

stomatological (stō-mā-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *stomatology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

stomatologist (stō-mā-tōl'ō-jist), *n.* [< *stomatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

stomatology (stō-mā-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

stomatomorphous (stō-mā-tō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *μορφή*, form.] In bot., mouth-shaped.

stomatonecrosis (stō-mā-tō-nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *νεκρσις*, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

Stomatophora (stō-mā-tof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus*: see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

stomatophorous (stō-mā-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] Having a mouth or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora*; not *lipostomatous*.

stomatoplastic (stō-mā-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

stomatoplasty (stō-mā-tō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *πλάσσω*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

stomatopod (stō-mā-tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *stomatopod* (-pod), < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *πόδις* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; or of pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous*, *stomatopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomatopod*.

Stomatopoda (stō-mā-top'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopod* (-pod-): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostracous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomatopoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-mantes, or gastropods, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopods, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(b) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squillidae* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Myiidae* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Luciferidae*, etc. (c) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidae*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidae*.

Squilla, Gonodactylus, and Coronis appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 317.

stomatopodous (stō-mā-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomatopora (stō-mā-top'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835). < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *πόρος*, pore: see *poros*.] Same as *Autopora*.

stomatoporous (stō-mā-top'ō-rōid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a coral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV, iii, 566.

Stomatopterophora (stō-mā-top-te-rof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *πτερόν*, feather, + *φωσφω* = E. *phos*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth class of mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactylobranchia*; the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

stomatorrhagia (stō-mā-tō-rā'jī-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *ρροια*, < *ρρῆναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stomatoscope (stō-mā-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Any instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit the parts within to be inspected. *Dunglison*.

stomatotheca (stō-mā-tō-thē'kī), *n.*; pl. *stomatothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *θήκη*, box, chest.] In entom., the mouth-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the mouth.

stomatous (stō-mā-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα* (-), mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

Stomias (stō-mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Stomiidae*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphorescent or luminous spots along each side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. sereno* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

Stomiidae (stō-mi-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomioid*) + *-idae*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 6 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

stomioid (stō-mi-a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomi-*).] I. *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias*; of or pertaining to the *Stomiidae*.

II. *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiidae*.

stomodæal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* Same as *stomodæal*.

stomodæum (stō-mō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomodæa* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *δαίσις*, by the way, < *δαίω*, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin.

stomodeal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idae*.] A family of brachypterous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidae*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hematosia*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxys* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxys* (Westwood, 1830), and as a subfamily of *Muscidae*, *Stomoxysinae* or *Stomoxysinae*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὄξύς*, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typical of the family

Stomoxys, or merged with the *Muscidae*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*.

stomp (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp*; specifically, in coal-mining, one of the plings of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as bench-marks. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

stomp, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.

stompers (stom'pérz), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamp*, 3.

stonage (stō'nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell*.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the stonage nt Gilgal?

Leslie. (*Naves*.)

stond (stond), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

stondent. An obsolete past participle of *stand*.

stone (stōn), *n.* and *a.* [Also E. dial. *stean*, *steen*, Sc. *stane*, *stain*; < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stau*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *steen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Icel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stou; prob. akin to OEng. *stien* = Russ. *stien*, a wall, and to Gr. *στία*, *στειν*, a stone.

Hence *steen*, *steen*.] I. *n.* 1. A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to a qualifying term is frequently added: as, cobblestone or gravel-stone. See *rock*.

Lo, here be stonys hard y-wrougte,

Make hereof breed.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Are there no stones in heaven

But what serve for the thunder?

Shak., Othello, v. 2, 234.

He is not n man, but a block, a very stone.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 450.

2. The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to *metal*, *wood*, etc.

Al hem to-dryven ase ston loth the glas.

Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI, 270).

He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .

Whose sounds would melt a heart of stone.

The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II, 236).

That we might see our own work out, and watch

The sandy footprint harden into stone.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

3. A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a *grindstone*; a *hearthstone*; an *altar-stone*. Specifically—(a) A gun-flint.

About seaven of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordinance, with stone and powder.

Holinshead, *Chron.*, III, 947.

(b) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

You shall shine more bright in these contents

Than unswept stone besmear'd with sluttish time.

Shak., Sonnets, iv.

(c) A millstone. (d) In printing, an imposing-stone.

(e) In glass-manuf., a flattening-stone.

4. A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,

Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4, 27.

5. A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a *hail-stone*; a *gall-stone*; an *ear-stone*. Specifically—(a) A calculeous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall-bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (b) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (c) The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (d) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great stones of yron.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I, 498.

6. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

Lend me a looking glass;

If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,

Why, then she lives.

Shak., Lear, v. 3, 262.

7. A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 134 pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II, made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII, 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute of *pondus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 144 pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute of *pondus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter,

and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a stoon shall I syle my wolfe. *Paston Letters*, I, 155.
He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone; He wore a Palo Alto hat, his weight was twenty stone.
O. W. Holmes, *Nux Postconationa*.

Alençon stone, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form.—**Amazonian** or **Amazon stone**. See *Amazonian*.—**Arkansas stone**, a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments.—**Armenian stone**. See *Armenian*.—**Artificial stone**, a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is **Klauson's**, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chloride, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chloride, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Colgnet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone*.—**Ayr stone**, a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr*, *Scotch stone*, and *smoke-stone*.—**Bath stone**, a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oolitic structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oolite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oolite*.—**Beer stone**, a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Scaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *juerocrinus multicaulis*. This series of beds not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it.—**Bologna stone**, or **Bolognian stone**, a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.—**Bristol stone**, rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.—**Caen stone**, the French equivalent of the English Bath oolite. It is a cream-colored building stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.—**Cambray stones**. See *cambray*.—**Centurial stones**. See *centurial*.—**Ceylon stone**, a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite*; the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon.—**Channel-stone**. See *channel*.—**Charnwood Forest stone**, an oolite found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oolite, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools.—**Cornish stone**. Same as *china-stone*.

Cornish stone is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spence's Engraving*, p. 1569.
Crab's stones. Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*). See also *crab-stone*.—**Crape stone**, a trade-name for any of which the surface is cut in imitation of crape and colored a lustrous black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds.—**Cut stone**, hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashler.—**Deaf as a stone**. See *deaf*.—**Dimension stone**, ashler.—**Drafted stone**, ashler stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough.—**Heracleian stone**. See *Heracleian*.—**Hewn stone**, blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer.—**Holy stone**, a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet.—**Infernal ledger**, lithographic, Lydian stone. See the adjectives.—**Maltese stone**, a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects.—**Memorial, meteoric, Moabite stone**. See the adjectives.—**Mocha stone** (formerly also *Moca stone*; also *Mocha-pebble*; so called from Mocha in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful), a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborescence, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxides, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate.—**Philosopher's stone**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Portland stone**, in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series, so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf*, *base-bed*, and *whit-bed*. The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral.—**Precious stone**. See *precious*.—**Protean stone**. See *Protean*.—**Quarry-faced stone**, cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *looted*, *hammer-faced*, *pitch-faced stone*, etc.—**Rocking stone**. See *rock*.—**Rosetta stone**, a stelo-

tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum.—**Rough-pointed stone**. See *rough*.—**Rubbed stone**, stone-work of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sandstone.—**Samian stone**. See *Samian*.—**Saracen's or Sarsen's stone**. See *Saracen*.—**Scotch stone**. Same as *Ayr stone*.—**Shipman's stone**. See *shipman*.—**Sonorous stone**. See *sonorous*.—**Standing stone**. See *standing*.—**Stick and stone**. See *stick*.—**Stone cancer**. Same as *scirrhus cancer* (which see, under *scirrhus*).—**Stone of the second class**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Stones of sulphur**. See *sulphur*.—**To leave no stone unturned**, to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

New crimes invented, left unturned no stone
To make my guilt appear, and hble his own.
Dryden, Zeneli, II, 133.

To mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Greener*.—**Syn**, 1 and 2. See *rock* 1.

II, a. 1. Made of stone: as, a stone house; a stone wall.

The lion on your old stone gates
Is not more cold to you than I.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a stone jar; a stone mug.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)
Hid two stone bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.

Cooper, John Gilpin.

Stone age. See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Stone ax**, an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-ax*.—**Stone brick**. See *brick*.—**Stone jug**, 2.—**Stone ocher**. See *ocher*.

stone (stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning*. [*ME. stonen*, *stacen* (in earlier use *stencen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*); *AS. stēnan* = *OHG. stonon*, *MLG. steinen* = *Sw. stena* = *Dan. stene* = *Goth. stannjan* (cf. *D. steinigen* = *G. steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] 1. To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

With stones men shudde hit stryke and stone hit to deeth.
Piers Plowman (B, xii, 77).

Francis himself was stoned to death.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

2. To make like stone; harden. [*Rare*.]
O perjur'd woman! thou dost stone my heart
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 63.

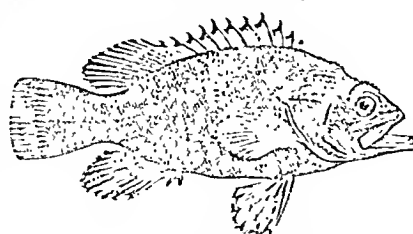
3. To free from stones, as fruit.

She plucked from Polly's very hand the rat-lus which the good woman was stoning for the most unfully eared election cake.
H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 250.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to stone a well or a road.
—5. In *leather-mant.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

stone-ax (stōn'aks), *n.* [*ME. *stonax*, *AS. stānar*, *stān*, stone, + *ax*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

stone-basil (stōn'baz'ib), *n.* Same as *basil-weed*.
stone-bass (stōn'bās), *n.* A fish of the family *Serranidae*, *Polyprion cernuum*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the operculum, and the



Stone bass (*Polyprion cernuum*).

serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *treck-fish* and *cernier*.) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. oxyrinchus* (originally *oxyrinchus*). See *Polyprion*.

stone-bird (stōn'berd), *n.* 1. The vinous grosbeak, or moro.—2. The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See *ent* under *yellowlegs*.

stone-biter (stōn'bit'er), *n.* The common wolf-fish. See *ent* under *Anarrhichas*.

stone-blind (stōn'blind'), *a.* [= *Icel. steinblindr* = *Sw. Dan. sten-blind*; as *stone* + *blind*.] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

I thought I saw everything, and was stone-blind all the while.
George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil, xviii.

stone-blue (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whitening.

stone-boat (stōn'bōt), *n.* A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [*U. S.*]

stonebock (stōn'bok), *n.* Same as *steenbok*.
stone-boilers (stōn'boi'lērz), *n. pl.* A tribe or race of men who practise stone-boiling.

The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as stone-boilers.

E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-boiling (stōn'boi'ling), *n.* The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*.

E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-borer (stōn'bōr'er), *n.* A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodromus, lithophagous, or saxiavous bivalve. See *cuts* under *accessory*, *date-shell*, *Glycymeris*, and *pidcock*.

stone-bow (stōn'bō), *n.* [*ME. stonbowe*; *AS. stonc* + *bow*.] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

O, for a stone-bow, to hit him in the eye!

Shak., T. N., II, 5. 51.

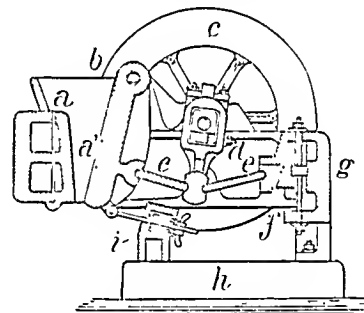
Item, six stone bowes that shoot lead pellets.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 363.

Children will shortly take him for a wall,
And set their stone-bowes in his forehead.
Bean and Fl., Klag and No King, v. 1.

stone-bramble (stōn'bram'bl), *n.* Same as *rockbuck-berry*.

stone-brash (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.*, a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stonebreak (stōn'brāk), *n.* The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*: so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of saxifrage.
stone-breaker (stōn'brī'kēr), *n.* One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a ma-



Stone breaker.

a, stationary jaw; a', oscillating jaw; b, hopper; c, fly-wheel; d, short pulman connecting crank-wrist with loggless; e, e, loggless; f, frame, strengthened; g, where the thrust of the loggless is received; h, base of machine; i, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw a'.

chine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.

stone-bruise (stōn'brōz), *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [*Local*, *U. S.*]

stonebuck (stōn'buk), *n.* [*ME. *stonbukke*, *AS. stānbucca*, the ibex, *stān*, stone, rock, + *bucca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. *D. steenbok*, *G. steinbock*: see *steenbok*.] The steenbok.

stone-butter (stōn'but'er), *n.* A sort of alum.
stone-canal (stōn'ka-nal'), *n.* In *echinoderms*, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal*. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 220.

stone-cast (stōn'kást), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's east; a stone's throw.

About a stone-cast from the wall

A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.

Tennyson, Mariana.

stonecat

stonecat (stōn'kāt), *n.* A catfish of the genus *Noturus*, as *N. flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. *N. flavus* is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *N. insignis* is an-



Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

other, nearly as large, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.

stone-centipede (stōn'sen'ti-ped), *n.* A centipede of the family *Lithobiidae*.

stonechacker (stōn'chak'ēr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stonechat (stōn'chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola*; a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (a) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear*. [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (b) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Eng.] (c) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and



Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage.

other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2½, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone*, *stonechacker*, *stonechatter*, *stoneclink*, *stonesmitch*, *stoneemitch*, or *stonesmickle*, and *stonesmitch*.

The *Stonechat* closely resembles the *Whinchat*, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion . . . for in almost all parts of England the *Whinchat*, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the *Wheatear* is universally known by that name. See *Bohm*, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, I. 317.

stonechatter (stōn'chat'ēr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-climber (stōn'kli'mēr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stoneclink (stōn'klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-clover (stōn'klō'vēr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

stone-coal (stōn'kōl), *n.* [= *G. steinkohle*; as *stone + coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

stone-cold (stōn'kōld), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, *Night-Walker*, iv. 4.

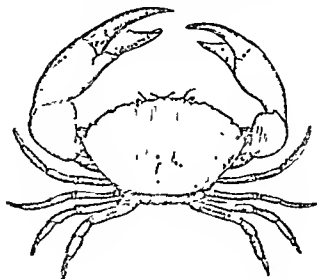
stone-color (stōn'kul'or), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

stone-colored (stōn'kul'ord), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

stone-coral (stōn'kor'al), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

stonecrab (stōn'krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidae*.—2. A European crab, *Li-*

thodes maia.—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe*



Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

mercenaria.—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-crawfish (stōn'krā'fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis*.

stone-cray (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Ducl.*

stone-cricket (stōn'krik'et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidae*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidae* or *Achetidae*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-cricket belongs to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenæus*.

stonecrop (stōn'krop), *n.* [*ME. stoncrop*, *AS. stāncrop*, *stoncrop*, *stān*, *stone*, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*: so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss*, *mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—*Ditch-stonecrop*, a plant of the genus *Plantagin*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—*Great stonecrop*, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Colcheton Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album*.—*Mossy stonecrop*. See *def.*

stone-crush (stōn'krush), *n.* A soro on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

stone-crusher (stōn'krush'ēr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

stone-curlew (stōn'kēr'lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plever or thick-knee, *Edicnemus crepitans*. See cut under *Edicnemus*.—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*: a misnomer. *Audubon*.

stone-cutter (stōn'kut'ēr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

stone-cutting (stōn'kut'ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

stoned (stōnd), *a.* [*stone + -ed*.] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

Of stoned fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons. *Beverley*, *Hist. Virginia*, iv. ¶ 12.

The way Sharpe ston'd and thorny, where he pass'd of late. *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3

stone-dead (stōn'ded'), *a.* [*ME. stondead*, *standed* (= *Sw. Dan. stendöl*); *stone + dead*.] Dead as a stono; lifeless.

The Geant was by Galfrey don bore, So discomfite, standede, and all cold. *Rom. of Parteray* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3121. He cannot be so stupid, or stone-dead. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, i. 1.

stone-deaf (stōn'def'), *a.* Deaf as a stono; totally deaf.

stone-devil (stōn'dev'l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

stone-dresser (stōn'dres'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds*.—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

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stoneman

stone-dumb (stōn'dūm'), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

stone-eater (stōn'ē'tēr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

stone-engraving (stōn'en-grā'ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography*, *etching*, *gem-engraving*.

stone-falcon (stōn'fā'kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *merlin*.

stone-fern (stōn'fēr'n), *n.* A European fern, *Asplenium Ceterach*: so called from its habit of growing on rocks and stone walls.

stone-fish (stōn'fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell*. [Local, Scotch.]

stone-fly (stōn'fi), *n.* A pseudonouopterous insect of the family *Perlidae*: so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams. (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

stone-fruit (stōn'frōt), *n.* [= *D. steenvrucht* = *G. steinfrucht* = *Sw. stenfrukt* = *Dan. stenfrugt*; as *stone + fruit*.] In bot., a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such stonefruits as you shall find there. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 430.

stonegale (stōn'gal), *n.* Same as *stanial*.

stone-gall¹ (stōn'gāl), *n.* [*stone + gall*.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

stone-gall² (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *stanial*.

stone-gatherer (stōn'gath'ēr-ēr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

stone-gray (stōn'grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

stone-grig (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Ammocetes branchialis*.

stone-hammer (stōn'ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

stone-hard (stōn'hārd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 227.—2. Firm; fast.

Steken the gates ston-harde wyth stalworth barrez. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 881.

stone-harmonicon (stōn'hār-mon'ik-on), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

stone-hatch (stōn'hach), *n.* The ring-plever, *Egialites hiatricula*: so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Egialites*. *Tarrell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-hawk (stōn'hāk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

stone-head (stōn'hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

stone-hearted (stōn'hār'ted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

Woepe, ye stone-hearted men! Oh, read and pittic! *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 1.

stone-hore (stōn'hōr), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

stone-horse (stōn'hōrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolote or provincial.]

My grandfathers great stone-hors, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legge. *Marston*, *Antonio and Mellida*, II. i. 3.

stone-leek (stōn'lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*.

stone-lichen (stōn'li'ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Par-melia*, *Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

stone-lily (stōn'li'l'i), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *hly-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, i.

stone-liverwort (stōn'liv'ēr-wērt), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

stone-lobster (stōn'lob'stēr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-lugger (stōn'lug'ēr), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans*; the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Camptostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fleshy-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico. Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Camptostoma*.

stoneman (stōn'man), *n.* [*stone + dial. man*, a heap of stones, *W. maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

men.] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

stone-marten (stōn'mär'ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten*.

stone-mason (stōn'mā'sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

stone-merchant (stōn'mér'chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

stone-mill (stōn'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See *cut under stone-breaker*. —2. A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser*, 2.

stone-mint (stōn'mint), *n.* The American ditany. See *Cunila*.

stone-mortar (stōn'môr'tär), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

stonen (stō'nōn), *a.* [*ME. stonen*, also *stēnen*, *AS. stēnen*, of *stōno*, *stān*, stone: see *stone* and *-nē*.] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He forsothe aroide a *stonen* sigae of worship. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxxv. 14.

stone-oak (stōn'ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis*, found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among acorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

stone-oil (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

stone-owl (stōn'oul), *n.* The Acadian or saw-whet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See *cut under Nyctala*. [Pennsylvania.]

stone-parsley (stōn'pārs li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum*; also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli*. See *Seseli*.

stonepecker (stōn'pek'ēr), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. See *cut under turnstone*. [Local, Great Britain.] —2. The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*, a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

stone-pine (stōn'pin), *n.* See *pinet*, also *oil-tree*, 3, and *pignon*, 1.

stone-pit (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

stone-pitch (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

stone-plover (stōn'pluv'ēr), *n.* 1. The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorph or plover-like wading bird of the family *Charadriidae*, *Charadrius creptans*, a common bird of Europe. See *cut under Edicnemus*. —2. Hence, one of various limicolin birds of the plover and snipe families. (a) The Swiss gray, or billhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See *cut under Squatarola*. (b) The ring-plover, *Agriolites hiaticula*, or the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus*; a stone-runner. See *cuts under Agriolites* and *dotterel*. (c) A shore-plover of the genus *Esacus*, as *E. recurvirostris*. (d) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. See *cut under Limosa*. (e) The whimbrel, *Nimophila phaeopus*.

stone-pock (stōn'pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; a pock.

stone-priest (stōn'prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier*. (Davies.)

stoner (stō'nēr), *n.* [*ME. stoner*, *AS. stōn*, stone + *-er*.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

stone-rag (stōn'rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*.

stone-raw (stōn'rā), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-rag*. —2. The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. [Armagh, Ireland.]

stonern (stō'nēr), *a.* [Var. of *stonen*.] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the polley of bigging. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, II.

stone-roller (stōn'rō'lēr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger*.

stone-root (stōn'rōt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all*.

stone-rue (stōn'rō), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. [Eng.]

stone-runner (stōn'rūn'ēr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover*, 2 (b). [Prov. Eng.]

stone-saw (stōn'sā), *n.* A tool or a sawing-machine for cutting marble, millstones, and building-stones into slabs, disks, columns, and blocks, either from the live rock in the quarry or in a stone-yard. The most simple form of machine is a flat blade of iron strained tight in a saw-frame, and reciprocated by means of suitable mechanism. The cutting is done by particles of sand continually supplied to the saw by means of a stream of water. Stone-saws of this type are usually arranged in gangs, the frame supporting

a number of saws, and being suspended by chains over the block to be cut, the spaces between the blades regulating the thickness of the slabs. Circular saws have also been used to cut thin slabs of stone into narrow pieces by the agency of wet sand. An improvement on this method is the use of circular saws armed with black diamonds or carbon-points. The saw is placed in a frame resembling an iron-planer, the saw-arbor having a vertical motion; and the block of stone, dogged to a traversing table, is fed to the saw as the cut is made. Diamond stone-cutting machines have also been made in the form of reciprocating saws. In one new stone-sawing machine, called a *channeling-machine*, used to cut out large blocks and columns in a quarry, a circular saw having carbon-points is employed, the power being applied by means of gearing to the edge of the saw instead of at the arbor. Another form of quarrying stone-saw consists of an endless band of twisted wire rope passing in a horizontal direction over large pulleys, like a band-saw, and employing wet sand as the cutting-material.

stone's-cast (stōn's'kāst), *n.* Same as *stone-cast*.

stoneseed (stōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense*. The name, as also that of the genus, refers to the hardness of the seeds.

Stonesfield slate. See *slate*, 2.

stone-shot (stōn'shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

Ho show'd a tent
A stone-shot off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

stone-shower (stōn'shon'ēr), *n.* A fall of aërolites; a meteoric shower.

stonesmickle (stōn'smik'l), *n.* Same as *stone-chal* (c). Also *stonesmich*, *stonesmitch*, *stone-smith*.

stone-snipe (stōn'snip), *n.* 1. The greater tattler, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*, a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidae*. The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 21; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2½. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See *cut under yellowlegs*. 2. Same as *stone-plover*, 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

stone-sponge (stōn'spūnj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge; so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida*.

stone-squarer (stōn'skwār'ēr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stone-quarers* [the Gebelites, R. V.]. 1 Ki. v. 18.

stone-still (stōn'stīl'), *a.* [*ME. ston-stille*; *stone* + *still*.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 242.

stone-sturgeon (stōn'stēr'jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon*.

stone-sucker (stōn'suk'ēr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzon. [Local, Eng.]

stone-thrush (stōn'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-toter (stōn'tōt'ēr), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-lugger*, 1. Also *toter*. —2. A cyprinoid fish, *Ergasilus maxilligera*; a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

stone-walling (stōn'wā'ling), *n.* 1. The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. x. 388. —2. Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

He is great at *stone-walling* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.

Mrs. Campbell Praeger, The Head Station, p. 25.

stoneware (stōn'wār), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed in various proportions for various wares with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silica contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown into the furnace, is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids. The old German stoneware had often a vitreous glaze. See *grès de Flandres*, under *grès*, and *Cologne ware*, under *ware*, 2.

stoneweed (stōn'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-seed*. —2. The doorweed, *Polygonum ariculare*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

stonework (stōn'wērk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone.—*Broken-range*

stonework. See *range*, *n.*—*Crandalled stonework*. See *crandall*.—*Random, range*, etc., *stonework*. See the qualifying words.

stone-works (stōn'wērk), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. A stone-cutting establishment.—2. An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt*.

stonewort (stōn'wērt), *n.* [*stone* + *wort*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chara*: so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems.—2. Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum*.

stone-yard (stōn'yārd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

stong (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson*. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

stonify (stō'nī-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified*, pp. *stonifying*. [*stone* + *-ify*.] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish stonified. *Holland's Camden*, p. 365, margin. (Davies.)

stonily (stō'nī-lī), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

stoniness (stō'nī-nēs), *n.* The quality of being stony; as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

stonish (stō'nish), *a.* [*stone* + *-ish*.] Stony. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

stonish (stō'nish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish*. Cf. *stony*.] Same as *astonish*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, I. 825.

stonishment (stōn'ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

stont. A Middle English form of *stant*, *stent*, contraction of *standell*, present indicative third person singular of *stand*.

stony (stō'ni), *a.* [*ME. stony*, *slany*, *AS. stēnig* (= OHG. *stēnig*, *stēnig*, G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), *stony*, *AS. stān*, stone: see *stone*. Cf. *AS. staniht* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet*, stony.] 1. Containing stones; abounding in stone.—2. Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

And some fell on *stony* the rocky, R. V. ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. *Mark* iv. 5.

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls; For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shak.*, R. and J., II. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell. *Waltier*, The Palm-Tree.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*, very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (a) Sclerodermic or madreporian, as corals. (b) Lithistidan, as sponges. (c) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean*, 3. (d) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (e) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear bone*, *ear-stone*, *otolith*. (f) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

Chattering *stony* names
Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind—my heart, O Lord, is so *stony*. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1833), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

The *stony* fears
Ran to his heart, and all his senses dismayed. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 46.

Out of my *stony* griefs
Bethel I'll raise.
Sarah F. Adams, Nearer, my God, to Thee.

He . . .
Gorgonised me from head to foot.
With a *stony* British stare. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

Stony cataract, a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

stony (stō'ni), *v.* [*ME. stonyen*, *stonien*; cf. *astony*, *stun*, *stound*, and *aston*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stun.

He was *stonied* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membro that he hadde. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

Sothely these wordes when I here thaym or redis thaym *stonies* me. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

II. *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,
To speake of him I *stony* in my witte. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

stony-hearted (stō'ni-hārt'ed), *n.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

stood (stōd). Preterit and past participle of *stand*.

stook (stük), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk*; prob. < MLG. *stuke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stanch*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *stjek*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But *stooks* are cowpet wi' the blast.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.
Stook, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.]

stook (stük), *v.* [*< stook, n.*] *I. trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither stooked raw [rov].
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

II. intrans. To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and *stooke* are likewise to have 8d. a day, for binding and *stooking* of winter corn is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 43. (E. Peacock.)

stooker (stük'ér), *n.* [*< stook + -er*.] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

stool (stöl), *n.* [*< ME. stool, stole, stol*, < AS. *stól* = OS. *stól* = OFries. *stöl* = D. *stoel* = MLG. *stöl*, LG. *stol* = OHG. *stuol, stual, stöl*, MHG. *stuol*, G. *stuhl* = Icel. *stöll* = Sw. Dan. *stol* = Goth. *stōls*, a seat, chair; cf. O Bulg. *stoli* = Russ. *stoli* = Lith. *stalas*, a table, = Gr. *στῆλη*, an upright slab (see *stela*); from the root of *stall, stell*, ult. from the root of *stand*: see *stall, stell, stand*.] 1. A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nougte stoude ne stoupe ne with-oute a *stole* knele.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good *stool* for sixpence.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would eate and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legged *stool*?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2†. The seat of a bishop; a see.
This bispriche [Salisbury] wes hwylen two bispriche;
theo other *stol* wes at Remmesbury, . . . the other at Sehireburne.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 145.

3. Same as *ducking-stool*.
I'll speed me to the pond, where the high *stool*
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That *stool*, the dread of every scolding queen,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

4. The seat used in casing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—5†. A frame for tapestry-work.
This woful lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and embrouden eouthe,
And werven in hir *stole* the radevone
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

6. The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.
What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the *stool*, and are not easily eradicated?
Archæologia, III. 91. (Davies.)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweetthope Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some *stools* in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.
North-Country Lore and Legend, II. 254.

7. The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley*.—8. *Naut.*: (A) a small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the backstays. (B†) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—9. A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—10. A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or *stools*, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . . The *stools* should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

11. Material spread on the bottom for oyster-spit to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cultch*.—Back-stool, a kind of low easy-chair.—Folding stool. See *fold*.—Office stool, a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks.—Stool of a window, or window-stool, in *arch.*, the flat piece on which the sash shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—Stool of repentance, in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *cutty-stool*.

What! d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer *stool* o' repentance?
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

To fall between two stools, to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like to fall to the ground between two stools—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

(See also *camp-stool, footstool, night-stool, piano-stool*.)

stool (stöl), *v.* [*< stool, n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

2. To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [*U. S.*]

For wet *stooling*, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
Shore Birds, p. 45.

3. To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [*U. S.*]

They [widgeons] *stool* well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

4. To evacuate the bowels.
II. trans. To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.]
—To *stool* turfs, to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stool-ball (stöl'bál), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

Daugh. Will you go with me?
Woor. What shall we do there, wench?
Daugh. Why, play at *stool-ball*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

Stool-Ball. This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket.
N. and Q., 3d ser., XI. 457.

stool-end (stöl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

stool-pigeon (stöl'pij'on), *n.* 1. A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The *Stool-Pigeon*, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—2. A person employed as a decoy; as, a *stool-pigeon* for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*, 3.

stoom (stöm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum*.
stoop¹ (stöp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup*; < ME. *stoupen, stoupen, stupen*, < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuppen* = Icel. *stupa* (very rare), *stoop*, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stjupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*¹: see *steep*¹, and cf. *steep*². The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. *stoup*), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound *ö* occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. *wönd*), < AS. *wund*).] *I. intrans.* 1. To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heny sword,
That gunt hym full gretly, gert hym to *stoupe*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1023.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (and another?), Niece Valour, iv. 1.

2. To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop*; a black beard will turn white.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 163.

Tall trees *stooping* or soaring in the most picturesque variety.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. To come down; descend.

The cloud may *stoop* from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That *stoops* as free as lightning.
Tomkis (?), Albemazar, iii. 5.

Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

5. To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to*.

Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to *stoop* to take any notice of it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. v.

Frederic, indeed, *stooped* for a time even to use the language of adulation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

6. To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church *stooped* to Mahomet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee *stoop*, thou abject.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

II. trans. 1. To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have *stoop'd* my neck under your injuries.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 19.

She *stooped* her by the runnel's side.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

2. To incline; tilt: as, to *stoop* a cask. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them *stoop* their sail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

4. To put down; abase; submit; subject.
I will *stoop* and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

5. To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To *stoop* whole kingdoms.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

6†. To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first *stooped* my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

7. To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]
stoop¹ (stöp), *n.* [*< stoop*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a *stoop*.

Now observe the *stoops*,
The bendings, and the falls.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great *stoop* in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a *stoop* at me.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Hence—3†. That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops*,
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

4. A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic *stoop*.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
Dryden.

To give the *stoop*¹, to stoop; submit; yield.

O that a king should give the *stoop* to such as these.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 186. (Davies.)

stoop², **stoup**² (stöp, stoup), *n.* [*< ME. stop, stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa*: see *stop*²) of **stepe*, **steap*, < AS. *stēap*, a cup, = MD. *stoup*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoup*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoup*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf, stouph*, MHG. *stouf, G. stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *stauþ*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubechün*, G. *stübechen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *stauþ*, a lump (orig. meaning something east), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stōpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep*: see *steep*². The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. *stoup* is prob. of Icel. origin.] 1. A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

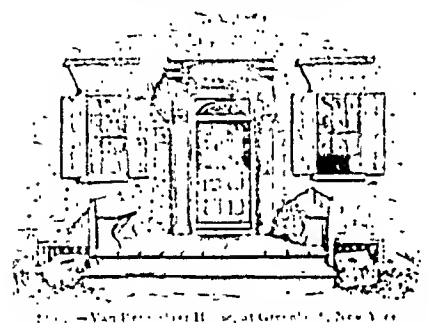
Fetch me a *stoupe* of liquor.
Shak. (folio 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

Hence—2. Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

He took his rouse with
stoops of Rhenish wine.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus,
[III. 4.]

3. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches; also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *columbin* or *lagianateron*. In this sense usually *stoop*. Sometimes also called by the French name *benitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.

stoop³ (stōp), *n.* [Derived from D. *stap* in New York; < D. *stap*, a stoop (see *hange stoop*, a high stoop), M.D. *stoepe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = O.S. *stapa* = O.H.G. *stupa*, M.H.G. *stupe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stoop*, lit. a step, and from the root of *stop* (AS. *stapan*, *stappan*, pret. *stōp*): see *stop*.] An uncovered platform before the en-



trance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *terrace*. [U. S.; originally New York.]

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch doors with a stoop at the door. . . . J. P. Cooper, *Satanstoe*, 21.

They found him [staying] according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the stoop, or bench at the porch of his house. Jackson, *Kilcher's Key*, p. 27.

stoop⁴ (stōp), *n.* [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.] 1. The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

It may be known, hard by an ancient *stōp*,
Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.
Tasso, *L'Amore e Morte*, II. 2.

2. A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a race-course.

Stulp, before a doore, scilicet.
Parts or wares are debarr'd and letted [by coaches]; the milk-maids wares are often up in the dirt. . . . I being crowd'd and shrouded up against stalls and *stōps*.
John Taylor, *Works*, II. 212. (Littell.)

And there well to have a fix at the cooling *stōp* of each to sit to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stōp*.
Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 61.

3. An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in coal-mining, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—4. Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

Dallouze, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stōp*, and ornament.
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 27. (Jamieson.)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]
Stoop and room, a method of mining coal to use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop**. [Also *stoup and roop*; a rhyming formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every bit; often used adverbially.

"But the stowking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stōp and roop*."
Scott, *Black Dwarf*, x.

Stoop and thirl. Same as *stoop and room*. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 261.

stooped (stōp'd or stōpt), *a.* [< *stap* + -ed.] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

The college wittol that "— and —" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stooped* men in New Haven."
The Atlantic, LXIV. 557.

stooper (stō'pēr), *n.* [< *stap* + -er.] One who or that which stoops.

stooping (stō'pīng), *p. a.* 1. Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping shoulders*; a *stooping figure*.—2. Yielding; submissive.

A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 21.

3. In her., swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey; noting a hawk used as a herring. Also spelled *stouping*.

stoopingly (stō'pīng-lī), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. Sir H. Bolton, *Reliquiae*, p. 260.

stoop-shouldered (stōp'shōl'dērd), *a.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

stoor¹ (stōr), *a.* [Also *stour*; early mod. E. also *stoure*; So. *stour*, *stoure*, *stare*, < M.E. *stour*, *stare*, *stūr*, < AS. *stār* = O.Fries. *stār* = Icel. *starr* = Dan. Sw. *star*, great, large.] 1. Great; large; strong; mighty.

He was *stour* man of strenght, stontest in armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3743.

On a grene hille he sawe a tre,
The favoure of all was stronge & *stour*.
Psalter, *Psalms*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

2. Stiff; hard; harsh.

Stour, rude as coarse cloth is, gross. *Palsgrave*.

Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stour*, and hard, and the ribs so brittle, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set out.
Achilles, *Troopillus* (ed. 1840), p. 123.

3. Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent; said of persons or their words or actions.

A *stour*ely *stōr*, what dost thou?
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 1123.

Thene he get hym god-blessed, & with a gentyl word,
As he had stōd, he stōved hym with tal & wordes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1201.

Stour of conversation, extremely. *Palsgrave*.

4. Harsh; deep-toned. *Hallivell*.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

stoor² (stōr), *v.* [Also *stour*; < M.E. *stouren*, < AS. *stūr*, a var. of *stūrian* = M.H.G. *stūren*, etc., move, stir; see *stir* and *steech*, doublets of *stour*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To move; stir. *Hallivell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Take ye care not of that stōd,
Wherby be quyk or dōd.
R. C. C. C. H. II. 5, l. 101. (Hallivell.)

2. To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—2. To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—3. To sprinkle. *Jamieson*, [Scotch.]

stoor³ (stōr), *n.* [Also *stour*; < *stour*, *v.* (cf. *stir*, *n.*)] In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*. 1. Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An *stour*le cōskeepend of *stōr* and dōd.
Chaucer, *Boece*, I. 101.

2. Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our ancient cōwen's fa in the dust —
Be it bly them wif the *stōr* and dōd.
Burns, *Awa, We'll, Awa!*

3. A gush of water. *Jamieson*; *Hallivell* (under *stour*, *stour*). [Scotch.]—4. Spray. [Scotch.]

—5. A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stoory, *n.* A Middle English form of *stour*. 1. A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

stoorness (stōr'nes), *n.* [Also *stourness*; < M.E. *stourness*, *stourness*; < *stour* + -ness.] Strength; power.

And to dōd, the tru kuldhit traytury he slegh,
Noght though *stourness* of stokes, ne with strenght one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1035.

stoory (stō'ri), *a.* [Also *stoury*, *stoury*; < *stour*, *n.*, 2, + -y.] Dusty. [Scotch.]

An eye she took the thirer souk,
To drink the *stoury* tow.
Burns, *I Tought my Wife a Stane of Lint*.

stooth (stōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stoth*; prob. < Icel. *stath* = Sw. *stod*, a post; cf. AS. *stuth*, < M.E. *stode*, I. *stod*, a post, etc.; see *stod*.] A stud; a post; a batten. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For setting in *stoth* and mending the wall of the
reever's chamber over the stare.
Housden Hall (1532), in *Fabrie Rolls of York Minster*,
[p. 355. (E. Peacock.)]

stooth (stōth), *v. t.* [< *stooth*, *n.*] To lath and plaster. *Hallivell*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stoothing (stō'thing), *n.* [< *stooth* + -ing, or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

stop¹ (stōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stop-ping*. [< ME. *stoppen*, *stoppien*, < AS. *stopian* (in comp. *fur-stopian*), stop up, = OS. *stoppōn* = M.D. D. *stoppen* = M.L.G. L.G. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = O.H.G. *stopfōn*, *stopfōn*, M.H.G. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (a) According to the usual view, = O.F. *estouper*, F. *estouper* = O.S. *estopar* = It. *stoppure*, stop up with tow, < L.L. *stapare*, *stappare*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stapa*, *stappa* = Gr. *στῆναι*, *στῆναι*, coarse part of flax, hards, onkum, tow; see *stapa*, *stapel*. (b) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with O.H.G. *stopfōn*, M.H.G. *stopfen*, *stopfen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] 1. *trans.* 1. To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: us, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

There is an eadre that is y-hole lue lath aspis, that is of
zulche kende that bi *stoppe*th that on care mid erthe, and
that other mid bare layr, that bi ne here thane channere.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Imperious Caesar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 237.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way,
Beyond Pictora eastward, to the rich
Sabbian coast.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 291.

2. To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: us, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

The eldest and wisest at Gellat were they that mended
and *stoppe*d the shippes.
Bible of 1534, Ezek. xxv. 9.

Have by some surgeon, Shyllock, on your charge,
To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
Shak., *Me. of V.*, iv. 1. 238.

Children yet
Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.
Beau, and FL, *Laws of Candy*, v. 1.

This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent
wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts,
in large earthen jars, close *stoppe*d down with clay.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 103.

3. To shut up; enclose; confine.

Forth yf comes rounke of hony weep,
Thurs dayes *stop*pe up after home hem [hees] keep.
Palsgrave, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Whatever split . . . leaves the fall at large
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be *stoppe*d in vials, or transfus'd with plins.
Page, *ll. of the L.*, II. 126.

4. To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: us, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

"How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;
"My orders you must obey."
Child, *Scenes* (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

Did they exert themselves to help onward the great
movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?
Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

5. To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder; followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal of).

No man shall *stop* me of this boveling. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .
Yet *stop* me of my lawfu' prey.
Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornet*.

6. To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak.

Ther fatten here houndes upon his monthie, and *stoppe*n
his Breille, and so thei sleen him.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 201.

If there be any love in my deservings
Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.
Beau, and FL, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, I. 1.

7. To check or arrest by anticipation.

The grief . . . that *stop*s his answer.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1661.

Every bold stoner, when about to engage in the commis-
sion of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of
his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has
denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?
Smith, (Johnson.)

8. To keep back; withhold.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the
sack he lost the other day at Huckleby fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

stop

Nor stops, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 63.

9. To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.
When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
When the owls forbore a term,
You heard music: that was I.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

10. In musical instruments: (a) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (b) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (c) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—11. *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—12. To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.
If his sentences were properly *stopped*.

Landor. (Imp. Dict.)
13. In masonry, plastering, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—14. In hort., same as *top*.

After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping—technically *stopping*—of the young shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 234.

15. To ward off; parry. [Pugilistic slang.]—A *stopping* oyster! See *oyster*.—*Stopping* the glass. See *glass*.—To *stop* a gap. See *gap*.—To *stop* a line. See *line*.—To *stop* down a lens, in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*, n., 12.—To *stop* off. (a) In *foundry*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (b) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—To *stop* one's mouth, to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

Let repentance *stop* your mouth,
Learn to redeem your fault.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV. 1.

If you would have her silent, *stop* her mouth with that ring.
If *cherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.
To *stop* out. (a) In the arts, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed, in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black leaded mold to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (b) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible.—*Syn.* 1 and 4. To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—9. To suspend, intermit.

II. *intrans.* 1. To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

Ternce . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.
Goldsmith, Sentimental Comedy.

No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.
Coeper, Task, IV. 141.

2. To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped*; an annuity *stops*.—3. To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew.
Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë, II. 121.

"I would rather *stop* abed," said I; "what have I to do with fighting?"
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, LXIV.

I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 17.

4. To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [Pugilistic slang.]

Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.
A. L. Gordon, In Utrunque Paratus.

To *stop* off or over, to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. [Colloq.]—To *stop* out, to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go." But it's only when we've done nothink but *stop* out that he says that.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

*stop*¹ (stop), *n.* [*< stop*, *v.*] 1. The act of stopping, in any sense. (a) A filling or closing up.

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A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop*!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(b) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

What's he? One sent,
I feare, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
Of our intended voyage.
Brome, Antipodes, i. 7.

(c) A pause; a stand; a halt.
When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a *stop* alternately.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxv.

(d) Termination; ending.
How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
I well observed.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 49.

(e) A stay; a tarrying.
Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger.
Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.
Bacon, Holy War.

3. That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour.
Bacon, Emplre (ed. 1837).

What they called *stops* . . . were in effect weirs or kelds.
Sir J. Hawkins, in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 274, note.

4. In musical instruments: (a) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (b) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (c) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—5. Any lever or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 62.

In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

6. In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A complete *stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less, it is called a *partial stop*; if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (a) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the organ-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the flute-tone (as in the bourdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the string-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violin, the dulciana, etc.), and the reed-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flue-stops*, and the last reed-stops, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*, 2). (b) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-foot stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-foot stops*; those sounding the octave above, *four-foot stops*; those sounding the second octave above, *two-foot stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violinello*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

stop-collar

The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 303.

7. Same as *stop-knob*.—8. *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—9. A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

I can write fast and fair,
Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
C. S. Calverley, Isabel.

10. In joinery, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—11. *Naut.*: (a) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (b) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-stops, awning-stops.—12. In optics, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 10.

13. In bookbinding, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—14. In lace-manuf. (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—15. In phonetics, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—16. The concavity of the profile of a dog's face, specially marked in the bulldog and pug.—17. In fencing, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupes, etc.—Double stop. See *single stop*.—Full stop. (a) A period. (b) In lute-playing: (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—Geneva stop. See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—Half-stop, in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—Harmonic stop. See *harmonic*.—Incomplete or imperfect stop. See *incomplete*.—Open stop, in organ-building, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—Pedal stop. See *pedal*.—Service stop, in railroading, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an emergency stop.—Single stop, in ship-building, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—To hunt upon the stop, to hunt with or like a stop-hound—that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

If any [Christian] step a little forward, do not the rest hunt upon the stop?
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 91.

To put a stop to, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end.—*Syn.* 1. Stop, Cessation, Stay, Suspension, Intermission, Pause, Rest. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. Stop is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to going forward or going on; cessation may be temporary or final, and is opposed to continuance; a stay is a stop viewed as a lingering or delay: as, a short stay in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a stop: as, a stay of proceedings; suspension is a complete but presumably temporary stop: as, a suspension of work or pay; intermission is a strictly temporary stop; pause is a brief stop, in full expectation of going on; rest is a stop for refreshment from weariness.

*stop*² (stop), *n.* [*< ME. stoppe*, *< AS. stoppa*, a bucket or pail: see *stop*².] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

*stop*³, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoop*².
stop-cock (stop'kok), *n.* A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passageway for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

stop-collar (stop'kol'är), *n.* In mach., an adjustable collar which can be placed and held

by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a typewriter slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

stop-cylinder (stop'sil'in-dér), *n.* In printing. See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine*.

stop-drill (stop'drill), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

stope¹ (stôp), *n.* [C ME. **stope* = MD. *stoepe*, etc., a step; or a var. of *stape*, *stap*, a step (cf. *stopen*, *stope*, *stapen*, pp. of *steppen*): see *step*, and cf. *stopp*³.] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the waste rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

stopo¹ (stôp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stoped*, ppr. *stoping*. [C *stope*¹, *n.*] In mining, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stopping*.

stope² (stôp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stopp*².

stope³, **stopent**. Middle English forms of *stapen*, past participle of *step*.

stop-finger (stop'fing-ger), *n.* Same as *faller*.

stop-gap (stop'gap), *v.* and *a.* [C *stop*¹, *v.*, + obj. *gap*.] *I. n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me.

Pope, The Conquerors, l. 1.

A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap*. *Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII, 430.

II. a. Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

The "well's" and "well's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections.

Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, l. 312.

stop-gate (stop'gat), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

stop-hound (stop'hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the hunt-man's signal. *Darwin* (under *stop*).

Mr. Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds*. *Ind. Jell. Spectator*, No. 110.

stopping (stô'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stop*¹, *v.*] In mining, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts. **Overhand stoping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth a tag is raised to the surface and the refuse rock (tail or dead) resting on the shaft remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand. **Underhand stoping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stoping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by getting it mixed with the waste that it cannot be picked out.

stop-knob (stop'nob), *n.* In *organ-building*, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop, or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop*. See *cut under reed-or-jaw*.

stopless (stop'less), *a.* [C *stop*¹ + *-less*.] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

Making a devil and staid senate ride

And *stopless* as a running multitude

See W. D. Howells, On King Charles the Second's Return

stop-motion (stop'mô'shon), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning, roving, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most ma-

chines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam-valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine. **Forc-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

stop-net (stop'net), *n.* An addition to the main net in seine-fishing. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 254.

stop-order (stop'ôr'dér), *n.* In *stock-broking*, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

stop-over (stop'ô'vër), *n.* and *a.* See *to stop off* or *over*, under *stop*¹, *v. i.*

stoppage (stop'ij), *n.* [C *stop*¹ + *-age*.] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

His majesty . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, l. 314.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or **in transitu**, in law, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

stopper, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stoppa*, a vessel: see *stopp*².] A nail or bucket. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 477; *Hathert*.

stopped (stôpt), *p. a.* **1.** In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*¹, *v. t.*, 10.—**2.** In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open*. The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length. **Stopped diapason**, in organ building. See *diapason* (*v.*)—**Stopped note**. See *note*.

stopper¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple*.

stopper², *n.* Same as *stopple*.

Abatements, stoppers, inhibitions.

Marston, Scourge of Villains, vii. 87.

stopper (stop'ér), *n.* [C *stop*¹ + *-er*.] **1.** One who or that which stops or plugs. (a) One who fills up holes or openings.

The ancients of Rich and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers (margin) *stoppers* of chinks.

Ezek. xxvii. 9.

(b) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork, especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit jar, decanter, or vat, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork*, *bung*, etc., a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for a rated water. See *under siphon-bottle*. (c) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or fluid substance into small cavities.

I sold little bone "tobacco-stoppers." They're seldom asked for now. *Stoppers* is quite out of fashion. *Maisher, London Labour and London Poor*, l. 420.

(d) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand, especially, one of the players in tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls. *Hathert*, *v.* Naut., a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (f) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes*. Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (g) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on locomotives plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

2. The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

The leg, or hump below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 15.

3. A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Euponia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. barifolia* is the genuine or Spanish stopper, *E. monobda* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. *Sargent*.—**Cat-head stopper**. See *cat head*.—**Spanish stopper**. See *cat head*. (See also *fighting-stopper*.)

stopper (stop'ér), *v. t.* [C *stopper*, *n.*] **1.** To close or secure with a stopper: as, *stoppered* bottles.—**2.** To fit with a stopple or stoppers.

The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.

H. J. Powell, Glass-making, p. 73.

3. Naut., to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper** a cable, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stopper-bolt (stop'ér-bôlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

stopper-hole (stop'ér-hôl), *n.* In *iron-pudding*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See *cut under puddling-furnace*.

stopper-knot (stop'ér-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-walling the strands.

stopping (stô'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stop*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(a) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 127.

(b) In *etching*. See *to stop out* (a), under *stop*¹, *v. t.* (c) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*¹, *v. t.*, 10.

2. Something that stops. Specifically—(a) In *mining*, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (b) In *dental surg.*, material for filling cavities in teeth. (c) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *rid-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

stopping-brush (stop'ing-brush), *n.* **1.** In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the mopping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—**2.** In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

stopping-coat (stop'ing-kôt), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

stopping-knife (stop'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glazier's putty-knife.

stop-plank (stop'plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wale of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-plato (stop'plât), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

stopple¹ (stôpl'), *n.* [C ME. *stoppel*, *stoppell*, *stopell*; < stop + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle*, *sawgle*, etc.).] **1.** That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass stopple; a cork stopple.

Item, J. Still bottel, with J. cheyne and J. stoppell, welyng xxxviii. unces. *Parton Letters*, l. 472.

Who knows, when he openeth the stopple, what may be in the bottle? *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

2. A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

stopple¹ (stôpl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoppled*, ppr. *stoppling*. [C *stoppel*¹, *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

His hours of study clos'd at last,

And fastid his couche repast,

Stopp'd his cruise, replac'd his book

Within its customary hook.

Cooper, Moralizer Corrected.

stopple² (stôpl'), *n.* [C ME. *stopyll*, *stople*; a more orig. form of *stubble*: see *stubble*.] *Stubble*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thorn hanbert and ys coler, that were nothing souple, He smot of ys heved us lytly che as yt were a lute *stouple*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 223.

stop-ridge (stop'rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

stop-rod (stop'rod), *n.* In *weaving*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-rod to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopp'd, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

stop-ship

stop-ship (stop'ship), *n.* [*< stop¹, v., + obj. ship;* a translation of the Gr. *ἐξέμνη*, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;
Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

stop-thrust (stop'thrust), *n.* In fencing, a light thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

stop-valve (stop'valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

stop-watch (stop'wach), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 12.

stop-water (stop'wā'tēr), *n.* [*< stop¹, v., + obj. water.*] 1. *Naut.*, a drag.—2. A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom plank. In building iron ships a piece of canvas covered with red lead is used to make water-tight joints where caulking is difficult.

stop-wheel (stop'hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.

stop-work (stop'werk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

stor¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor¹*.

stor², *n.* [*ME.*, *< AS. stōr*, incense, storax (= *W. ystor*, resin, rosin), *< L. storax*, storax: see *storax*.] Incense.

That *Stor* signefied Gode werkes, for ase se smeech of the *store* wanne hit is I-do into the uerēd and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swo amuntel si gode biddinge to gode of tho herte of tho gode eristenemaune.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 23.

storable (stōr'a-bl), *a.* [*< stor³ + -able.*] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Ball*, *Exper. Mechanics*, p. 262.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* [*< stor³ + -age.*] 1. The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—*Cold storage*, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—*Storage battery*. See *battery*.—*Storage magazine*. Same as *magazine*, 1 (*a*).—*Storages warehouse*. See *warehouse*.

storage-bellows (stōr'āj-bel'ōz), *n.* See *organ¹*, 6.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* [= *F. storax*, *styrax*, *< L. storax*, *styrax*, *< Gr. στρίπαξ*, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] 1. A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor and Syria. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the last century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive lopping.

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire
More sweet than storax from the hallowed fire.

Herrick, *Apparition of his Mistress*.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—*Liquid storax*, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *liquidambar*. It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling Friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloe*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark

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Branch with flowers of *Styrax Californica*,
a, a leaf, showing venation.

of the sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.

Storax liquida (cometh) from Rhodes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Storax ointment. See *ointment*.

storax-tree (stō'raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

store¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor¹*.

store², *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor²*.

store³ (stōr), *v. t.*: prot. and pp. *stored*, ppr. *storing*. [*< ME. stōren*, also *astōren*, *astōrien*, *< OF. estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, *< L. instaurare*, renew, repair, make, ML. also provide, store, *< in*, in, to, + **staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), *< *staurus*, fixed, = *Gr. στῆναι*, n., an upright pole, a stake, cross, = *Skt. sthāvara*, fixed, = *AS. stēor*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *restore*, *instaurate*, etc. Hence *store³*, *n.*, *storage*, *storey²*, etc.] 1. To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

No Cytee of the World is so well stored of Schippes as is that.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 207.

Her Mind with thousand Virtues stor'd.

Prior, *Ode to the King after the Queen's Death*, st. 35.

I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well stored to the University.

William Lloyd, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

Alle thine castles ich hadde wel istored.

Layamon, l. 13412.

Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to store vs of newe vytaylies.

Sir R. Guyllforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

Now was stored

In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard
Of golden corn.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 393.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard: often with *up*.

According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can store 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 125.

5*t*. To restore.

Keppit the fro combraunce & fro cold deth,
Storet thee to strenght & thil stythe londes,
And dawly hir distituf of hir fader.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 720.

store³ (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. *W. ystōr* = Gael. *stor*, *< E.*), *< OF. estore*, *estoire*, *estore*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, *< ML. staurum* (also, after *OF.*, *storium*), same as *instaurum*, store, *< L. instaurare*, renew, restore, ML. also provide, furnish, store: see *store³, v.*] 1. That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as, of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval stores; the winter stores of a family.

He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his store.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2337.

500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence stores were landed from the floe.

Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 77.

storehouse

Hence — 2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

That olde man of pleasing wordes had store.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. i. 35.

With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .

Concocted and adjusted, they reduced

To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Milton, *F. L.*, vi. 515.

Hence — 4. A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-store; a dry-goods store. See note under *shop¹*, 2. [*U. S.* and British colonies.]

Stores, as the shops are called.

Capt. B. Hall, *Travels in N. A.*, l. 8.

Bill of stores. See *bill³*.—**Bonded store**. See *bonded*.—**Coöperative store**. See *coöperative*.—**Fancy store**. See *fancy*.—**General-order store**, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—**General store**, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale: especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—**In store**, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has in store for us.

I have an hour's talk in store for you.

Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 2. 121.

Marine, ordnance, public stores. See the qualifying words.—**Sea-stores**, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores*.—**Ship-stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-duliable, by the customs officers.—**Small stores**, in a man-of-war, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—**Subsistence stores**. See *subsistence*.—**To set store by**. See *set¹, v. t.*, 18.—**To tell no store of**, to make no account of; set no store by.

I ne telle of laxatyves no store,

For they ben veynysom, I woot it weel;

I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 334.

II. a. 1*t*. Hoarded; laid up: as, store linen; store fruit.

Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and store treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.

Bacon, *Holy War*.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city*.—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, store clothes; store teeth (humorously used for false teeth). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish store curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy store boots. [*Collon*, *U. S.*]—**Store casemate**. Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—**Store cattle**, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [*Australia*.]

Oh, we are not fit for anything but store cattle: we are all blady grass.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, *Head Station*, p. 74.

Store pay, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [*Rural*, *U. S.*]

See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade

off for store pay. She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.

Capt. Priest's Adventures, p. 54. (*Bartlett*.)

store⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoor³*.

store⁵ (stōr), *n.* [*< F. store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, *< L. storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

store-city (stōr'sit'i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

He [Solomon] built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the store cities, which he built in Hamath.

2 Chron. viii. 4.

store-farm (stōr'fārm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlii. [*Scotch*.]

store-farmer (stōr'fārm'ēr), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer*. [*Scotch*.]

storehouse (stōr'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

They ne'er cared for us yet: suffer us to famish, and their store-houses crammed with grain.

Shak., *Cor.*, l. i. 83.

2*t*. A store; a plentiful supply.

storehouse

And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

storekeeper (stôr'kô'për), *n.* 1. One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (a) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (b) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (c) *Milit.*, a commissioned officer in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A *military storekeeper* is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an *ordnance storekeeper*, of the ordnance department; a *medical storekeeper*, of the medical department. These officers have the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army, but are not in the line of promotion. 2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

storekeeping (stôr'kô'ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

storeman (stôr'man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). 1. A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the *storeman's* stock of bolts and screws.—2. A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration.
Weekly Echo, Sept. 5, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

store-master (stôr'mâs'tër), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scotch.]

storer (stôr'ër), *n.* [*store* + *-er*]. One who lays up or accumulates a store.

Storeria (stô-rê'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. Storer, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubiform serpents of North America, of the family *Colubridæ*. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitoma-culata*, the spotted-neck snake.

store-room (stôr'rôm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

Miss Tenkyns asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the *store-room*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, II.

store-ship (stôr'ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

storey, *n.* See *story*².

storge (stôr'gë), *n.* [*Gr.* *στοργή*, natural love or affection, *< στέργω*, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

In the *storge*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitude, skill, and in some cases courage too.
Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. ap. viii.

The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storge*.
Swedenborg, Conjugal Love (trans.), § 395.

storial† (stô'ri-äl), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] 1. Historical.

This is *storial* sooth, it is no fable.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

He shal fynde ynowe, grette and smale,
Of *storial* thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
And eek moralitee and hoolynesse.
Chaucer, Prologue to Miller's Tale, I. 71.

storiated (stô'ri-ät-ed), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

The mania for the acquisition of *storiated* title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.
London Art Jour., No. 51, p. 91.

storied¹ (stô'rid), *a.* [*story*¹ + *-ed*]. 1. Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with storios, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine!
M. Arnold, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, *storied* tapestries.

Storied windows, richly light,
Castling a dim religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, I. 159.

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray, Elegy.

storied² (stô'rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; *< story*² + *-ed*.] Having stories or stages: as, a four-*storied* building.

storier (stô'ri-ër), *n.* [*story*¹ + *-er*]. A relater of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

5970

The honeyed rhythm of this melodious *storie*.
J. Rogers Rees, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

storify¹ (stô'ri-fi), *v. t.* [*story*¹ + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

storify² (stô'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [*story*² + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Diet. Apiculture, p. 67. [Rare.]

storiologist (stô-ri-ol'ô-jist), *n.* [*storiolog-y* + *-ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

The resuscitation of the roe from its bones will recall to *storiologists* similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 484, note.

storiology (stô-ri-ol'ô-jî), *n.* [*E.* *story*¹ + *Gr.* *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative *storiology* who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 485.

stork (stôrk), *n.* [*ME.* *stork*, *< AS.* *storc* = D. MLG. LG. *stork* = OHG. *storch*, MHG. G. *storch* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. OBulg. *strûkû*, Bulg. *strûk*, *shtrûk* = Serv. *shtrk* = ORuss. *sterkû*, Russ. *sterkhû* = Lith. *starkus* = Lott. *starks* = Hung. *eszterag* = Albanian *sterkijok*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. *Gr.* *τόρυξ*, a vulture, *τόρυξ* *ὄρνιθος*, a swan.]

A large altricial gallatorial bird, of the family *Ciconiidae* and especially of the subfamily *Ciconiinae* (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, mollusks, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba*; when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 31 feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant*, *marabou*, *maguari*, *jabiru*, *shell-bird*, and *wood-bird*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird*, *Ciconiidae*, *Gallatæ*, *jabiru*, *openbill*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *simbil*, and *Tantalus*.—Black-necked stork, *Acrocygus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—Black stork. See def. —Episcopal stork, *Dissoura episcopus*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—Giant stork, the adjutant-bird. —Hair-crested stork, *Leptoptilus (Cranoceryx) jamaicensis*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the adjutant, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—Maguari stork, *Euxenura maguari*. See *maguari*. —Marabou stork. See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*. —Pouched stork. Same as *adjutant-bird*. —Saddle-billed stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name. —White-bellied stork, *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*. See cut under *simbil*. —White stork. See def.

stork-billed (stôrk'bîld), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

stork's-bill (stôrk's'bîl), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*. — 2. A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.



Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). *a.*, one of the carpels.

storm

storm (stôrm), *n.* [*ME.* *storm*, *< AS.* *storm*, *storm*, = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. *storm* = OHG. MHG. G. *sturm* = Icel. *sturm* = Sw. Dan. *storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorn* = OF. *estour*, *estor*, *estur* (*> E.* *stour*³, a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirm* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all *< Teut.*); perhaps, with formative *-m*, from the root of *stir*¹ (*q/ stir*, *q/ stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir*¹, *strew*.] 1. A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-storm, thunder-storm, snow-storm. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure*, *cyclone*, *cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

And there arose a great storm of wind. Mark iv. 37.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(a) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a storm; at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a storm.
Monthly Weather Review (1857), p. 40.

(b) A fall of snow. (c) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—3. A tempestuous fight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a storm of missiles.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows bar'd with fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

I will stir up in England some black storm
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

Having passed many bitter brunts and blasts of vengeance, they dread no storms of Fortune.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

An old man, broken with the storms of state.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a storm of indignation; a storm of applause; a storm of hisses.

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a storm?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 177.

Her bosom shaken with a sudden storm of sighs.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

How by storm the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.
Dryden.

Cyclonic storm, one that accompanies or is caused by a cyclone.—**Electric storm**. See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics, but also experienced more or less perfectly in higher latitudes. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm. The centrifugal force of the wind intensifies the diminution of pressure, and develops a tendency toward a gently descending current from above, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm**. Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic, revolving, etc., storm**. See the adjectives.—**Storm and stress** (a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"), a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1780) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm**. (a) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be taken by storm.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(b) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has taken the town by storm.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation. = *Syn.* 1. *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*².

storm (stôrm). *v.* [*<* ME. *stormen*, *sturmen*, *<* AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. LG. *stormen* = OHG. *sturmān*, MHG. G. *stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme*, *storm*; cf. It. *stormare*, make a noise, *stormeggiare*, ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.]
 I. *intrans.* 1. To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms*.—
 2. To fume; seold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

The Dolphin then, discerning Land (at last),
Stormed with himself for having made such haste.

Splinter, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.

Steele, Guardian, No. 174.

3. To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

II. *trans.* To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by sealing walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

With eager warmth they fight, ambitious all
 Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.

Addison, To the King.

storm-area (stôrm'ā-rē-ā), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

storm-beat, storm-beaten (stôrm'bēt, -bē'tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

storm-belt (stôrm'bēlt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose loci form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone*.

storm-bird (stôrm'bērd), *n.* 1. A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidae*, including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel*.—2. A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *ram-bird*.

storm-bound (stôrm'bound), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

Weeks of *storm-bound* inactivity.

Carlyle, To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

storm-card (stôrm'kârd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind-direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle*, *storm-compass*.

storm-center (stôrm'sen'tēr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm*, under *storm*.) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description, but in land storms, which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

storm-circle (stôrm'sēr'kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card*.

storm-cloud (stôrm'kloud), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

storm-cock (stôrm'kok), *n.* 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus*.

Its song . . . it [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the *storm-cock*. Pennant, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

2. The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

storm-compass (stôrm'kum'pas), *n.* Same as *storm-card*.

storm-cone (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal*. [Eng.]

storm-current (stôrm'kur'ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

storm-door (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

storm-drum (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal*. [Eng.]

stormer (stôrm'ēr), *n.* [*<* storm + -er.] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

storm-finch (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*, and cut under *petrel*.

storm-flag (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal*.

stormful (stôrm'fūl), *a.* [*<* storm + -ful.] Abounding with storms.

They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
Collins, Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

stormfulness (stôrm'fūlnes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition. *Coleridge*.

storm-glass (stôrm'glās), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chloride: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermometer.

storm-house (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in constructing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

stormily (stôrm'i-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously.

storminess (stôrm'i-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness; violence.

storming-party (stôrm'ing-pär'ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

storm-kite (stôrm'kīt), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

stormless (stôrm'les), *a.* [*<* storm + -less.] Free from storms; without storm.

Our waking thoughts
 Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
 Of sullen slumber. *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1.

storm-pane (stôrm'pān), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

storm-path (stôrm'pāth), *n.* Same as *storm-track*.

storm-pavement (stôrm'pāv'ment), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight*.

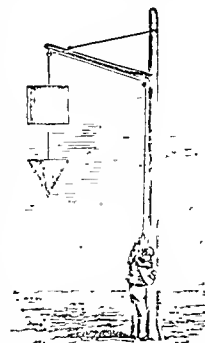
storm-petrel (stôrm'pet'rēl), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites*, *Cymochorea*, and *Halocypptena*. The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica*, *Cymochorea leucorhoa*, and *Oceanites oceanicus*. All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens*. See cut under *petrel*. The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

storm-proof (stôrm'prōf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

storm-sail (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

storm-signal (stôrm'sig'nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds

or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone and drum in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a south gale, the upright cone a north gale, while the addition of the drum indicates that the winds are expected to be of marked violence. See *weather-signal*.



English Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

storm-stay (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

storm-stayed (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevailed from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

storm-stone (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunder-bolt*.

storm-tossed (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

storm-track (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole: they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

storm-wind (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
 Gathering and sounding on,
 The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
 The wind Euroclydon,
 The *storm-wind*!

Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

storm-window (stôrm'win'dō), *n.* 1. An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—2. A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

stormy (stôrm'i), *a.* [*<* ME. *stormi*, *<* AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *stürmic*, G. *stürmig*), *<* storm, storm: see *storm*.] 1. Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather

Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 115.

His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.
Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 448.

2. Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

For love is yet the most *stormy* lyf,

Right of himself, that ever was begonne.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 778.

His [Warren Hastings's] administration, so eventful and *stormy*, closed in almost perfect quiet.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

The lives of all your loving accomplices

Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er

To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 165.

The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.

Scott.

4. Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—*Stormy petrel*. Same as *storm-petrel*. = *Syn.* 1. Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*.

storm-zone (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt*.

The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great storm zones of the world.

R. Hünan, Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

stornello (stôrm-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [It.] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the *rispetto*], consisting, indeed, of a heintstich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 272.

Storthing (stör'ting), *n.* [*<* Dan. Norw. *störthing* (= Icel. *störthing*), great or high court, parliament, *<* *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *stör* = AS. *stör*, *>* E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*².] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (*Lagthing*) and a lower house (*Odelsting*). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsting*.

storven, Proterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterren*, die. See *starre*.

story¹ (stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [*<* ME. *storie*, *storye* (cf. It. *storia*, *<* LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istoric*, *historie*, history: see *history*.] 1. A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history. The prime virtue of *Story* is verity.

Howell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed to the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England.

Swift, Death of Stella.

There's themes enough in Caledonian *story*

Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.

Burns, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lured man, to lure the (teach thee)

. . . of gods Friday the *storye*.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;

How some have been deposed, some slain in war.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 156

To make short of a long *story*, . . . I have been bred up

from childhood with great expectations.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told

The *story* of Cambrinsea bold,

Of Cambrin and of Algarsife,

And who had Canace to wife.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations.

J. T. Ferriell, Curios. of Lit., l. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a founding; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read

This little *story*

B. Jonson, Epitaph on Siliethel Pavv

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its

story.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 203.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet further, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it.

Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 448.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

Tal, You confess, then, you picked my pocket?

Prince. It appears so by the *story*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 3. 161.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [*Colloq.* and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines; . . . owned them, he told *stories*.

(Signed) Thomas Ingoldsby.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one.

R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on Romance.

9. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walls also of all the body of the church, from the pylons to the roof, be painted with *stories* from the beggary of the world.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

To erect greates Chapells, . . . to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments.

Guerrara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There's his chamber, . . . 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

Blind *story*, a pointless tale.—To be in a or one *story*, to be in the same *story*, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they are all in a *story*.

Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

=Syn. 1. Relation, Narration, etc. (see account); record, chronicle, annals.—2. Anecdote, Story. See anecdote.—3. Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—4. Memoir, life, biography.

story¹ (stō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [*<* *story*¹, *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigules (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name).

Evelyn, True Religion, l. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse, *Storied* of old in high immortal verse, Of dire chimeras, and enamoured Isles.

Milton, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*².

II. intrans. To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,

Once framed a rich Bild of Delight.

Coleridge, Composition of a Kiss.

story² (stō'ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; *<* ME. *story*, prob. *<* OF. **estorec*, a building, a thing built, *<* *estorec*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build, *<* L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*³, *v.*] 1. A building; an edifice.

III. [they] byggonne her heyne tonnes strengthly [strengthen] vast about,

Her castles & *story*, that hit myghte be ynne in doute

[danger].

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallace sittynge vpon a floure or *storie* made of the leaves of date trees wrought after a curious devise lyke a ceryene lynde of mattes.

R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Book on America, ed. Arber, p. 257).

Upon the ground *storeys* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1547).

Attie *story*. See *attie*², 1.—Mezzanine *story*. Same as *entresol*—The upper *story*, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and humorous.]

He's a good sort o' man, for all he's not overmuch then'd I'll upper *story*.

George Eliot, Amos Barton, l.

story-book (stō'ri-bōk), *n.* A book containing one or more *stories* or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Richter's] are the best you can now get.

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App.

story-post (stō'ri-pōst), *n.* In building, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

story-rod (stō'ri-rōd), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of stairs.

story-teller (stō'ri-tel'ér), *n.* 1. One who tells *stories*, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(a) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public; as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Ahmet], "I know many *stories*, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."

B. Taylor, Journey to Central Africa, xiv.

(b) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*.

Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

(c) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [*Colloq.* and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, . . . the little *story-teller* said.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

story-telling (stō'ri-tel'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of relating *stories*, true or fictitious.

Story-telling . . . is not perfect without proper gentleness of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind.

Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [*Colloq.* and euphemistic.]

story-writer (stō'ri-rī'tér), *n.* 1. A writer of *stories*.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make a boy what he ought to have a girl.

O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 661.

2. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *storywriter*, and Semellius the scribe, . . . and the judges.

Isid. ii. 17.

stosh (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-oll; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; ehum; pomace.

stot¹ (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; *<* ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stútr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stnd*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stötä* = Dan. *støde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stantan*, strike. Cf. *stout*, *stote*¹.] 1. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*.

That was al pomely grey and lighte Seot.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gane Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*, Al that his oxen cryed they to harve after.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 202.

To procure restitution in lutegram of every stirk and *stot* that the chief . . . and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore.

Scott, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work—ny, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.

W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See *ent* under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, mix, *stot*, miniver.

Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, wile *stot*, that is not myn entente," Quod this sonour, "for to repente me."

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 332.]

stot² (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; *<* ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stout*, and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*¹.] 1. To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stolt*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.

Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, li. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

stotay, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, *<* OF. *estotier*, *estotier*, *estoutier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (*<* *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*¹), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*².] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylez, Lokes up to the lyfte, and alle his lyre charynges!

Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoone falls!

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 4272.

stotel, *n.* See *stout*.

stote¹, *v.* See *stot*² and *stut*¹.

stoteri, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

stoteyet, *n.* [ME., *<* OF. *estotic*, *estoutic*, *estutic*, boldness, rashness, *<* *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*¹.] Chaucing; stratagem.

Had he had his ost he wold [have] a-salde there To haue with *stoteyet* & strengthe stouth hire woane.

William of Palerne (F. E. T. S.), l. 4953.

stotter (stot'ér), *v.* [*<* ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*². Cf. *stutter*¹.] I. intrans. To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To affect with staggers.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragick So right, some thought he dealt in magick; And as well knew, by wisdom outward, What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.

D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, l. (Daries)

stouk, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

stound¹ (stound), *n.* [*<* ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, *<* AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stund*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stunla*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 1086.

Soe death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.

Times Whistle (F. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Upon a *stound*, in a moment.

stound² (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stönne* = D. *stoen* = LG. *stoen*, *stouen*, *>* G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*², *n.*] 1. To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To long;

pine: as, the cows stound for grass. *Halliwell*.
[Prov. Eng.]
stound², *n.* [ME.: see *stound*², *v.*] Sorrow;
grief; longing.

To putte away the stoundes stronge,
Which in me lasten alle to longe.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2639.

stound³ (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun*¹, as
a-tund of *astun*, *aston*: see *stun*¹, *stony*², *aston*,
a-tun, *e'e*.] 1. To stun as with strokes; beat
heavily: as, to stound the ears with the strokes
of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To astound; amaze.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unless
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.

Keats, *Otho the Great*, iv. 2. 95.

stound³ (stound), *n.* [*< stound*³, *v.*] 1. A stun-
ning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

Like to a mazed steare,
That yet of mortall stroke the stound doth beare.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 37.

2. Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

Thus we stood as in a stound,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.

Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, *Prolog.*, l. 23.

stound⁴ (stound). An obsolete past participle
of *stun*¹. *Spenser*.

stound⁵ (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond*,
stand: see *stand*, *n.*] A vessel to contain small
beer. [Prov. Eng.]

stoundmeal (stound'mēl), *adv.* [*< ME. stound-*
mele, stoundemele, < AS. stundmēlum, at times, *<*
stund, time, space of time (see *stound*¹), + *mē-*
lum, dat. pl. of *mēl*, a time: see *meal*², and *cf.*
dropmeal, flockmeal, piecemeal, thousandmeal,
etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to
moment: also used adjectively.

The lft of love is fulle contrarie,
Which stoundemele can ofte varie.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2304.

This wynde that moore and moore
Thus stoundemele enerseth in my face.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 674.

stoup. See *stoup*¹, *stoup*², *stoup*⁴.

stour¹, *a.* See *stour*¹.

stour², *r. and n.* See *stour*².

stour³ (stour or stūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also
stourre, *Sc.* also *sture*; *< ME. stour, storr, stor*,
stur, *< OF. estor, estour* (also rarely *estormie*, also
estormie, estourmie, esturmie), a tumult, conflict,
assault, shock, battle, = *Pr. estor* = *It. stormo*,
dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop,
band, *< OHG. sturm*, storm, battle, = *E. storm*:
see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in *OF.*, *cf.*
OF. tour, turn, jour, day, etc., with loss of final *n*
(see *turn*, *tour*²).] 1. Tumult; conflict; a war-
like encounter; shock of arms; battle.

Men sen al day and reden ek in storyes
That after sharpe stoures ben oft victories.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 1066.

His horsemen they raid sturdily,
And stude about him in the stoure.

Raid of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

2†. A fit; a paroxysm.

Which sudden fitt, and halfe extatleke stoure,
When the two fearful women saw, they grew
Greatly confused in behavoure.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 50.

3†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

Maidens blush when they kles men;
So did Phillis at that stoure;

Her face was like the rose flower
Greene, *The Shepherd's Ode* (trans.).

stour⁴ (stour), *n.* [Also *stower*; *< ME. stoure*,
stourre, *< Icel. staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps
akin to *Gr. σταυρός*, a stake, cross: see *steer*¹
and *staurus*.] 1. A stake.

And if he wille no to do soo, I salle late hym witt that
ge salle sende n grette powere to his cltee, and bryne it up
stikke and stourre.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 41. (Halliwell.)

2. A round of a ladder.—3. A stave in the
side of a wagon. *Halliwell*.—4. A long pole
by which barges are propelled against the
stream. Also called *poyn*. [Prov. Eng. in all
uses.]

Stourbridge clay. A refractory clay from
Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occur-
ring in the coal-measures, extensively worked
for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

stoured (stoured), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered*;
*< stour*⁴ + *-ed*.] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

Standing together at a comon wateryng place ther
called Hedgedyke, lately stoured for cattall to drynke at.

Archæologia, XXIII. 23. (*Halliwell*.)

stourness, *stoury*. Same as *stourness*, *stoury*.
stout¹ (stout), *a. and n.* [*< ME. stout, stouite*,
sometimes *stought*; *< OF. stout, estout, estolt*,

estot, estut, *F. dial. stout*, proud, = *Pr. cstout*,
stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent,
< MD. stolt, *D. stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stu-
pid (influenced by *It. stolto*, silly, *< L. stultus*:
see *stultify*), = *AS. stolt* = *OFries. stult* = *MLG.*
LG. stolt = *OHG. MHG. G. stolz*, proud (MHG.
also foolish, due to the influence of the *It.* word),
= *Icel. stolttr* = *Sw. Dan. stolt*, proud; perhaps
akin to *stilt*. *Honee* ult. (*< OF.*) *ME. stoldy*,
stoteye.] 1. *a. i.* Bold; valiant; brave; dar-
ing.

So sterne he was & stoute & swiche strjokes lent;

Was non so stiff stelen wede that with-stod his wepen.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed
himself as stout as Heracles could, had he been here.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 286.

Have you a stout heart? Nerves fit for sliding panels
and tapestry?

Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, xx.

2†. Proud; haughty.

I was big of herte and stoute,

And in my clothing wondre gay.

Hymus to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As stout and proud as he were lord of all.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. 1. 167.

3. Firm; resolute; persistent; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a stout opposer of Regal
Power over Spiritual Persons.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Wilts. II. 467.

Shakespeare was Article XL of stout old Doctor Port-
man's creed.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, ix.

4. Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are stout men, and
drive n great coasting trade round the island in small
boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 241.

Seven brow fellows, stout and able
To serve their king and country weel.

Burns, *Dedication to G. Hamilton*.

5. Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

The stoutest vessel to the storm gave way.

Dryden, *Æneid*, l. 170.

6. Solid; substantial.

With blithe nlr of open fellowship,

Brought from the cupboard wine and stouter cheer.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, ii.

7. Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a stout woman; but . . . she ran
nimble up the stair.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, iv.
= *Syn. i.* Valorous, manful, gallant.—4 and 5. *Stalwart*,
Sturdy, etc. See *robust*.

II. *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence,

since the introduction of porter, porter of extra
strength: as, *Dublin stout*.

The waiter's hands, that reach

To each his perfect pint of stout.

Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

stout¹ (stout), *v.* [*< ME. stouten*; *< stont*¹, *a.*]

I. *intrans.* 1†. To be bold or defiant.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursing doute,

And to thy prest thou shalt nat stoute.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72. (*Halliwell*.)

2. To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it*.

[Prov. Eng.]

We stouted it out and llyed.

Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 385.

II.† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

For no man ful comunly

Beseleth a wyfe of foly,

But there the wyfo ys aboute

The gode man for to stoute.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell*.)

stout² (stout), *n.* [Also *stut*; *< ME. stout, stut*,
< AS. stūt, a gnat.] 1. A gnat.—2. A gadfly.
[Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—3†. A frofly or
miller.

Pirasta, a fire-fly; . . . some call it a candle-fly, a
stout, a miller-fowle, or bishop.

Florio.

stout-dart (stout'därt), *n.* A British noctuid
moth, *Agrotis ravidia*.

stouten (stout'n), *v. t.* [*< stout*¹ + *-en*.] To
make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but
so also the pronounced idealist—stouten his work though
you well may with n tincture of modern reality.

R. W. Gilder, *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 12.

stouth (stouth), *n.* [*< ME. stouth*, stouth, *<*
Icel. stuldr = *Sw. stöld*, stealth: see *stealth*.]
Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transac-
tion. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Sum rownys till his fallow thaym betwene,

Hys mery stouth and pastyme lalt jistrene.

Gavin Douglas, *Æneid*, xii., *Prolog.*, l. 212.

stouth-and-routh (stouth'and-routh'), *n.* [A
Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words
appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit.
meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty';
i. o. much property acquired and inherited:
stouth, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery
with violence, also provision, furniture);

routh, plenty: see *routh*³.] Plenty; abundance.
[Scotch.]

It's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentle
folks to say sae, that hae stouth-and-routh, and fire and
fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by
the fireside.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xi.

stout-hearted (stout'här'ted), *a.* Having a
stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The stouthearted are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.

Ps. lxxvi. 5.

stout-heartedness (stout'här'ted-nes), *n.* The
quality of being stout-hearted; courage; espe-
cially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German stout-heartedness,
rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had bet-
ter go and live for a while in the German colony at Haifa.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 366.

stouthrief (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly
stouthrie; *< stouth* + *reaf*, *Sc. rief*, reif, rob-
bery: see *reaf*.] In *Scots law*, theft accom-
panied by violence; robbery; burglary. The
term is usually applied in cases in which rob-
bery is committed within a dwelling-house.

stoutly (stout'li), *adv.* [*< ME. stoudly*; *< stout*
+ *-ly*.] In a stout or sturdy manner; with
boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

stoutness (stout'nes), *n.* [*< ME. stoutnes*; *< stout*
+ *-ness*.] The state or quality of being stout,
in any sense.

stove¹ (stōv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoore*,
rarely *stouph*; not found in ME. and rare in AS.
(see below); *< MD. stove*, a heated room, bath-
room, also (with dim. *stofken*) a foot-stove used
by women, later *D. stoof*, a stove, furnace, =
MLG. stove, a heated room, bath-room, in gen.
a room, *LG. stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in
gen. a room, = *OHG. stubā, stupā, MHG. stubē*,
a heated room, a bath-room, *G. stubē*, a room (cf.
OF. estuve, *F. étuve* = *Pr. estuba* = *Sp. Pg. estufa*
= *It. stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, *< OHG.*), =
AS. stofa, a bath-room (glossing *L. balneum*), =
Icel. stofa, stufa, a bath-room with a stove, =
Sw. stuga = *Dan. stue*, a room; cf. *OBulg. istū-*
ba, izba, a tent, *Bulg. a hut, cellar, = Sloven.*
izba, jezba, a room, = *Serv. izba*, a room, =
Bohem. izba, jizba = *Pol. izba*, a bath-room, =
Russ. istiba, izba, a hut, dial. kitchen, = *Alba-*
nian isbe, a cellar, = *Rum. izbe*, a stove, = *Turk.*
izbe, a cellar, = *OPruss. stubo* = *Lith. stuba* =
Lett. istaba = *Finn. tupa* = *Hung. szoba*, a bath-
room; all prob. *< OHG. or G.* The orig. sense
appears to have been 'a heated room.' The
application of the name to a means of heating
is comparatively recent. From the Teut.,
through *OF.*, are derived *E. stew*¹ and *stive*³,
which are thus doublets of *stove*¹.] 1. A
room, chamber, or house artificially warmed.
[Obsolete except in the specific uses (a), (b),
below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanethon
he found him in his stove, with one hand dandling his
child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book
and reading it.

Fuller.

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come
whole into the Stove, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that
is n common Room for all Corners.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 288.

Specifically—(a) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated
building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a
greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains
n higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *green-*
house, hothouse, and *dry-stove*. [Eng.] (b) A drying-cham-
ber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly
heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes infored to rype and dry them [grain]
in theyr stoues and hottes houses.

R. Eden, tr. of *Sebastian Munster* (First Books on America,
[ed. Arber, p. 292].

2†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor
baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a Stove, into which the cap-
taine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go
also to the samo to wash himself.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 423.

There are In Fez n hundred bath-stoves well built, with
fourre Hals in each, and certaine Galleries without, in
which they put off their clothes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 617.

3. A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver
in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat be-
ing utilized for warming a room or for cooking.
Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of
earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, or
plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and
of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, masonry,
etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when
heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into
the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves,
and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-
stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named
according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-
stove, timmer's stove, etc., or according to some attach-
ment, as a water-bacl stove. Warming-stoves range from

the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove*, *oil-stove*, *gas-stove*.

The sempstress speeds to Chance with red-tipt nose;
The Belgian stove beneath her footstool glows.
Gay, *Trivia*, ii. 333.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—5. In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—6. In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—*Air-tight stove*. See *air-tight*.—*Bark-stove*. Same as *bark-bed*.—*Base-burning stove*. See *base-burning*.—*Camp-stove*, a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—*Cooking-stove*, a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—*Franklin stove*, a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (a) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with and/or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (b) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—*Norwegian stove*, a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelted for a long time.—*Rotary stove*. See *rotary oven*, under *oven*.

stove¹ (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [*< stove¹, n.* Cf. *stew¹, v.*, *stir³, v.*] 1. To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(a) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange-trees.

For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
Bacon, *Gardens* (ed. 1857).

(b) To heat in or as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.

Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoving*, and making of cables.
Pepys, *Diary*, II. 210.

And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Pincham*, *Ship-building*, III. 32.

(c) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (d) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery*, *porcelain*, and *kiln*. (e) To cook in a close vessel. *stew*. [*Scotch* or *prov. Eng.*]

The supper was simple enough. There were omelettes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
Mrs. Otphlant, *Joyce*, v.

2†. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.

A naked or *stoved* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unobscured vital air must needs be noxious and pernicious.
Erdyn, *Advertisement to Quinze* (*Richardson*)

Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stoved*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 302.

stove² (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave*.

stove-coal (stōv'kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (a) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2½- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1½- to 1¼-inch mesh, and (b) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1½- to 1¼-inch mesh, and over a 1½- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

stove-drum (stōv'drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

stove-glass (stōv'glās), *n.* See *glass*.

stove-hearth (stōv'härth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [*New Eng.*]

stove-house (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *stove¹*, 1. (a) Same as *stove¹*, 1 (a). (b) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are diled.

The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
Ure, *Diet.*, IV. 350.

stove-jack (stōv'jak), *n.* Same as *smoking-jack*, 2.

stovepipe (stōv'pip), *n.* 1. A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—2. Same as *stovepipe hat*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]—**Stovepipe hat**. Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*). [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat*.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 391.

stovepiping (stōv'pī'ping), *n.* [*< stovepipe + -ing.*] Tubing for a stovepipe.

A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 102.

stove-plant (stōv'plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *stove¹*, 1 (a).

stove-plate (stōv'plāt), *n.* 1. One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—2. Same as *stove-hearth*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [*Pennsylvania*.]

stove-polish (stōv'pol'ish), *n.* See *polish¹*.

stover¹ (stō'vēr), *n.* [*< ME. stover, < OF. estover, estovoir, necessaries, < estover, estovoir, estovoir, estovoir, used imperis, it is necessary; origin unknown.*] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [*Obsolete* or *prov. Eng.*]

Where live niddling sheep,
And flat meads thateth'd with stover, them to keep.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 63.

stover^{2†} (stō'vēr), *v. i.* [*Origin obscure.*] To bristle up; stiffen. [*Obsolete* or *prov. Eng.*]

Beard, he confind to neatness, that no hair

May stover up to prick my mistress' lip.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

stove-truck (stōv'truk), *n.* 1. In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.

—2. A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight*.

stow¹ (stō), *v. t.* [*< ME. stowen, stawen, stowen, < AS. stowian. stow, = MD. stouwen, stauen, D. sturen = MLG. stouwen, stouen, LG. stauen, bring to a stand, hinder, = OIIG. stouan, stouran, stouan, stūan, stūen, stouvan, MIIG. stouren, G. stauen, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. stufra = Dan. sture, stow, pack (< LG. ?); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < stow, a place, = OFries. sto, a place, = Icel. *stō, in old-stō, a fire-place, = Lith. stova, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of stand (< sta): see stand, stow.* But the continental forms (to which is due *stow²*) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. *bestow*. See also *ster²*.]

1. To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

He hadde religion here rule to holde,
"Leste the kyng and his conseil goune a-peyre,
And he stywardes of goune stodes ill go be stoned betere."
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 146.

Foul thief, where hast thou stow'd my daughter?
Shak., *Othello*, I. 2. 62.

We pointed to the white rolls of stowed hammocks in the nettles.
J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 210.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely; as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes
Wad stow'd his gentry.
Burns, *To W. Simpson*.

3. To contain; hold.

Shall thy black bark those gully spirits stow
That kill themselves for love?
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, iv. 1.

There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master, he entertained as many as his ship could stow. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 293.

4. To fill or roll up, as a sail.—5. In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6†. To bestow; give; grant.

If thou dost flow

In thy frank gulfes, & thy golde freely stow,

The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
Times' Waste (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7†. To intrust; commit; give in charge.

Stowme or wayne, or besettyn, as men done moneye or chaiffer. *Commuto*. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 478.

To stow down. (a) To put in the hold of a vessel; stow away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (b) To furnish as the stow down: as, the whale stowed down 75 barrels of oil.

stow² (stō), *v.* [*ME. stowen: see stow¹*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To resist; hinder; stop.

giff any man stow me this myth,

I xal hym geve a dedly wounde.

Corentny Mysteries, p. 217. (*Halliwel*.)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [*Slang.*]

Now if you'll stow all that gammon and speak common-sense for three minutes, I'll tell you my mind right away.
W'yle McVie, *White Rose*, II. xx.

II.† intrans. To make resistance; resist.

Thay stekede steds in stoure with stelene waypnes,
And alle stowede wyth strenghe that stode theme agaynes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1489.

stow³ (ston), *v. t.* [*Cf. LG. stuve, stuff*, a remnant, *stuf*, blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; crop; lop. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would stow his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow.
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxxvi.

stow⁴ (stō), *n.* [*A dial. var. of stove¹*.] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stow⁴ (stō), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of stove¹*.] To dry in an oven. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stowage (stō'āj), *n.* [*< stow¹ + -age.*] 1. The act or operation of stowing.

Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to stowage.
Poe, *Narrative of A. Gordon Pym*, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

I am something curious, being strange,
To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe stowage.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, i. 6. 192.

They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient stowage for their wither'd daughters.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remount*.

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures.
Addison. (*Johnson*.)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—4. That which is stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck

When we ha' such stowage as these trinkets with us.
Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, i. 1.

stowaway (stō'a-wā'), *n.* [*< stow¹ + away.*] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

stowdown (stō'doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

stower¹ (stō'ēr), *n.* [*< stow¹ + -er¹*.] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

stower², **stowered¹**. See *stour¹*, *stoured*.

stowing (stō'ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

stowlins (stō'linz), *adv.* [*Contracted from *stolcnings, < stolen + -ing²*.] Stealthily.

Rab, stowlins, pri'd her bonnie mou'.

Unseen that night.
Burns, *Halloween*.

stown (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal*.

My mither she fell sick, and the cow was stown awa.
Auld Robin Gray.

stowret. Same as *stoor¹*, *stoor²*.

stow-wood (stō'wūd), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

S. T. P. An abbreviation of *Sacrae* or *Sacro-sanctae Theologie Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

strat, *n.* An obsolete form of *straw¹*.

strabism (strā'bizm), *n.* [*< NL. strabismus.*]

Same as *strabismus*.

strabismal (strā-biz'māl), *a.* [*< strabism + -al.*] Same as *strabismic*.

strabismic (strā-biz'mik), *a.* [*< strabism + -ic.*] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

strabismical (strā-biz'mi-kāl), *a.* [*< strabismic + -al.*] Same as *strabismic*. *Science*, XIII. 364.

strabismometer (strab-is-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. strabismus, q. v., + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*]

An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

strabismus (strā-bis'mus), *n.* [= *F. strabisme*, < *NL. strabismus*, < *Gr. στραβισμός*, a squinting, < *στραβός*, crooked, distorted, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye*.—

Absolute strabismus, strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus**, strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus**, strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous*.—**Divergent strabismus**, divergent squint, in which the visual axes

diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed*.—*Latent strabismus*, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—*Manifest strabismus*, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—*Monolateral strabismus*, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which fails to pass through the fixation-point.—*Relative strabismus*, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—*Strabismus deorsum vergens*, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—*Strabismus sursum vergens*, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

strabometer (strā-bom'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *στραβος*, crooked, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

strabotomy (strā-bot'ō-mī), *n.* [*Gr.* *στραβός*, crooked, distorted (< *στρέφω*, twist, turn about), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνω*, cut, cut, *ent.*] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

strachyt, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, crooked, only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

There is example for't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, ii. 5. 45.

strackent. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

stract (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract*.] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English* (1614) (*Nares*.)

strad (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Hallivell*.

straddle (strad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, pp. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*: see *striddle*, *stride*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

At length (as Fortune seemed) I lighted vpon an old, straddling usurer. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 11.

Then Apollyon straddled quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter. *Dunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

2. To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something; as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

II. trans. 1. To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—2. To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of; as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

3. To double (the blind) in poker.

straddle (strad'l), *n.* [*< straddle, v.*] 1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—2. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—3. In speculative dealings or 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*, *n.*, 15, *privilege, n.*, 5, and *put*, *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle*. [Slang.]—4. In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by one of the players.—5. An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position; as, a *straddle* in a party platform. [Colloq.]—6. In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

straddle (strad'l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle*.] Astride; with straddled legs; as, to ride *straddle*.

straddle-bug (strad'l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. laevis*. See *cut* under *tumble-bug*. [U. S.]

Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, *straddle-bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else. *St. Nicholas*, XVII, 12, advt.

straddle-legged (strad'l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell*.

straddle-pipe (strad'l-pīp), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight*.

straddle-plow (strad'l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight*.

stradiot (strad'i-ot), *n.* [*< OF. stradiot, estradiot*: see *estradiot*.] Same as *estradiot*.

strae (strā), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*.

straget, *n.* [*< L. strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

He presaged the great *strage* and massacre which after happened in Sicilia. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 230.

straggle (strag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, pp. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of *strack*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *slugger* for *stacker*): see *stack*.] *Straggle* is not connected with *stray*. 1. To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

In the plain beyond us, for we dust not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilum by him (Hus) founded. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 16.

I found my self four or five mile to the West of the Place where I *stragled* from my companions. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. ii. 84.

2. To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

Master George How, one of the Conncell, *stragling* abroad, was slain by the Salvages. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

3. To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Now these tall
Naked geraniums *straggle*—
Browning, *Pippa Passes*, i.

4. To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there; as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

straggler (strag'ler), *n.* [*< straggle + -er*.]

1. One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

This manner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke original; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the soldier that marches out of his array. *Putehan*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 195.

The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxiv.

2. Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

3. One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

Let's whip these *stragglers* over the seas again. *Shak.*, *Reh.* III. v. 3. 327.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants. *Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (Butler).

4. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.
Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, li. 503.

5. Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

In a manner alone of that time left a standing *straggler*, peradventure, though my frute be very small, yet, because the ground from whence it sprang was so good, I may yet be thought somewhat fit for seeds, when all yow the rest are taken up for better store. *Asham*, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 14.

straggle-tooth (strag'l-tōth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

stragglings (strag'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *straggle, v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

stragglingly (strag'ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again; as, to come in *stragglingly*.

stragging-money (strag'ling-mun'ī), *n.* In the British navy: (a) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (b) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

straggly (strag'li), *a.* [*< straggle + -y*.] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly; as, a *straggly* scrawl; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

stragular (strag'ū-lār), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallid.

stragulum (strag'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lā). [*< L. stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail*.] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

strahlite (strā'lit), *n.* [*< G. strahl*, a ray, beam, arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*.] Same as *actinolite*.

straight (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, *Se. straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*, narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); *< ME. streight*, *streight*, *streigt*, rarely *streit*, *straight*, lit. 'stretched,' *< AS. streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. *ME. strek*, *strik*, *< AS. strec*, *stræc*, *strec* = *MLG. LG. strak* = *OHG. strach*, *MHG. strac*, *G. strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = *Dau. (obs.) strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched.'] *I. a.* 1. Stretched; drawn out.

Sithe thi felseh, lord, was furst perceyued
And, for oure sake, laid *streigt* in stalle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 232.

Pirrus with his *strecte* sword.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 537.

2. Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

If that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.

Hooker, *Ecles. Polity*, i. 8.

There is no more such *Smars*; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 1. 83.

Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without dellections to either hand. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Without interruption or break; direct.

Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,
And to thys elite his peple gynn cal,
Wherunto that had an euyng *streight* way.
Rom. of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), I. 1303.

With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.

Scribner's Mag., VI. 333.

4. Direct; authoritative; snro; reliable; as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—5. Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable; as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—6. Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.

The Nation, Dec. 6, 1888, p. 450.

7. Free from disorder or irregularity; in order; as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, vii.

He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.

H. James, Jr., *The Century*, XXXVI. 218.

8. Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out; as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—9. Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

10. East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

First Clo. Is she to be buried in Christian burial that willfully seeks her own salvation?

Sec. Clo. I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave straight; the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 4.*

11. In *poker*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.—A *straight* face, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep a *straight* face. [Colloq.]—Long straight. See *long*.—Straight accents, the long marks over the vowels, as *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y*.—Straight angle. See *angle*.—Straight arch, in arch., a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—Straight ends and walls, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." [North Wales].—Straight flush. See *flush*.—Straight intestine, bowel, or gut, the rectum. See cuts under *alimentary*, *intestine*, and *peritoneum*.—Straight sheer. See *sheer*.—Straight sinus, ticket, tubule, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the *straight*. [Colloq.]—2. A straight part or direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.—3. In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

straight¹ (strāt'), *adv.* [*ME. streight, streyght, streyghte*, etc.; < *straight*¹, *a.*] 1. In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

Streight aforn hym a fair feld gan behold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating *straight*, obedient to the stream.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 87.

2. At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went *streyghte* into the Hospytall, and refreshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our waythe nyght byfore.
Sir R. Guyllorde, Fylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain's forgot *straight*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

straight¹ (strāt'), *v. t.* [*straight*¹, *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

straight², *a. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *strait*.

straightaway (strāt'ā-wā'), *a.* A straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a *straightaway* course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a *straightaway* one. *T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 28.*

straight-billed (strāt'bīld), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

straight-cut (strāt'kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

straight-edge (strāt'ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of millstones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See cut under *plumb-rule*.

straighten¹ (strā'tn), *v.* [*straight*¹ + *-en*¹.] I. *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

To *straighten* the sheer. See *sheer*.

II. *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

straighten², *v. t.* See *straiten*.

straightener (strāt'nēr), *n.* [*straighten*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which straightens.

straightening-block (strāt'ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight.*

straightening-machine (strāt'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *metal-work*, any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

straightforth (strāt'fōrth'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streight forth*; < *straight*¹ + *forth*¹.] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which *streight forth* did yield A fruitful Olive tree. *Spenser, Muioptomos, l. 325.*

straightforward (strāt'fōr'wārd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards*, formerly also *straitforward*; < *straight*¹ + *forward*¹.] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but *straightforwards* on the end.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

straightforward (strāt'fōr'wārd), *a.* [*straightforward*, *adv.*] 1. Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the *straightforward* pathway had been lost.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, i. 3.

2. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a *straightforward* course; a *straightforward* person, character, or answer.

In prose he wrote as he conversed and as he preached, using the plain *straightforward* language of common life.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

straightforwardly (strāt'fōr'wārd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3258, p. 451.

straightforwardness (strāt'fōr'wārd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness*.

straight-hearted, *a.* See *strait-hearted*.

straight-horn (strāt'hōrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidae*, some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthocerate. *P. P. Carpenter.*

straight-joint (strāt'joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

straightly¹ (strāt'li), *adv.* [*straight*¹ + *-ly*².] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run *straightly* on. *Imp. Diet.*

straightly², *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straightly*.

straightness (strāt'nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

straight-out (strāt'out), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, *straight-out* Republicans.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other *straight-outs*, as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
The Nation, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

straight-pight (strāt'pīt), *a.* [*straight*¹ + *pight*.] Straight-fixed; erect.

Straight-pight Minerva. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.*

straight-ribbed (strāt'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea*, palms, etc.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* [*ME. streight-wei*; < *straight*¹ + *way*¹.] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thel hilde her *streight-wei* toward north wales to a Citee that longed to the kyngre Tradily-naunte.
Merrin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 558.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.

Mark v. 42.

straightways (strāt'wāz), *adv.* [*straightway* + *adv. gen. -s*.] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would *straightways* balance it.

Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

straight-winged (strāt'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having straight wings; orthopterous.

straik¹, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *stroke*².

straik², *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke*².

strail, *n.* [*ME. strayle*, < *AS. streagl*, **strægel*, contr. *strāl*, a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = *OF. stragule*, a mantle, coverlet, < *L. stragulum*, a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula*, a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus*, serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, strew: see *stratum*.] A covering; a coverlet. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strain¹ (strān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *strayne*; < *ME. straynen*, *streinen*, *streyngen*, *straynyen*, < *OF. streindre*, *estraindre*, *straindre*, *F. étreindre* = *Pr. estreñher*, *estreigner* = *It. stringere*, *stringere*, < *L. stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight; akin to Gr. *σπαιρέω*, twisted, *σπαγγίζω*, press out, *Lith. stregti*, become stiff, freeze, *AS. streecan*, stretch, etc.: see *stretch*, *straight*¹. From *L. stringere* are also ult. E. *constrain*, *disstrain*, *restrain*, *stringent*, *strait*¹, *strict*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thi vynes footes IV ascende,

Thenne armes IV is goode forth forto *streyn*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so *strained* to the height of their qualitie and nature that the strangenesse thereof made it seeme very delightful.

Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 136.

2†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bownd the too,
Hard drawe and *streynyd* faste.

Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he *strained* the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

3†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stodee *strained* in bondes.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

4. To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to *strain* every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 94.*

5. To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He *strained* the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 693.

6. To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not *straine* my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirits.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, lv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,

Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddess worthy forwetyng
*Streyne*th me nedely for to don a thing,
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth

Is forc'd and *strain'd*.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

8. To urge; press.

Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 250.

9. To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire *streyne*
Harder than ever Paris did Eleyne.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 500.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 407.

10. To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to *strain* milk.—11. To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out*. See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guldres, which *strain* out the gnat, and swallow the camel.
Mat. xxiii. 24 [R. V.]

12†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1131.

13. To deform, as a solid body or structure.—To *strain* a point. See *point*.—To *strain* courtesy, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain* courtesy.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 55.

Strain not courtesies with a noble enemy.

Lamb, Two Races of Men.

=*Syn.* 10. *Bolt*, *Screen*, etc. See *gift*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little.

Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 143.

What

Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst *strain*

To forfeit it to me? *J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 105.*

2. To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now. Pray, sir, forbear to *strain* beyond a woman's patience.

Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 3.

3. To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, *straining* upward to the light.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could *strain*.

Browning, Child Roland.

4. To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to *strain* if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions.

Sir W. Thomson, in Phil. Trans., CXLVI. 451.

The ship ran

Straining, heeled o'er, through seas all elanged and wan.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 10.

5. To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
From flinty Rocks doth plentiful Rivers strain.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, lll. 18.
To strain at, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

I do not strain at the position.

Shak., I. and C., iii. 3. 112.

To strain at a gnat, a typographical error found in the authorized version (Mat. xxiii. 24) for strain out a gnat, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

strain¹ (strān), *n.* [*< strain¹, v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. strain².] 1†. Stretch; extent; pitch.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any strain of pride.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

May our Minerva

Answer your hopes, unto their largest strain!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. (This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.)

A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

3. Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

A dismal wedding! every ear at strain

Some sign of things that were to be to gain.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less strain and less ostentation.

Landor.

4. In *mech.*, a definite change in the shape or size of a solid body setting up an elastic resistance, or stress, or exceeding the limit of elasticity. The deformation of a fluid is not commonly called a strain. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of deformation.

Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of strain. To this Brewster added the observation that the requisite strain might be produced by unequal heating instead of by mechanical stress.

Tait, Light, § 292.

In this paper the word strain will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces.

Rankine, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

A strain is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a strain.

W. Thomson, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1850).

5. A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—6. A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—7. Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(a) A poem; a song; a lay.

All unworthy of thy nobler strain.

Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

(b) Tune; melody.

I was all ear,

And took in strains that might create a soul

Under the ribs of death.

Milton, Comus, l. 561.

In sweet Italian strains our Shepherds sing.

Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(c) In a stricter sense, in music, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

An Cynthia had but seen me dance a strain, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(d) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct. The third [sort] is of such as take too high a strain at the first.

Bacon, Youth and Age (ed. 1857).

That sermon is in a strain which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom.

Burke, Rev. in France.

(e) Mood; disposition.

Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralizing strain, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

Axes of a homogeneous strain, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—Composition of strains. See composition of displacements, under composition.—Concurrent stress and strain. See concurrent.—Homogeneous or uniform strain, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—Longitudinal strain. See longitudinal.—Normal plane of a homogeneous strain, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—Orthogonal strain. (a) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (b) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—

Principal strain. Same as principal strain-type (which see, under strain-type).—Pure strain, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—Simple strain, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase simple strain has no definite meaning, but simple longitudinal strain, simple tangential strain, simple shearing strain, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as resultants. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a simple longitudinal strain in the direction of the elongation. A simple tangential strain is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—Strain-ellipsoid. See ellipsoid.—To heave a strain. See heave.—Type of a strain. See type.

strain² (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with strain¹, 7, of what would be reg. streen; < ME. streen, stren, stren, earlier streon, istreon, race, stock, generation, < AS. gestreón, gestrion, gain, wealth (= OS. gistrūni, = OHG. gustrūni, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. streud, strynd, struud, < AS. strjūd, race, stock; < streōnan, strjūnan = OHG. strīunān, beget, gestreōnan, get, acquire.] 1. Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; brood; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. Strain indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of strain grades into that of breed, race, or variety.

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the streen

Of which they been engendered and ybore.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

O, if thou wert the noblest of thy strain,

Young man, thou shouldst not die more honourable.

Shak., J. C., v. 1. 59.

The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain strains, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuft of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, l.

2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

Sir, you have shown to-day your vallant strain.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 46.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs.

Tillotson.

3. Sort; kind; style.

Let man learn a prudence of a higher strain.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Trace; streak.

With all his merit there was a strain of weakness in his character.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 6.

5. The shoot of a tree. *Hallucell* (under strenne). [Prov. Eng.].—6†. The trunk of a deer.

When they have shot a Deere by land, they follow him like blood-hounds by the blood, and straine, and oftentimes so take them.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 134.

strain³† (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *disstrain*.] To distrust.

When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to strain two shillings' worth of goods.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 56.

strainable (strā'na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streinable*, *streynable*; < strain¹ + -able.] 1†. Constraining; compelling; violent.

This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xli. M. men, was dryuen in to England, with a fere streynable wynde, in ther selgyne towardes Spayn.

Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. xliii.

2. Capable of being strained.

strainably† (strā'na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streinable*; < strainable + -ly.] Violently; fiercely.

The wind . . . droue the flame so streinable amongst the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the souldiours wonderfullie.

Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

strained¹ (strānd), *p. a.* [*< strain¹ + -ed¹*.] Forced; carried beyond proper limits; ns, a strained interpretation of a law.

strained² (strānd), *a.* [*< strain² + -ed²*.] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

strainer (strā'nér), *n.* [*< ME. streynour, stren-your*; < strain¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which strains.—2. A stretcher or tightener; as, a strainer for wire fences.—3. Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre sehowie, ij. treys, j. streynour.

Paston Letters, I. 490.

4. In carriage-building: (a) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (b) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent wrapping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—Strainer of Hippocrates. Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under sleeve).

strainer-vine (strā'nér-vīn), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

straining (strā'ning), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of strain¹, *v.*] In saddlery, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reef*. Also called *straining-leather*.—Cross-straining, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

straining-beam (strā'ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

straining-leather (strā'ning-leth'ér), *n.* In saddlery, same as straining.

straining-piece (strā'ning-pēs), *n.* Same as straining-beam.

straining-sill (strā'ning-sil), *n.* See straining-beam.

strain-normal (strā'nór'māl), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

strain-sheet (strā'n'shēt), *n.* In bridge-building, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

straint† (strānt), *n.* [*< OF. cstrainte, cstreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, *F. dreint*, pp. of *OF. estraindre*, *F. étreindre*, strain; see strain¹, *v.*, and cf. *restraint*, *constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

Upon his iron collar griped fast,

That with the strait his wesad nigh he brast.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

strain-type (strā'n'tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—Principal strain-type, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

strait¹ (strāt), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight*, *streight*, *streit*, etc.; < ME. *strait*, *strayt*, *straite*, *strayle*, *streit*, *streyt*, *streite*, also sometimes *straight*, < OF. *estreit*, *estrait* (*F. étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight; see strain¹, *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait¹*, formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight¹*, which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] I. a. 1. Narrow; having little breadth or width.

Egypt is a long Contreoy; but it is *streyt*, that is to say narrow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Desert, for defaulte of Watre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 45.

Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Mat. vii. 14.

Britons seen, all flying

Through a strait lane.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

2. Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

Ther was swich congregacioun

Of peple, and eek so *strait* of berbergage,

That they no founde as much as o cotage

In which they bothe myghte ylogged be.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us.

2 Ki. vi. 1.

3†. Of time, short; scant.

If thi nede be greet & thi tyme *streite*,

Thaa go thi self therto & worche an houswiffes brayde.

Babes Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 41.

4†. Tight.

You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait strossers.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

He [man] might see that a strait glove will come more easily on with use.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 295.

I denounce against all strait Lacing, squeezing for a Shape.

Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 6.

5†. Close. (a) Near; intimate; familiar.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Flexibus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II. (*Latham*.)

(b) Strict; careful.

strait

Much *strait* watching of master bailiffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
Bp. Ridley, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.
 (c) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
 I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
 And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 7. 42.

6. Strict; rigorous; exacting.

It was old and son del *streit*.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straite* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee.

Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.

Shak., *M. for M.*, ii. 1. 9.

Led a *straight* life in continence and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 379.

Bonded them by so *strait* vows.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

7t. Sore; great; difficult; distressing.

At a *strait* neede they can wele stanche blood.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

8t. Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.

Mother, I gladly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisins.

Styrie, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.

Secker, *Sermons*, II. xi.

II. n. 1. A narrow pass or passage.

Thel rode forth the softe pas *strait* and clos till they come to the *strait* betwene the wode and the river, as the kyngs loot hadde hem taught.

Martin (C. E. T. S.), II. 160.

The barbarous people lay in wait for him in his way, in the *strait* of Thermopyles.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 391.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,

Where one but goes abreast.

Shak., *T. and C.*, III. 3. 151.

2. Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—3. A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken channel with a broken cross,
 That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land.
 On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
 Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

4t. A narrow alley in London.

Look into any angle of the town, the *Straights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle ale and tobacco?

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. ii.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters . . . These *Straights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half Moon, and Chandos Street.

Gifford's Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

5. A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; ease of necessity: often in the plural.

Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his rustoms.

Bacon, *Expense* (ed. 1857).

The *straits* and needs of cattline bring such

As he must fight with one of the two armies.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, v. 6.

Take me, I'll serve you better in a *strait*.

Tennyson, *Princess*, l.

6t. *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—Between the *Straits*, through and beyond the *Straits* of Gibraltar, used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages *between the Straits*.—*Perineal strait*. See *perineal*—*Straits of the pelvis*, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* *straits*. See *perineal*—*Straits oil*. See *oil*.

*strait*¹ (*strāt*), *v. t.* [Also *straight*; < *strait*¹, *a.*] 1. To make *strait* or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his scoulders into a square battell . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind again, and *straight* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 177.

2. To stretch; draw tight; tighten.

This weighty Scott sail *strait* a rope,

straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his scoulders into a square battell . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind again, and *straight* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 177.

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His hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed

Ful *streite* yfeyd.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 457.

Worester sayd at Castro it schuld be necessary for gow to have good witness, as he saythe it schuld go *streythe* with gow wythowt gowr witness were rytthe soseyent.

Paston Letters, l. 616.

*strait*², *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *straight*¹. *straiten* (*strāt*'tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *straighten*; < *strait*¹ + *-en*¹.] 1. To make *strait* or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continence.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, iv. 7.

2. To confine; hem in.

Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd* Within the limits of an empty patience.

Ford, *Fancies*, iv. 1.

3. To draw tight; tighten.

My horses here detain,
 Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.

Pope, *Iliad*, v. 323.

4. To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.

An other time having *straighten'd* [var. *straighten'd*] his enemies with scarcity of victuals.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 195.

Newtown men, being *straiten'd* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.

Winthrop, *Hist.* New England, l. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

5. To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties; as, to be *straiten'd* in money matters.

So *straiten'd* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his daughter married Boadicea, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed.

Irvine, *Granada*, p. 63.

straitforward, *adv.* An old spelling of *straightforward*.

strait-handed (*strāt*'han'ded), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of our time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, II. 1.

strait-handedness (*strāt*'han'ded-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious as the cause of separation is more just.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, iv. 3.

strait-hearted (*strāt*'hur'ted), *a.* Narrow; selfish; stingy.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 17.

strait-jacket (*strāt*'juk'tet), *n.* Same as *strait-waistcoat*.

strait-laced (*strāt*'lāst), *a.* 1. Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—2. Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.

Locke, *Education*, § 11.

Hence—3. Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'st thou me? suspect you I will tell
 The hidden mysteries of your Papishan cell
 To the *strait* tac'd Diana?

Banckford, *Complaint against Caph.*

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady all so coy?

Peder, *Sir Gylionon and Sir Gylmydes*.

One so *strait-lac'd*

In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.

Barham, *Engleby Legends*, l. 113.

straitly (*strāt*'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *straightly*; < ME. *straitly*, *streightly*, *straitliche*, *streitliche*; < *strait*¹ + *-ly*².] In a *strait* manner. (a) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* at it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.

Margaret Fuller, *Woman* in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(b) Tightly; tight.

other bynde it *straitly* with sunn bonnde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Chastell, for even that miller had hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*.

Scott, *Monastery*, xxxi.

(c) Strictly; rigorously.

Straitly for-bele ge that no wyfe [woman] be at goure mete.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge That no man shall have private conference, Of what degree soever, with his brother.

Shak., *Rich.* III., l. 1. 85.

(d) Closely; intimately. (e) Harshly; grievously; sorely.

I have now that, you are something *straitly* handled for

(e) Strictly; rigorously.

Straitly for-bele ge that no wyfe [woman] be at goure mete.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge That no man shall have private conference, Of what degree soever, with his brother.

Shak., *Rich.* III., l. 1. 85.

stramash

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.

2 Mac. xii. 21.

(b) Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. 2. 269.

(c) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyde ther shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streytnesse* of mony to hym.

Paston Letters, II. 33.

I received your loving letter, but *straitness* of time forbids me.

Winthrop, in *New England's Memorial*, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs, . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.

Everett, *Orations*, II. 13.

strait-waistcoat (*strāt*'wāst'kōt), *n.* A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to keep up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

*strake*¹ (*strāk*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [< ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *straken*, *striken*, a secondary form of *striken*, < AS. *strican* (prot. *strāc*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*¹, *strike*, and *stroke*¹. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that word right anon

They gan to *strake* forth.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1311.

*strake*² (*strāk*), *n.* [Se. also *strak*; < ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *stroke*, mod. E. *stroke*², and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *stroke*¹, *streak*², *stroke*¹.] 1t. A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffs with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.

J. Eden, *First Books on America* (ed. Arber, p. 381).

2t. A strip; a narrow tract.

This Morrea is a plentiful country, and almoste innumerable with the see, excepte one *strake* of a .vi. myle bode, whiche yeuth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hath.

Sir R. Gifford, *Pilgrimage*, p. 12.

3t. A reef in a sail.

If for he hau thel striked a *strake* and sterid hem the letter, And alated a bouet or the blast come, They had be throwe ouere the borde backwarde ichonne.

Richard the Redeless, iv. 80.

4. A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A breadth of plank or planking; specifically, a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side, reaching from stem to stern. Also *streak* and *shutter-in*. See cut under *clinker-built*.—7. The iron band used to bind the fellyes of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—8. A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in hand-jigging or tozing.—9. Same as *lyc*³.—10. A bushel; more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time.

Farquhar, *Recruiting Officer*, III. 1.

11. In hunting, a particular signal with a horn.

As hookes report, of sir Tristram came all the good termes of venery and of hunting, and the skes and measures of blowing of an horne. And of him wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the unconquelling, to the seeking, to the reaching, to the flight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes.

Sir T. Mallory, *Morte d'Arthur*, II. cxxxvii.

Binding-strake. See *binding*.
*strake*³ (*strāk*). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.
*strake*⁴ (*strāk*), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*².

strale (*strāl*), *n.* See *streat*.

stram (*strum*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten, < Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungainful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

stram (*stram*), *n.* A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I had such a *stram* this mornin'.

stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungainful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramazoun*; cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stramash (stra-mash'), *n.* [See *stramash*, *v.*] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 35.

stramazone, **stramazoun**, *n.* [OF. *estramazon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazzo*, a knock-down blow.] In *old fencing*, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. *Egerton Castle*, *Schools and Masters of Fence*.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 4.

stramineous (strā-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *stramag*.] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. — 2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *stramineous* subject.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 223.

straw-colored; **pale-yellowish**. **strammel** (stram'el), *n.* [OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estrain*, *estrain*, straw = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *stramag*.] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.

Scott, *Guy Mannerling*, xxviii.

stramonium (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *estramonio* = It. *stramonia*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonia*, *stramonika*, *stramonium*; origin obscure.] 1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*: so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jamestown weed* or *jimson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple *stramonium*), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.

2. An official drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of *stramonium*. The seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Jatura*. — *Stramonium ointment*. See *ointment*. — *Stramonium plaster*. See *plaster*.

stramony (stram'ō-ni), *n.* [NL. *stramonium*.] *Stramonium*.

strand¹ (strand), *n.* [ME. *strand*, *strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strunt*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand*) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bi the *strande*,
Arlied on his lande,
Shelpe his lifene.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iii. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 3. A passageway for water; a gutter. *B. Jonson*, *Epig. of Inigo Jones*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).] — *Strand mole-rat*, the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

strand¹ (strand), *v.* [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore; as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog; often used figuratively.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

Stranding on an isle at morn. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

strand² (strand), *n.* [With exerescent *d*, for **stran* (Se. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, *stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, bank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown*, *v.* 1, 9.

Wampum beads and birchen strands
Dropping from her careless hands.
Whittier, *Truce of Piscataqua*.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory strands.
J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn*.] — **Mycelial strand**. Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand² (strand), *v. t.* [< *strand*², *n.*] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope). — 2. In rope-making, to form by the union or twisting of strands. — *Stranded wire*, a wire rope. [Eng.]

strand-bird (strand'bērd), *n.* Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird*, *bay-birds*.

stranding-machine (stran'ding-ma-shōn'), *n.* A machine for twisting strands into ropes. **strand-myele**, **strand-mycelium** (strand'mi-sel', -mi-sō'li-nū), *n.* Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand-plover (strand'plv'ēr), *n.* The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

strand-rat (strand'rat), *n.* The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand*¹).

strand-wolf (strand'wulf), *n.* The brown hyena, *Hyena villosa*, found in South Africa.

strang (strang), *a.* A dialectal form of *strong*¹. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strange (strānj), *a.* [Early mod. E. *strange*; < ME. *strange*, *strange*, *estrang*, < OF. *estrang*, *estränge*, *estraine*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous*, *extra*.] 1. Foreign; alien; of or belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadle passed many a *strange* stream.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 461.

Also asmethe as may be eschew *strange* words.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, l. 100.

One of the *strange* queen's lords.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. 131.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.

Prov. xxii. 14.

Strange foul light upon neighbouring ponds.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, i. 4. 97.

Call me not

Mother, for if I brought thee forth, it was

As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by

Sitting upon *strange* eggs.

Dryden, *Deformed Transformed*, i. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new; as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To know the verrey degree of any manner sterre *strange* or *unstrange* after his longitude, how he be determinat in their astrolabe.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, ii. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould But with the aid of use.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,

Full of *strange* oaths,

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.

Shak., *As you Like It*, ii. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there, Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions.

Latimer, *Sermon bet. Edw. VI.*, 1550.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colouring their faces and carrying hatts & capps of diverse fashions to make them selves lesse known.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,
That you should be so reckless!

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, iii. 3.

Losing, by a *strange* after-game of Polly, all the battels we have won.

Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

You will see an odd country, and sights that will seem *strange* to you.

Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 223.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them.

Gen. xlii. 7.

Little and little he [Cæsar] withdrew from men his accustomed gentleness, becoming more . . . *strange* in countenance than ever before.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, ii. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iv. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;

But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 50.

8j. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady ever more be *strange*,

Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 584.

A *strange* fish. See a *cool fish*, under *fish*. — *Strange sail* (naut.), an unknown vessel. — To make a thing *strange*, to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

Strange he made it of hir mariage;
His purpos was for to bistowe hire liye
Into some worthy blood of auncetry.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 60.

She makes it *strange*; but she would be best pleased To be so anger'd with another letter.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 2. 102.

To make *strange*, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and made *strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 116.

= Syn. 4. *Singular*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*. — 5. *Surprising*, *Curious*, etc. See *wonderful*.

strange¹ (strānj), *v.* [ME. *strangen*; < *strange*, *a.*; in part by apheresis from *estrang*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* To alienate; estrange.

And these precedents considered wolde discourage any man to a bide but a litel amonges hem that so *stranged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.

Paston Letters, I. 503.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whercoot I should *strange* more, but that I find . . .

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 169. (*Latham*.)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

strange (strānj), *adv.* [< *strange*, *a.*] *Strangely*.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.

Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 36.

strangely (strānj'ly), *a.* [< *strange* + *-ful*.] *Strange*; wonderful. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make vse Of *strangely* signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce Thee to repentance?

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

strangely (strānj'ly), *adv.* In a *strange* manner, in any sense of the word *strange*.

strangeness (strānj'nes), *n.* The state or character of being *strange*, in any sense of that word.

stranger (strānj'jēr), *n.* [ME. *stranger*, *strannger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estrang*, *strango*: see *strange*.] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.

Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nonther Thieles ne Robboures in that Contree; and every man worshipeth the other; but no man there doth no reverence to no *Strangeres*, but zif thei ben grete Princes.

Maunder, *Travels*, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.

Shak., *As you Like It*, iii. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,
"One foot I will not flee."

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with to.

I am no *stranger* to such easy calms

As sit in tender bosoms.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, iii. 4.

I . . .
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 125.

They say she's quite a *stranger* to all his gallantries.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, iii.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messenger passed forth the by,
Wher Gathray witherget toth was in his manere
At ioyous disport ight full merily
At Lusignen Castell with *strangers* many.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 316.

5. In law, one not privy or party to an act.—6. Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a tea-stalk in a cup of tea.—7. Specifically, in entom., the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina*: an English collectors' name.—Strangers' Court. See court.—Strangers' fever. See fever.
stranger† (strän'jër), *v. t.* [*<* *stranger*, *n.*] To estrange; alienate.

Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath.
Shak., *Lear*, i. 1. 207.

strangle (sträng'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling*. [*<* ME. *strangelen*, *<* OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler* = Sp. Pg. *estrangular* = It. *strangolare*, *strangulare*, *<* L. *strangulare*, *<* Gr. *σπαγγαίνω*, *σπαγγαζίζω*, *stranglo*, *<* *σπαγγίζω*, a halter, cf. *σπαγγός*, twisted, *<* **σπαγγεα*, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*, *stringent*.] **I. trans.** 1. To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

And yet I'll have it done; this child shall strangle thee.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, II. 2.

2. To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

Strangle such thoughts as these with any thing
That you behold the while. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 47.

3†. To suffocate by drowning. *Defec.* = Syn. 1. Choke, stifle, etc. See *another*.

II. intrans. To be choked or strangled.

strangle (sträng'gl), *n.* [*<* ME. *strangle*; *<* *strangle*, *v.*] 1†. Strangulation. *Chancer*.—2. *pl.* An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizootic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaws, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.
strangleable (sträng'gl-ə-bəl), *a.* [*<* *strangle* + *-able*.] Capable of being strangled. [Rare.]

I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should in his turn be strangleable, and now and then strangled.
Chesterfield.

strangler (sträng'glër), *n.* [*<* OF. *estrangleur*, F. *étrangleur* = It. *strangolatore*, *<* ML. *strangulator*, *<* L. *strangulare*, *strangle*: see *strangle*.] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very stranger of their amity.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 6. 120.

strangle-tare (sträng'gl-tär), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanchë*: so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæica*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanchë*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

strangleweed (sträng'gl-wëd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanchë*. Compare *strangle-tare*. *Britten* and *Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Old or prov. Eng.]

stranguary, *n.* Same as *strangury*. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 5.

strangulate (sträng'gü-lät), *a.* [*<* L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, *strangle*: see *strangle*.] Same as *strangulated*.

strangulate (sträng'gü-lüt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangulating*. [*<* L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, *strangle*: see *strangle*.] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated*.

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they strangle and kill.

Southey, *Doctor*, Interchapter vii. (*Davies*.)

A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of strangulating the projection [a tubercle or tumor] at its base.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 47.

strangulated (sträng'gü-lä-ted), *p. a.* 1. In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—2. In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—3. In *entom.*,

constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia**. See def. 1 and *hernia*.

strangulation (sträng-gü-lä'shən), *n.* [*<* F. *strangulation* = Sp. *estrangulación* = Pg. *estrangulação* = It. *strangolazione*, *<* L. *strangulatio*(n-), a choking, a suffocating, *<* *strangulare*, pp. *strangulatus*, choke, suffocate: see *strangle*.] 1. The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in strangulated hernia.—3. Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

At the point where the strangulation takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.

A. Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, vi.

strangurious (sträng-gü'-ri-us), *a.* [*<* LL. *stranguriosus*, affected with strangury; *<* L. *stranguria*, strangury; see *strangury*.] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

strangury (sträng-gü'-ri), *n.* [*<* F. *strangurie* = OSp. *estranguria*, Sp. *estranguria* = Pg. *estranguria* = It. *stranguria*, *<* L. *stranguria*, *<* Gr. *σπαγγούρπια*, retention of urine, *<* *σπάσ* (*σπαγγ*)-, a drop, that which is squeezed out (*<* **σπαγγεα*, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see *strangle*), + *οίσις*, urinate, *<* *οίσις*, urine.] 1. Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or strangury, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 262.

2. In *hort.*, a disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

strap (strap), *n.* [Also, more orig., *strop*, dial. *strophe* (the form *strop* being also in reg. E. use in some senses); *<* ME. *stropp*, *stroppe*, *<* AS. *strop* = MD. *strop*, *stroppe*, D. *strop* = MLG. *strop* = MHG. *strupfe*, *striupfe*, G. *struppe*, *strüppe*, *stroppe* = Sw. *stropp* = Dan. *strop*, a strap, = OF. *estroppe*, F. *étrope* = Sp. Pg. *estrora*, un oar-thong, *<* L. *stropus*, *stropus*, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. *σπάρος*, a twisted band, *<* *σπαρ*, twist: see *strophe*. Doublet of *strop*.] 1. A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch*. Specifically—(a) *Naut.* (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for slinging any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop*. (b) A razor-strap. See *razor-strap* and *strop*. (c) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

2. A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—3. In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—4. A string. [Scotch.]

They winna string the like o' him up as they do the pair whig bodles that they catch in the mairs, like straps o' outions.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, x.

5. Credit; originally, credit for drink. [Slang.]

—6. In a vehicle: (a) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the double-tree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (b) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (c) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight*.—7. A strap-oyster.

strap (strap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping*. [*<* *strap*, *n.*] 1. To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with *up* or *down*.

He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly strapped.

W. Besant, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 49.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap. [Colloq.]

—3. To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor. "I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it's over, Molly," said Pluck, strapping his knife on the edge of the kit.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 17.

4. To hang. [Scotch.]

Weel I wot it's a crime, baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been strapped for it [murder].

Scott, *St. Roman's Well*, xiv.

To be or become strapped, to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [Slang.]—To strap a dead-eye, to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, dead-eye, or bull's-eye.

strap-bolt (strap'bölt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt*.

strap-game (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter*, *prick at the loop*, and *fast and loose* (wieb sec, under *fast*, *a.*).

strap-head (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

strap-hinge (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge*.

strap-joint (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight*.

strap-laid (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

strap-mounts (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

strap-oil (strap'oil), *n.* A heating. [Humorous.]
strap-oyster (strap'ois'tër), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up*, *stick-up*, *coon-heel*, *shanghai*, *razor-blade*, *rabbitear*, etc. [New Jersey.]

strappado (stra-pä'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strapado*; *<* OF. *strapade*, F. *estrapade* = Sp. *estrápada* = It. *strappata*, *<* *strappare*, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

We presently determined rather to seek our liberties than to be in danger for ever to be slaves in the country, for it was told us we should have yet *strappado*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 253.

They use also the *Strappado*, holding them up and down by the arms with a cord. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 441.

strappado (stra-pä'dō), *v. t.* [*<* *strappado*, *n.*] To torture by the strappado.

Oh, to redeem my honour,
I would have this hand cut off, these my breasts sear'd,
Be rack'd, strappado'd, put to any torment.
Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 141).

strapper (strap'ër), *n.* [*<* *strap* + *-er*.] 1. One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

Men who, though nothing but *strappers*, call themselves groomers.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

2. Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [Colloq.]

A *strapper*—a real *strapper*, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xx.

strapping† (strap'ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *strap*, *v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a strap.—2. A beating; a whipping. [Colloq.]—3. Material for straps, or straps in general.

Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of *strapping*.

Lancet, 1890, I. 153.

strapping² (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap*, *v.*, used, like *thumping*, *chacking*, *whopping*, *bouncing*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [Colloq.]

Then that t'other great strapping Lady—I can't hit off her Name.

Congreve, *Double-Dealer*, III. 10.

strapping-plate (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate*.

strapplet (strap'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strap*, *v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

His rubs startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins

Strapped his fellows.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi. 428.

strap-rail (strap'räl'), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

strap-shaped (strap'shēpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the rays of the tubuliferous and the corollas of the liguliferous *Compositæ*.

strap-skein (strap'skän), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

strap-work (strap'wërk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band

represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

straw-worm (straw'wurm), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidae*.

strawwort (straw'wört), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe. *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Illecebraceae*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

Strasbourg finch, *pâté*, warc, etc. See *finch*, etc.

strass (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef Strasser.] 1. Same as *paste*, 3. — 2. The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight*.

strata, *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *strategem*; early mod. E. *stratageme*; < OF. *stratageme*, F. *stratagème* = Sp. *estratagema* = Pg. *estratagema*, *stratagema* = It. *stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < L. *strategema*, < Gr. *στρατηγία*, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < *στρατηγία*, *ho* a general, command an army, < *στρατηγός*, a general, the leader or commander of an army; see *strategy*.] 1. An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 85.

He [Henry V.] never fought battle, nor won town, where he prevailed not as much by *stratagem* as by Force.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Ambition full of distractions; it leans with *stratagem*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany.
Jer. Taylor

It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 11

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Artifice, Manoeuvre, Trick*, etc. See *artifice*. — 2. Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

stratagematic (strat'a-jem-at'ik), *a.* [*<* OF. *stratagematicus*, < NL. **stratagematicus*, < Gr. *στρατηγία* (τ-), a stratagem; see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 55. [Rare.]

stratagematically (strat'a-jem-at'ik-al-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

stratagemic (strat'a-jem'ik), *a.* [*<* *stratagem* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

stratagemical (strat'a-jem'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *stratagemic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratagemic*. *Cotgrave; Swift (1), Tripos, iii.*

stratarithmetry (strat-a-rith'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *ἀριθμός*, a number (see *arithmetical*), < *μετρία*, < *μετρον*, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

strategetic (strat-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *στρατηγικός*, pertaining to the command of an army, < *στρατηγία*, be a general, command an army; see *stratagem*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategetical (strat-ē-jet'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *strategetic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategetic*.

strategetically (strat-ē-jet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

strategetics (strat-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategetic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategi, *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

strategic (stra-tej'ik), *a.* [= F. *stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < Gr. *στρατηγικός*, of or pertaining to a general, < *στρατηγός*, a general; see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy; as, *strategic movements*. — *Strategic battle*. See *battle*, 1.

strategical (stra-tej'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategically (stra-tej'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner; as regards strategy.

strategies (stra-tej'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategist (stra-tej'ist), *n.* [= F. *stratégiste*; as *strateg-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 289.

strategus (stra-tē'gus), *n.* [*<* L. *strategus*, < Gr. *στρατηγός*, the commander of an army, a general; see *strategy*.] 1. Pl. *strategi* (-ji). A military commander in ancient Greece; as, *Darius was strategus of the Achaean League*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. anticus* extends north to Massachusetts. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

strategy (strat'ē-ji), *n.* [*<* OF. *strategie*, F. *stratégie* = Sp. *estrategia* = It. *strategia*, *strategy* (cf. L. *strategia*, a government, province), < Gr. *στρατηγία*, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < *στρατηγός*, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < *στρατός*, an army, host, soldiery (prop. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= L. *stratus*, scattered, spread), < *στροπερναι* = L. *sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew; see *stratum*, + *ἀγών*, lead (see *agent*).] 1. The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to disperse with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or the line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army — namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *line of operation*, the *line of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial, *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army. 2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

strath (strath), *n.* [*<* Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *srath* = W. *ysrath*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < L. *strata*; see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation; as, *Strathspey* (the valley of the Spey), *Strathern* (the valley of the Earn), and *Strathmore* (the great valley).

strathspey (strath-spā'), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] 1. A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
So merrily danced, with Highland glee!
Scott, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*), or its converse.

stratulate (strā-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<* NL. **stratulus*, < **stratulus*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer; see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

stratification (strat'ē-i-fā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stratification* = Sp. *estratificación* = It. *stratificazione*; as *stratify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 385.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes separating the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character; this is generally called *lamination*.

In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell]-wall. *Bessey, Botany, p. 33.*

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striæ being produced.

stratified (strat'i-fid), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified rocks*. See cut under *erosion*. — **Stratified cartilage**, ordinary white fibrocartilage. — **Stratified epithelium**. See *epithelium*. — **Stratified thallus**, in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *Heteromorous*, (c) (2).

stratiform (strat'i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified; specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage. — **Stratiform cartilage** or *fibrocartilage*, a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays; referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

stratify (strat'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying*. [= F. *stratifier* = It. *stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + L. *facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

stratigrapher (strā-tig'ra-fēr), *n.* [*<* *stratigraph-y* + *-er*.] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf'ik), *a.* [*<* *stratigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

stratigraphical (strat-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *stratigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratigraphic*.

stratigraphically (strat-i-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

stratigraphist (strā-tig'ra-fist), *n.* [*<* *stratigraph-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

stratigraphy (strā-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [*<* NL. *stratum*, a layer, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

Stratiomyia (strat'i-ō-mī'i-ji), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomyis* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratiomis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratiomyus* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < Gr. *στρατιώνης*, a soldier, + *μύια*, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidae*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvae live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon umbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chameleon*.

Stratiomyidae (strat'i-ō-mī'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomyidae*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idae*.] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacanthia*. It is a large and wide-spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and limbs usually without spurs. They are mostly flower-flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

Stratiotæ (strut-i-ō'tē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Stratiotes* + *-æ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharidæ* and series *Glycydræ*. It is characterized by a very short stem bearing crowded sessile submerged leaves and usually also long-petioled floating leaves, by peduncled spathe, and by one-celled ovaries spuriously six-celled by intrusion of the lobed placenta. It includes five genera, of which *Stratiotes* is the type. (See also *Hydrocharis*.) The others are mostly tropical plants of fresh water, with ovate-oblong or broadly cordate floating leaves and ribbed or winged spathe.

Stratiotes (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 (Linnaeus, 1737) so called from the sword-like leaves), < Gr. *στρατιώτης*, se. *παράμχος*, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes*; lit. 'river-sol-

and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in Europe.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood. *Pope, Odyssey*, iii. 581.
2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

And to imperial Love, that god most high,
Do my sighs stream. *Shak., All's Well*, ii. 3. 82.

Streaming flocks of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. *Irring, Sketch-Book*, p. 437.

3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming eyes*; *streaming umbrella*.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historic marbles, to record his praise.
Tennyson, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 65.

Blasts that blow the poplar white,
And lash with storm the streaming pane.
Tennyson, in Memoriam, l. 441.

4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star
stream across the heavens. *Nature*, XXX. 457.

5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming hair*.

Standards and gonfalous twist van and rear
Stream in the air. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 700.
Ribbons streaming gay. *Corper, Task*, iv. 341.

II. *trans.* 1. To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they stream forth thy blood.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 201.

Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where nectar
was as plentiful as dust, and fountains streamed milk,
hony, wine, and oyle. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 454.

2. To cause to float out; wave.

Many a time hath bauld sh'd Norfolk fought,
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
Shak., Rich. 11. iv. 1. 94.

31. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, *a.* [Rare.]
(The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon*

4. (a) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*.
The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to the ore, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (b) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—To stream a buoy. See *buoy*.

stream-anchor (strēm'ang'kor), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the lower anchor and the kedg. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of lower anchors.

stream-cable (strēm'kā'bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.

stream-clock (strēm'klōk), *n.* [Tr. G. *stromuhr*.] A physiological instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel.

stream-current (strēm'kur'ent), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.

A current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift current is called a *stream-current*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 10.

streamer (strēm'wēr), *n.* [ME. *streamer*, *streamer*; < *stream* + *-er*.] 1. That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length; applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.

All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
The lily-rose fell in streamers green.
Scott, L. of the L., l. 11.

(a) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; same as *pennant*, 1 (a).

His brave fleet
With silken streamers the young Phœbus fanning.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. Prob., l. 6.

(b) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aquora borealis.

He knew, by the streamers that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 8.

(c) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.
A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a streamer of plumage on one side.
Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xx.

(d) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.

2. In *mining*, a person who washes for stream-tin. See *streaming*.—3. The geometrid moth *Anticarsa derivata*: an English collectors' name.
streamful (strēm'fūl), *a.* [*stream* + *-ful*.] Full of streams or currents.

Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the wind against the streamful tide.
Drayton, Legend of Pierce Gaveston, st. 105.

stream-gold (strēm'gōld), *n.* See the quotation.

The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or *placer-gold*, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the detritus of the more ancient rocks. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 298.

stream-ice (strēm'is), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.

At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent. *A. H. Greeley, Arctic Service*, p. 67.

streaminess (strēm'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.

I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*. *R. A. Proctor, Universe of Stars* (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.

streaming (strēm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stream*, *v.*] 1. In *mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streaming*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the Californian and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers*; the localities where *streaming* was carried on, *stream-works*; and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.

2. In *bot.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amoeba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).

streaming (strēm'ing), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.

streamless (strēm'les), *a.* [*stream* + *-less*.] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.

streamlet (strēm'let), *n.* [*stream* + *-let*.] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd,
And hurried every where their waters shied.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 3.

stream-line (strēm'lin), *n.* See *line*, 2, and *line of flow* (under *flow*).—**Stream-line surface**. See *surface*.

streamling (strēm'ling), *n.* [*stream* + *-ling*.] Same as *streamlet*.

A thousand *Streamlings* that never saw the Sun,
With tribute silver to his service run.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Captalnes.

stream-tin (strēm'tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in *streaming* (which see).

stream-wheel (strēm'hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.

stream-works (strēm'wōrks), *n. sing. and pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.

streamwort (strēm'wört), *n.* A plant of Lindley's order *Haloragaceæ*. [Rare.]

streamy (strēm'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stramy*; < *stream* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in streams. (a) Full of running water or of springs.

(However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
Durst'd the Goddess Water.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

(b) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.
In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 321.

2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.

streath, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.

Streathfield's operation. See *operation*.

streberry, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.

Strebila (strēb'la), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. *στροβίλος*, twisted, crooked, < *στροβίλινος*, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dipterous insects, of the family *Nycteribidae*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.

streblosis (strēb'ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στροβίλος*, twisted: see *Strebila*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.

Streblus (strēb'lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. *στροβίλος*, twisted: see *Strebila*.] A genus of

apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Moracæ*, type of the subtribe *Strobilacæ*. It is characterized by usually dioecious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper* (*Trophis aspera*), is the tonkioi or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval coriaceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.

strecchet, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.

street, *n.* A Middle English form of *stræt*.

street (strēt), *v. t.* [Cf. *street*.] To trail; stream.

A yellow satin train that *streeted* after her like the tail of a comet. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, xx.

street, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*.

street, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*.

street (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *street*, *streete*; < ME. *streete*, *streete*, *street*, *strate*, < AS. *strēt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *streete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *strät* = Dan. *stråde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree*, *street*, *strac*, F. *étrec* = W. *ystrad*, *ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sraid* = NGr. *σπάρα*), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strow, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port*, *wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray*, *stray*.] 1. A paved road; a highway.

This grand-child, great as he [Miltomatius], those four proud *Streets* begun
That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 74.

There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it, . . . *Wallinge-street*, *Fosse*, *Ilkenildes-street*, and *Erming-street*. *Giles, Origines Celtice*, II. 218.

2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street*; a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St.*, *st.* Compare *road*, 2. *Street*, the word excludes the houses, which are on the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then *in the street*: as, a house *in* Elgh Street. In *law*, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.

Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—4. Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.

It seemed to her, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

I was nashed through an actual *street* of servitors.
Dierckx, Vivian Grey, iii. 8.

5. A path; a way.
Than makest thou his pees with his sovereignty,
And bringest him out of the crooked *streete*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 70.

Whilo I ran by the most secret *streets*,
Eschewing still the common haunted track.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 975.

6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]

All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
Point mo out cruel. *Middleton, Chaste Maid*, v. 2.

Grub Street. See *Grub-street*—**Lombard Street**. See *Lombard*, 2.—**Queer Street**. See *queer*, 1.—**Street Arab**. See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker**. See *broker*.—**The street**, a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregated for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on the *street*.

Common places whither marchantes resort as to the house or *streete*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's *First Decade* [on America], ed. Arber, p. 186).

To have the key of the street. See *key*, 1.—To spin street-yarn. See *spin*, 2. *Road*, etc. See *way*.
streetage (strēt'āj), *n.* [*street* + *-age*.] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]
street-car (strēt'kär), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

street-car

The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, chugging horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.

H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxiv.

street-door (strēt'dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

streeted (strē'ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp].

Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

street-locomotive (strēt'lō'kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

street-orderly (strēt'ōr'dēr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavenging, the thoroughfares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

street-railroad (strēt'rāl'rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad*, *horse-railroad*, *electric railroad*. [U. S.]

street-sweeper (strēt'swē'pēr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

street-walker (strēt'wā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation [the nuisance of beggars].

Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

2. A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

streetward¹ (strēt'wārd), *n.* [*< street + ward.*] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

streetward² (strēt'wārd), *adv.* and *a.* [*< street + -ward.*] Next the street; looking out on the street. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

streetway (strēt'wā), *n.* [*< street + way.*] The open space of a street; the roadway.

streight¹, *n.* An old spelling of *straight*.

streight², *streightent*. Old spellings of *strait*¹, *straiten*. *Drayton.*

streikt, *v.* See *streak*³.

streinet, **streinalet**. Old spellings of *strain*¹, *strainable*. *Hollinshed.*

streitt, **streitet**, *a.* Old spellings of *strait*¹.

streket. A Middle English form of *streak*¹, *streak*², and *strike*.

strelitz (strel'its), *n.* [*< G. strelitze, < Russ. strelitsa*, an archer, shooter, *< strelgati*, shoot, *strelia*, an arrow; prob. *< OHG. strāla*, *G. strahl* = AS. *strāl*, arrow; see *streal*.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

Strelitzia (strē-lit'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Musaceae*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exerted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginae*, known as *queen-plant*, *bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a palm-like stem reaching 20 feet in height, and is cultivated under the name *grand strelitzia*. *S. junccea* and other species are also cultivated under glass. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

stremet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream*.

strent, **strenet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain*².

strengert, **strengest**, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong*¹.

strengite (streng'it), *n.* [Named after A. Streng, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

strength (strength), *n.* [*< ME. strengthe, strenethe, strenkyth*, also *strenthe, streinthe*, *<*

AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, *< strang*, strong: see *strong*¹. Cf. *length*, *< long*.]

1. The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(a) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power*.

Vlixes also, with augarely mouny

Of tulkis [knights] of Traci, tor men of strenkyth.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6894.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9. [Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] strengthes In his heres were.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 63.]

(b) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The city is of no greate *strength*, having a trifling wall about it.

Ecclyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—2. Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,

Thou hast the *strength* of will to say thyself.

Shak., K. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief

He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*

In arguing and discourse.

B. Jonson, Devil in an Ass, i. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

3. One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*.

Ps. xli. 1.

Thy counsel, In this uttermost distress,

My only *strength* and stay. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.

S. Dorell, Taxes in England, II. 56.

4. Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

See schulle undredstone, that the Soudan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hath conquered and approped to him be *Strengthe*.

Manderliffe, Travels, p. 35.

And al men spoken of hunting,

How they wolde see the hert with *strengthe*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .

You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 108.

5. Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spauls.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To T. Pennant, xlii.

7. Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—8. Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—9. A stronghold.

Syne they hae left him, hail and felr,

Within his *strength* of stane.

Add Mairland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until."

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, vii.

10. In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.

11. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carmeel's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.

Pope, Epistle to Jervas, I. 37.

12. In soap-making. See the quotation.

strenuity

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate, which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength*; when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength*. When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength*. *Ure, Diet.*, III. 852.

On the *strength* (milit. and naval), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman on the *strength*; she was no longer an unrecognized waif, but had her regimental position.

Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

On or upon the *strength* of, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of; as, to do something on the *strength* of another's promise.

My father set out upon the *strength* of these two following axioms. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, ii. 19.

Proof strength. See *proof*, *a.*—**Strength of a current**. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time; the measure of electrical energy. See *Ohm's law*, under *law*¹.—**Strength of materials**. See *material*.—**Strength of pole**. See *pole*².—**Strength of the source**. See the quotation.

The time ratio of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength of the source*.

Mitchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, v. i.

To measure *strength*. See *measure*. = *Syn. 1. Force*, etc. See *power*¹.

Strength¹ (strength), *v. t.* [*< ME. strengthen, strenthen*; *< strength*, *n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general rule, that every counsell that is affirmed or *strengthened* so strongly that it may not be changed for no condicoun that may bitide—I say that thilke counsell is wikked.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibens (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace In that tribulation to *strengthen* him.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armies and leggis [were] well lengthed and *strengthened*. *Fabyan, Chron.*, elvi.

strengthen (streng'thn), *v.* [*< strength + -en*.] 1. *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral;

confirm; establish; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him.

Deut. iii. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .

With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 58.

For the more *strengthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to that should break them.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 149.

Strengthening plaster. See *plaster*. = *Syn.* To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

II. *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length, Grows with his growth, and *strengtheneth* with his strength.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 136.

strengthen² (strength'nér), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthenér*; *< strengthen + -er*.] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.

Mary Lamb, Tales from Shakspeare, Tr. cf.

strengthful (strength'fúl), *a.* [*< strength + -ful*.] Abounding in strength; strong. *Mars-ton*.

strengthfulness (strength'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

strengthening (streng'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strengthen*, *v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave*. (*Hallivell*.)

strengthless (strength'les), *a.* [*< strength + -less*.] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.; Boyle*.

strengthen³ (strength'nér), *n.* Same as *strengthen*².

strengthy (streng'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthic*; *< strength + -y*. Cf. *lengthy*.] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthic* defence of one just cause.

J. Tyrie, Refutation, Pref. 2. (*Jamieson*.)

strenkle (streng'kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sprinkle*.

strenkle (streng'kl), *n.* [*< ME. strenkyll*; *< strenkle*, *v.* Cf. *sprinkle*, *n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Strenkyll to cast holy water, vimpilon.

Palsgrave. (*Hallivell*.)

strenth, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength*.

strenuity (stre-nú'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. strenuita(t)-s*, nimbleness, friskiness, *< strenuus*, quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous*.] Strenuousness.

About in the see
No Prince was of better *strenuities*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

strenuosity (stren-ū-os'ī-ti), *n.* [*< strenuous + -ity.*] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effort, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

Strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

strenuous (stren-ū-us), *a.* [*< L. strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. Gr. *στερεός*, firm, hard, *στερής*, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

His whose strenuous tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
Keats, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquickness. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, i. 33.

This scheme encountered strenuous opposition in the council. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

What more oft, in nations grown corrupt,
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty?
Milton, S. A., i. 271.

Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of strenuous idleness. *Wordsworth, Memory.*

= *Stm.* 1 and 2. Energetic, resolute.

strenuously (stren-ū-us-ly), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

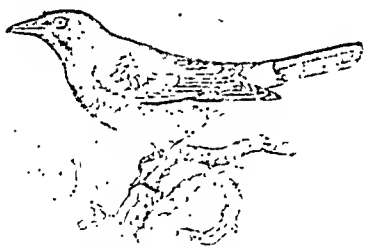
strenuousness (stren-ū-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepit, *v.* An old spelling of *strepit*.

strepit (strep'it), *a.* [*< L. strepitus*, *ppr.* of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

Peace to the *strepit* horn.
Shakespeare, Rural Elegance.

Strepera (strep'e-rā), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831). *< L. strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streptopneuste*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronea* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish brown, or gray color, more or less



Corvus (Strepera) graculina.

varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corvus graculinus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham. *Coronea* or *Gracida* or *Barilla strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an anal speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 11 inches. *S. crinita*, *arguta*, *intermedia*, *curvicauda* (or *anaphoneura*; see *equaliter*), *melanocephala*, and *fuliginosa* are the other species.

streperine (strep'e-rin), *a.* [*< Strepera + -in.*] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.

streperous (strep'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

strophotome (strep'ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. στροφέω*, twist, turn, + *-tome*, *< τμήνω*, *ταμίνω*, cut.] A cork-screw-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Streptiores (strep-i-tō'réz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *streptior*. *< L. strepere*, make a noise: see *strepit*.] A group of inessorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerine* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

strepitoso (strep-i-tō'sō), *adv.* [It., *< strepito*, noise, *< L. strepitus*, noise: see *strepitum*.] In music, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

strepitously (strep'it-us), *a.* [*< L. strepitus*, noise, *< strepere*, make a noise: see *strepit*.] Noisy.

strepsicere (strep'si-sēr), *n.* [*< strepsiceros*.]

An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.

strepsiceros (strep-sis'e-ros), *n.* [NL., *< L. strepsiceros*, *< Gr. *στερψικέρος*, an animal with

twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the addax.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species now left in the genus is *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

Strepsilas (strep'si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. στερψίλας*, a turning round, *< στερπεύω* (aor. *στέρεψαι*), twist, turn, + *λάσ*, *λάσ*, a stone.] The

typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonyes longer than the mandibular ramus, short and broad nasal fossae, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 2 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanoccephalus* of the North Pacific, the black-headed turnstone, perhaps only a variety of the other. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Vorticilla*. See cuts under *Procirostris* and *turnstone*.

strepsipter (strep-sip'tēr), *n.* [*< NL. Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

Strepsiptera (strep-sip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *strepsipterus*; see *strepsipterous*.]

1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidae*. The fore wings are more twisted than the hind wings, the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped, the females are wingless. The strepsipterans are parasitic on hymenopterous insects, especially bees and wasps. They are now regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylops*. 2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Tricheptera*.

strepsipteral (strep-sip'te-rāl), *a.* [*< strepsipterous + -al.*] Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipteran (strep-sip'te-rān), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. Strepsiptera + -an.*] I. *n.* A strepsipter.

II. *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipterous (strep-sip'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *strepsipterus*, *< Gr. στερψίπτερος* (aor. *στέρεψαι*), twist, turn, + *-τερον*, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a *stylops*; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylops*.

strepsirrhinal, **strepsirrhine** (strep-si-rī'nāl), *a.* [*< strepsirrhine + -al.*] Same as *strepsirrhine*.

strepsirrhine, **strepsirrhine** (strep'si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *strepsirrhinus*, *< Gr. στερψίρρινος* (aor. *στέρεψαι*), turn, twist, + *ρῖς* (rh-), nose.] I. *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsirrhine*.

II. *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.

Strepsirrhini, **Strepsirhini** (strep-si-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy); see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuriform mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimia* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names

of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidae*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primate mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhines. Also *Strepsirrhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsirrhina*.

Streptanthus (strep-tan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1827), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted (*< στερπεύω*, twist, turn), + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferae* and tribe *Arabideæ*, distinguished from the type-genus *Arabis* by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw.

There are about 16 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. obtusifolius*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

streptobacteria (strep'tō-bak-tē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + NL. *bacterium*.]

A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler, Pathol. Anat.* (trans.), i. 185.

Streptocarpus (strep-tō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Cyrtandreeæ*, and subtribe *Didymocarpææ*. It is characterized by flowers

with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-lobed by the protrusion of lobed placenta densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 19 species, natives of South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular deccur flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially *S. Watsonii*, a hybrid with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rezii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primrose*.

streptococchemia, **streptococchæmia** (strep'tō-ko-kē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< streptococci + Gr. αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

streptococci (strep-tō-kok'si), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. *Ziegler, Pathol. Anat.* (trans.), i. 185.

Streptoneura (strep-tō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *streptoneurus*; see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Anzygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleurous gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Prosobranchiata*.

streptoneural (strep-tō-nū'rāl), *a.* [*< streptoneurous + -al.*] Same as *streptoneurous*.

streptoneurous (strep-tō-nū'rus), *a.* [*< NL. *streptoneurus*, *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

Streptopus (strep'tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *πούς* = *E. foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or ereeping rootstock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roseus*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

streptospondylia (strep'tō-spon-dil'i-ān), *a.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

streptospondylous (strep-tō-spon'di-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *streptospondylus*, *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted + *σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

Streptospondylus (strep-tō-spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Moyer); see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, founded on remains represented by vertebrae of the Wealden and Oolitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocclan *Crocodylia*, subsequently among the amphicephalans. The genus agrees with such forms as *Teleosaurus*, which have the external nres terminal, and is placed by Huxley in the family *Teleosauridae*.

streptostylic (strep-tō-stil'ik), *a.* [*< NL. streptostylicus*, *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in opibidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylia*.

Streptostylia (strep-tō-stil'i-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *streptostylicus*; see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extracranial copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylia*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

dia and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stan-nius*, 1856.

Streptothrix (strop' tō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (F. Cohn), < Gr. *σπειρόν*, twisted, + *ὄψις*, the hair.] A genus standing probably intermediate between the bacteria and the fungi proper. It comprises very minute, colorless, branching filaments, growing in interlacing masses like the mycelium of fungi. *S. foersteri* was found by Cohn in the concretions of the lacrymal canals of the eye.

stress¹ (stres), *v. t.* [*OF. estreccier, estressier, estrechier, estroyssier*, etc., *straiten*, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent*, *strain*¹, *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] 1. To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help. *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham*.)

2. In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

3. To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xviii.

stress¹ (stres), *n.* [*< stress*¹, *v.*] 1. Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, *Amclod*, i. 303.

2. In *mech.*, an elastic force, whether in equilibrium with an external force or not; the force called into play by a strain. This word was introduced into mechanics by Rankine in 1855. In the following year Sir William Thomson used the word as synonymous with *pressure*, or an external force balanced by elastic forces. The terminology has been further confused by the use of Rankine's word *strain*, by Thomson and others, as a synonym for *deformation*. The words *stress* and *strain* are needed in the senses originally given to them by Rankine; while they both have familiar equivalents to which they have been wrested. At present, some writers use them in one way and some in the other.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.

Rankine, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. *Thomson*, Phil. Trans., CLXVI 487.

3. Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

4. Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Ep. Atterbury*.

Thus, on which the great *stress* of the business depends. *Locke*, (*Johnson*.)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no *stress* on any part.

Lowell, Appledore.

5. The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial*, *opening*, or *radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial* or *median stress* is that in the middle; and *close*, *final*, or *vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*.

—**Anticlastic stress.** See *anticlastic*. —**Axis of a stress.** one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action. —**Center of stress.** See *center*. —**Close stress.** See def. 5. —**Composition of stresses.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*. —**Compound stress.** See def. 5. —**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*. —**Final stress.** See def. 5. —**Homogeneous stress.** In *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. —**Initial stress.** See def. 5. —**Lateral stress.** See *lateral*. —**Medial, median stress.** See def. 5. —**Normal stress.** a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes — **Orthogonal stress.** (a) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (b) Relatively to another stress, a stress

orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress. — **Perfectly concurrent stress.** (a) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (b) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress. — **Principal tension of a stress.** n component of the stress along one of its axes. — **Radical stress.** See def. 5. — **Shearing stress.** a stress tending to produce a shear. — **Storm and stress.** See *storm*. — **Synclastic stress.** a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature. — **Tangential stress.** a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes. — **The principal axes of stress.** See *axis*. — **Thorough stress.** See def. 5. — **Type of a stress.** See *type*. — **Vanishing stress.** an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See def. 5. — **Syn. 5. Accent**, etc. See *emphasis*.

stress² (stres), *n.* [*< stress*¹, *v.* In part an aphetic form of *distress*, q. v.] 1. Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolote or archaic.]

And help the pure that nr in *stress*
Opprest and heret mcreyles.
Lauder, Dearth of Kynnis (L. E. T. S.), i. 460.

The agony and *stress*
Of pitying love. *W. H. Miller*, The Two Rabbis.

2. In *law*: (a) The act of distraining; distress. (b) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

stress-diagram (stres'di'ā-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

stressless (stres'les), *a.* [*< stress*¹ + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 788.

stress-sheet (stres'shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, same as *strain-sheet*.

stretch (streech), *v.* [*< ME. streccen* (also unassimilated *strecken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streck*, *strack*, var. *strake*) (pret. *straughte*, *straht*, *strakte*, *strechte*, **streichte*, *streigte*, *streichte*, *strecht*, pp. *straught*, *straugt*, *streight*, *streigt*, *strecht*), < AS. *streccan* (pret. *strechte*, pp. *strecht*) = *OFries. strecca* = D. *strecken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchea*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *stræc*, *strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretchod?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack-*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **srak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *retch*², *reck*, *reach*¹; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent*, *strait*¹, *strait*¹), and to Gr. *σπράγ*, twisted tight. Hence *straight*¹, orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string*, *strong*¹, etc., is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stibly, *straught* out n sword.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), i. 1210.

2. To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tenses or tant.

Redd, of your right arm that ouer some *streyt*,
I see wel the signallance
William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), i. 2957.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 43.

3. To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
Stretch'd out no further then from thee to thee.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . even to Egypt, all along that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

4. To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 623.

5. To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
Shak., I. m. C, iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his infallibility further do they know not what.
Sclden, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth. — 7. To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And shewers crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
Beau. and *Fl.* (3), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Stretching their best abilities to express their lous.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 182.

8. To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.

He drough oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kynge.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor.

Eccclus. vii. 32.

9. To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow. — 10. To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.

R. Burrows, in *Prout's Reliques*, p. 267.

To *stretch* a point. Same as to *strain* a point (which see, under *point*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 2058.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottom of the haven, back on the West with n rocky mountain.

Sandys, Travails, p. 10.

2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken.

Boyle.

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

3. To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an alloy do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*!

Government of the Tongue.

4. *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail. — 5. To make violent efforts in running. — **Stretching convulsions.** tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs. — **Stretch out** an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

stretch (streech), *n.* [*< stretch*, *v.*] 1. A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and sudden *stretch* or contortion.

Hay, Works of Creation, p. 257.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

2. A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyon, i. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,

And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.

Granville, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

4. A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

5. One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.

6. *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. — 7. In *weaving*: (a) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (b) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spens' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760. — 8. A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.

Bulwer, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair.

The Century, XXVIII, 555.

9. A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.] — 10. Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. — 11. Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay*.

stretcher (streech'ér), *n.* [*< stretch* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically — (a) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (b) In *shoemaking*, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (c) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvases are drawn

3. [letto or archaic.]

Strict passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought, And whispers for the heart, their slave.
Hordsworth, Power of Sound, i.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
Steele, in A. Dobson's Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence.—6. Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.

I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, l. 2.
And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch,
Milton, P. L., ix. 363.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.

Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, l. 1.
Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
Milton, P. L., v. 523.

Strict statutes and most biting laws,
Shak., M. for M., I. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis.—9. In *zool.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals.—10. In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax*: said of a stem or an inflorescence.—11. In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as, a *strict* canon or fugue.—A *strict* hand, see *hand*.—*Strict* constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination. See the nouns.—*Strict* creditor's bill. See *creditor's action*, under *creditor*.—*Strict* foreclosure, fugue, sense, etc. See the nouns.—*Strict* imitation. See *imitation*, 3.—*Strict* settlement, in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made.—*Syn.* 6. Close, scrupulous, critical.—7. *Severe, rigorous*, etc. See *austere*.

striction (strikt'shŏn), *n.* [*L. strictio* (*n.*), a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*.] A drawing or pressing together.—*Line of striction* of a ruled surface, the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

strictland, *n.* [*strict* + *land*: prob. suggested by *island*.] An isthmus. *Halliwel*. [Rare.]

strictly (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (a) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (b) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

(c) Positively; definitely; stringently.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 3.

(d) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule.

I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punished than my foes.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, IV. 1.

(e) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.

Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

strictness (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

stricture (strikt'chŭr), *n.* [= *F. stricture* = *It. strittura*, < *L. stricture*, a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*. Cf. *straiture*.] 1. A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.
Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina.—3. Strictness.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
Shak., M. for M., I. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.

I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and style, to your censurations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not.
J. Colton, in Aubrey's Letters and Lives, I. 20.

5. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 46.

Cock's, Syme's, and Wheelhouse's operations for stricture. See *operation*.—Resilient, spasmodic, etc., stricture. See the adjectives. (See also *stricture*.)

strictured (strikt'chŭrd), *a.* [*stricture* + *-ed*.]

Affected with stricture: as, a *strictured* duct.

strid. A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride*.

striddle (strid'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling*. [Freq. of *stride*. Cf. *straddle*.]

To straddle. [Prev. Eng.]

stride (strid), *v.*; prot. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding*. [*ME. striden* (prot. *strode*, *strood*, *strade*), < *AS. stridan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), stride, = *MD. striden*, *D. striden* = *MLG. striden* (pret. *streed*), strido, strive, = *OHG. strilan*, *MHG. strilen*, *G. streiten* = *Dan. stride*, strive, contend; also in weak form, *OS. strithian* = *OFries. strida* = *Icel. stríða* = *Sw. strida*, strive; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *striddle*, also *straddle*, *bestraddle*; and, through *OF.*, *strive* and *strife*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on the buernes, ne to leuue *stride*;
Ne aforse hym with light to ferke out of ship.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 5637.

Hell trembled as he *strode*.
Milton, P. L., II. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle. Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles do.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartne's Weeks, II., The Columæe.
The nrelies, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
Burns, Verses Written in Kenmore Inn.

striding level, a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

II. trans. 1. To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrlan's sturdy Sponse,
Strides all the Space her Petticoat allows.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, III.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 22.

stride (strid), *n.* [*< stride*, *v.*] 1. A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompos; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Stimplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, Ded.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*.
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, III. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Between them both was but a little *stride*,
That did the house of Richesse from hell-month divide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 24.

strident (stri'dent), *a.* [= *F. strident* = *Sp. Pg. estridente* = *It. stridente*, < *L. strident* (*-is*), ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, II.

stridently (stri'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridor (stri'dor), *n.* [*L. < stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident*.]

A harsh, creaking noise.—*Stridor dentium*, grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

stridulant (strid'ŭ-lant), *a.* [*< NL.* as if **stridulan* (*-is*), ppr. of **stridulare*: see *stridulate*.]

Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantiæ*.

Stridulantiæ (strid'ŭ-lan'tsi-ŭ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant*.] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ*.

stridulate (strid'ŭ-lat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating*. [*< NL.* as if **stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < *L. stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous*.] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrapo, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

stridulating-organ (strid'ŭ-lan'ting-ŭr-gan), *n.* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface

or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

stridulation (strid'ŭ-lā'shŏn), *n.* [*< stridulate* + *-ion*.] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling.

Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion*. Those homopterous insects in which it is specially marked are named *Stridulantiæ*.

stridulator (strid'ŭ-lā-tŏr), *n.* [*< stridulate* + *-or*.] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

stridulatory (strid'ŭ-lā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [*< stridulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; strident or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

stridulous (strid'ŭ-lus), *a.* [*< L. stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident*.] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous*.
Chapman, Iliad, III., Commentary.

Stridulous angina. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

striet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *strew*.

strife (strif), *n.* [*ME. strif*, < *OF. estrif*, < *Icel. stríðr*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = *Sw. Dan. strid*, combat, contention, = *OS. OFries. strid* = *D. strijd* = *OHG. MHG. strit*, *G. streit*, strife, = *OL. silis* (gen. *silil-*), *L. lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigale*); from the verb, *Icel. stríða*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride*. Cf. *strive*.] 1. A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
Shak., All's Well, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1791.

Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
Congreve, To the Earl of Godolphin.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *strife* a space.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife*.
Shak., I. and J. III. 1. 183.

To take strife, to enter into conflict.

For which he took with Rome and Cesar *strif*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 595.

=*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Strife*, *Contention*. These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when debate in form and limited in time, is a contest: as the *contests* of the Greek games. A contention that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle*. See *battle*, *encounter*.

strife (strif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Urc*, Diet., I. 302.—2. The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang*.

strig (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr. *strigging*. [*< strig*, *n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

striga (stri'gā), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [*NL.*, < *L. striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*.] 1. In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scule, constituting a species of pubescence in plants.—2. In *zool.*, a streak or stripe; a stria.—3. In *arch.*, a fluto of a column.

strigate (stri'gāt), *a.* [*< NL. *strigatus*, < *L. striga*, a furrow: see *striga*.] In *entom.*, same as *strigose*.

Striges (stri'jēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ* in a broad

TO DERECT *verb* (v) (transitive) To direct; to divert; to draw from the shoulder. (b) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as,

gops (Vanier 1869; 1930); < *Strig* (*Strig*), a screech-owl, + *Gr. ōn*, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidae*, or made type of a family *Strigipidae*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus*; the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective,

10. To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer *strikes* on the bell of a clock.

To strike out (a) In *boxing*, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (b) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as,

strike

to *strike out* for the shore. (c) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLI. 107.

(d) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—To *strike up*. (a) To begin to play or sing.

If the Mistleke overcome not my melancholly, I shall quarrel; and if they sodalins do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness, i. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.

O. H. *Holmes*, Antocrat, ix.

(b) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpers, scounders, and Assassins.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 491. (*Davies*, under *Alsatian*.)

II. *trans.* 1†. To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *strike* ones heed, as we do a chylde when he dothe well. . . . My father sayeth I am a good soune; he dyd *strike* my heed by cause I had coumed my lesson without the booke.

Palegrave.

Also even when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, haying a great gray beard, *straked* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my head oner the blocke lest y^e should cut it.

Hall, Chron. (ed. 1609), p. 618.

2†. To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper.

2 Kl. v. 11.

3. To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strikele or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *straked* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straked* measures or firlots contains in just proportion foum heaped firlots.

Report Scotch Corn-measures, 1618.

All grain to be measured *stricked*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.

Act Irish Parliament, 1623.

4†. To balance the accounts in.

And the said journaill, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and see to bring in then accompts incontinently upon the same.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 229. (*Halticell*.)

5. To lower or dip: let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they shoud fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven.

Acts xviii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee Jolly Mariners, For we be come unto a quiet toyle.

Spenser, I. Q. 1. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them *strike* for the King of England.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 402.

6. To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Dawa-ro.

Bruee, Sources of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents.

Sheridan (?). *The Camp*, ii. 3.

7. To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—8†. To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts.

Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she shoud *strike* the child's eyes with it.

Keightley's Fairy Mythology (Bolton's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

9. To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king, That overtakes your fanits, has met with this, And *struck* it out.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores away From the great compt.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.

Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches.

Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 369.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."

F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, xii.

11. To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him.

D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, iv.

12. To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 137.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

13. To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light?

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands, How will the change *strike* me and you, In the house not made with hands?

Browning, By the Fireside.

14. To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Gibble's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks.

Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

15. To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See to *strike down*, *off*, *out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands.

Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philipp kept His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck* The lean and wrinkled Cassius.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 36.

The fahd *strak* her on the mouth, Till she spat out o' blude.

Laird of Harriestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

16. To attack; assail; set upon.

That was the lawe of Iewes, That what woman were in aontrie taken, were she helte or pite.

With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome!

Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again, As once he did when they were Men.

Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

17. To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief, And put a look on, arm'd with all my ennings, Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

18. To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast, And kiss'd the fatal knife.

Shak., Lucrecio, I. 1812.

19. To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

Hadst thou foxship To banish him that *struck* more blows for Rome 'than thou hast spoken words?

Shak., Cor., iv. 2. 10.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the *stroke*.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow.

Byron, Child Harold, ii. 76.

20. To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.

Honell, Letters, ii. 43.

21. To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—22. To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

Strike the vessels, ho!

Here is to Caesar! *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 103.

23†. To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we have well bondd, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we have well dronke, let vs *steale* some thing.

Ep. Earle. Micro-cosmographie, App.

strike

24. To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himsele sore against Christ, til Christ gaue him a great fal, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him *stake* blind.

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood, And *strikes* me stiffe with horror and amazement.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 303).

In view of the amazed town and camp, He *strake* him dead, and brought Peralta off.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 1.

25. To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in enery mans month spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to y^e heart that w^e in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away.

Sir T. More, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f.).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artageres did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

26. To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.

Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny, And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand, She *strikes* a uniuersal peace through sea and land.

Milton, Nativity, i. 52.

27. To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.

Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time.

Scott, Abbot, vii.

28. To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices, *Strike* in their numb'd and mortified bare arms Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 16.

29. To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

Strike up the drums.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 179.

Strike the Lyre upon an nutty'd String.

Congreve, Taming of Nature.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, In spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retie for the night.

E. Doreen, Shelley, I. 67.

30. To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *foedus ferre*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase to *strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* true, and let lone scale firm leagues twixt Greece and Troy.

Chapman, Illan, iii. 98.

A bargain was *struck*; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

He admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

31. To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay.

Scott, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it 's for mysel' I'm *striking* work at this time?

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xvii.

32. To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—33†. To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike* Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.

Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

34†. To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Auxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *strak* in France.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should cheek And quench the raging fire in others' bloods, We *strike* the battle to destruction?

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

35. To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—36. In *carp*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—37. To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—38. In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist

of the wrist.—39. To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—40. In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be struck as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—

41. In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a color-matter) so as to obtain the desired combination of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striking*.

42. A method of dyeing by means of bichromates, in which the logwood is struck of aniline.

43. In *theatre lighting*, to produce (the arc) by striking the carbons.—A struck battlet, a battle.

Ten struck bottles

I saw these honour'd scars from, and all Roman
Fletcher, *Bombardier*, i. 1.

Strike me luck, strike me lucky, a familiar expression of making a bargain, derived from the old custom of joining hands together in ratification of the bargain, the hand being in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

But if that's all you stand upon,
Here, strike me luck; it shall be done.
S. Bulfinch, *Madagascar*, II. i. 600

Striking the flars. See *flar*, 2.—Striking-up press. See *press*, 1.—Struck jury. See *jury*. To strike a balance, to compare the summations on both sides of an account, hereafter to ascertain the amount due to either party to the other.—To strike a center or centering, in arch. See *centering*.—To strike a docket. See *docket*. To strike a lead. (a) In mining, to light on a hole or vein of metal. (b) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—To strike all of a heap. See *heap*.—To strike an answer (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—To strike down. (a) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (b) In fisheries to lay up and slow away barrels of fish.—To strike fire. See *fire*.—To strike from, to remove with or as with a blow or stroke; as, in *strike* a name from a list.

And as the Arabians say that were taken in adultery had their heads struck from their bodies.

Hamilien, *Sermon against Adultery*, p. 120

To strike hands. See *hand*.—To strike off. (a) See *off*. (b) To cancel, deduct; as, to strike off the interest of a bill. (c) To deprive or remove by a blow or stroke; as, to strike off what is superfluous or injurious.

Then the use we entered in to the garden and visited the place where our savior was taken and where he was buried.

T. Robinson, *Black of Lost Travels*, p. 20

(c) To point; as, to strike off thumbs and copies of a book.—To strike oil. See *oil*.—To strike out. (a) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes; as, to strike out equal with steel.

My pride struck out new sparks of her own
Dryden, *Hum and Humour*, l. 75

(b) See *off*. (c) To plan quickly or for an emergency; hereof, contrive; as, to strike out a new plan of action. (d) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball; as, he struck out three men in succession.—To strike root, sail, soundings, tally. See *the same*.—To strike up. (a) To begin to play or sing; as, to strike up a tune.

Strike up our dinner, to find this danger out.

Stok, R. John, v. 2, 170.

(b) To sound up, give out.
Let the court be paid, for that *strike* up a great deal in summer, and much could be saved.

Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1887)

(c) To enter upon by mutual agreement, begin to cultivate; as, to strike up an acquaintance with somebody.

She [Wanda] seemed charmed and delighted and we struck up an intimacy without further delay.
Howe, *Dr. Johnson*, II. 171.

strike (stri'k), n. [ME. *strike*, *strie*, *stri*, *strike* (= I.G. *stri*); <strike, v.] 1. A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling or measuring grain, soil, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strike-bar.

Witz, earthen and bushel, peck, strike ready [all] hand
Tupper, *Massachusetts Furniture*, et. 1.

2. A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brick-making, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—3. A puddler's stirrer; a rabble.—4. A slaneion in a gate, pulley, axle, railing, or the like.

Stowe says "there were idle tombs of alabaster and marble, surrounded with strikes of iron, in the choir." See picture in the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London."
Piers Plowman's Creed (U. S. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

5. In *metal-working*, a hook in a furnace to hold the metal.—6. The direction or run of a bed or member of a stratified formation, especially with reference to the points of the compass. See *bearing*, 12, and *ent under dip*.

The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of strike, along a constant of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay (Dorset).
Darwin, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 106.

7. An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use,

and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

If I sellet all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two strikes of the best in his sack.

Latimer, *Misc. Ser.*

Jailer. What dowry has she?
Dowry. Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty strike of oats; but holl ne'er have her.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 2.

How many strike of peas would feed a hog fat against
Christide?
Marston, *Antonio and Melinda*, I, II. 1.

8. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strike.

This panderer hadle heer as yelow as wax,
But smoothe it heng as doth a strike of flax.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 676.

9. In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup employed at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time; as, to boil a strike; to run off a strike.

The strike is now done, or is admitted to the pan, and the coolers are run off into the "mixer."

The Century, XXXV. 114.

10. In *base-ball*. (a) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (b) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—11. In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*, n., 2.—12. A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

Accounts at that time [1862] of strikes in the building-trade are particularly numerous.

London & Globe (L. T. S.), Int., p. cxlv.

There have been times and accidents when the strike has been the only form of appeal for the workman, and the only way in the absence of them and not in the use of them.

See *Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 202.

13. Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—14. Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt; thus, also of the first strike is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

Three hog-heads of ale of the first strike.

Scott.

15. In *conning*, the whole amount struck at one time.—16. In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply striken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper; so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drive*. See *type-founding*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or strike. This passes to the galleter, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the font.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 690.

17. A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

18. Same as *stick*, 10.—19. In *soap-making*. (a) The general crystalline appearance of lard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (b) The proper and characteristic mottling of well-made mottled soaps.—By the strike, by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—Strike of day, the dawn or break of day.

If I was to speak till strike o' day.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, II. 4.

strike-a-light (stri'k-a-lit'). n. A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

Another strike-a-light which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 12 broad, and is made from a flat block, trimmed to a nearly square edge on the butt-end, and to a very flat end at the point.
Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 283.

strike-block (stri'k'blok), n. In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

strike-fault (stri'k'falt), n. In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata where it occurs.

strike-or-silent (stri'k'or-sil'ent), n. In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. E. H. Knight.

strike-pan (stri'k'pan), n. In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

strike-pay (stri'k'pā), n. An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave strike pay to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.

strike-plate (stri'k'plāt), n. The keeper for a boveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. Car-Builder's Dict.

striker (stri'kér), n. [Strike + -er.] 1. One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(a) A robber.

I am joined with no foot-laid rakera, no long-stoff six-penny strikers.
Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 1. 82.

(b) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

The method employed by the strikers in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 602.

(c) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a striker, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms.
The Nation, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(d) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, v. i., 10. (e) A vencher. Massinger. (f) A harpooner.

Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our strikers, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish.
Dannier, *Voyages*, I. 113.

(g) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (h) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (i) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

2. That which strikes. Specifically—(a) A species of till-hammer operated directly from the engine. (b) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (c) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (d) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (e) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.]

3. In *ornith.*, a term or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—4. In the *menhaden-fishery*. (a) The man who manages the striker-boat. A vessel usually has two striker-boats, with one man in each; these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the purse-crew to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (b) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

striker-arm (stri'kér-arm), n. A sent-arm. Car-Builder's Dict.

striker-boat (stri'kér-boat), n. In the *menhaden-fishery*, the striker's boat. See *striker*, 4 (a).

striker-out (stri'kér-out'), n. In *base-ball*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.
It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

striker-plate (stri'kér-plāt), n. Same as *strike*, 17.

striking (stri'king), n. [Verbal u. of *strike*, v.] 1. The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—2. The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

striking (stri'king), n. Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising; as, a striking resemblance; a striking remark.
The most striking characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it sets on the reader.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

striking-beam (stri'king-bēm), n. A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

strikingly (stri'king-li), adv. In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

The force of many strikingly puerile passages has been weakened or unimpaired, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.

T. Norton, Pref. to Milton's *Smaller Poems*.

strikingness (stri'king-ness), n. Striking character or quality.

striking-plate (stri'king-plät), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

striking-solution (stri'king-sō-lū'shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

striker, striklet. Old spellings of *strickle, strikeler*.

string (string), *n.* [*< ME. string, streng, stryng, < AS. strenge = MD. strenghe, stringhe, D. streng, strenge, strenk (streng-), strank (strang-) = LG. strenge = OHG. strang, MHG. strane, strange, G. strang = Icel. strengr = Dan. streng = Sw. sträng, a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. strang, etc., strong (seo strong); otherwise akin to L. stringere, draw tight, Gr. σπαγγάζω, a halter, σπαγγός, hard-twisted: see strain¹, stringent, strangle.*] 1. A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
Shak., T. G. of V., il. 7. 45.

Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
Wi' the gold strings in her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 123).

Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
When on thy breast and sides Herculean
He fix'd the star and string cerulean.
Swift, Poetry.

Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-strings untied; she took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

2. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the strings and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushuits of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. The line or cord of a bow.
The best bow that the yeman browthe
Robert set on a string.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

4. In musical instruments, a tightly stretched cord or wire by the vibration of which tones are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte, though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to increase their weight; and such strings are often called *wire strings*. The pitch of the tone produced depends on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string. The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream of air, as in the æolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer, as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are named either by the letters of the tones to which they are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several representatives of the lute and viol families is often called the *chanterelle*, because commonly used for the principal melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually by means of tuning-pins or pegs, which in lutes and viols are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps, zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame. Not only has each instrument had a varying number of strings in different countries and at different periods, but the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings in instruments of the lute and viol families may be diminished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing them with the fingers of the left hand against the finger-board. The exact places for such shortening or "stopping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings one or two semitones by means of pedals.

Of instrumentes of stringes in acord
Herde I so pleye a ravysling swetnesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.

Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
Ye'll make a string to your fiddle there.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

There's not a string attuned to mirth
But has its chord in Melancholy.
Hood, Melancholy.

5. *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the stringed instruments of a band or orchestra taken collectively—that is, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses—in distinction from the *wind* and the *percussives*.

Praise him upon the strings and pipe.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. ci. 4.

6. Something resembling a string. (*a*) A tendril, or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants: as, the *strings* of beans.

Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 567.*
(*b*) In *mining*, a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter, but wanting in regularity and permanence. (*c*) A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

Heart with strings of steel,
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

7. A cord or thread on which anything is filed; a file; also, a set of things strung on a string or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series of persons or things connected or following in succession; a series or succession of persons, animals, or things extending in a line.

Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which he tells every Christmas. *Steele, Guardian, No. 42.*

No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see a *string* of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign power. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 291.*

8. A drove or company of horses or stoers; a stud. [*Colloq.*]

Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each of us picks out some one of his own *string* from among the animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass round the circle. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 656.*

9. In *billiards*: (*a*) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side, one white with every fifth button black, the other the converse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to be moved along the wire for each run made by either player or side. (*b*) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won. (*c*) A stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the balls, who shall open the game.—10. In *arch.*, a string-course.—11. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper-deck ports.—12. In *printing*, a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string.—13. The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza*.—14. A hoax, or discredited story. [*Printers' slang, Eng.*]—A string of cash. See *cash*, 3. 1.—Bass string. See *bass*, 3.—Close string. See *close*, 2.—Cut and mitered string, in *stair-building*, an outer string cut to miter with the end of the riser.—False string, in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving an uncertain or untrue sound.—Instrument of ten strings, in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery.—Italian string. See *Italian*.—Open string, in musical instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length.—Order of the Yellow String. See *order*.—Plaited string work. See *plaited*.—Roman string. See *Roman*.—Rough string. See *rough-string*.—Silver string. See *def. 4*.—Soprano string. Same as *chanterelle*, 1.—Sympathetic string. See *sympathetic*.—The whip with six strings. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—To harp on one string. See *harp*.—To have two strings to one's bow. See *bow*, 2.

string (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung*, ppr. *stringing*. [*< string, n.* As with *ring*, the strong forms of the principal parts conform to the supposed analogy of *sing, sang, sung*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with strings.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 78.

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

Here the Muse so oft her harp has strung
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See *high-strung*.

Toil strung the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 89.

Sylvia was too highly strung for banter.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

4. To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string: as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog.—5. To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads.

—6. To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its notches, so that the string is tightly strained.—7. To extend in a string, series, or line.

Ships were strung for miles along the lower levee [of New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or receiving cargo. *W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, vi.*

8. To deprive of strings; strip the strings from: as, to *string* beans.—9. To carve (lampfroys). *Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch out into a string or strings when pulled; become stringy.

Let it [varnish] boil until it *strings* freely between the fingers. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 64.*

2. To walk or move along in a string or disconnected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing* along. [*Colloq.*]—3. In *billiards*, to hit one's ball so that it will go the length of the table and back, to determine who shall open the game.

string-alphabet (string'al'fā-bet), *n.* An alphabet in which the letters are denoted by knots of various forms and combinations made in a string: used by the blind.

string-band (string'band), *n.* A band composed of stringed instruments, or the stringed instruments of such a band taken by themselves.

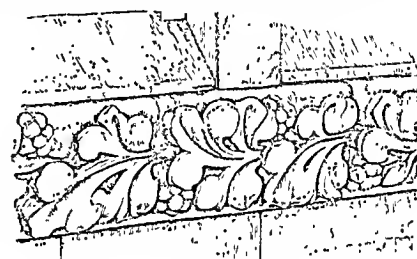
string-bark (string'hārk), *n.* Stringy-bark.

string-bean (string'bēn), *n.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread along their back. Varieties of the common kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

string-block (string'hlok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden block into which are driven the studs for holding the loops of the ends of the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

string-board (string'hōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer*.

string-course (string'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow molding or a projecting course continued



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of Amiens Cathedral, France.)

horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band, more often molded, and sometimes richly carved.

stringed (stringd), *a.* [*< string + -ed*.] 1. Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a *stringed* instrument.—2. Produced by strings or stringed instruments.

Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise.
Milton, Nativity, l. 97.

3. Fastened with a string or strings; tied.

Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

4. In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort, as a cord or ribbon.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* [*< stringen(t) + -cy*.] Stringent character or condition. (*a*) Tightness; strictness: as, a *stringency* in the money-market. (*b*) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of the regulations was increased.

As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 166.

stringendo (strin-jen'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *stringere*, *< L. stringere*, draw tight, compress: see *stringent*.] In *music*, pressing or accelerating the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *incalzando*.

stringent (strin'jent), *a.* [*< L. stringen(t)-s*, ppr. of *stringere*, draw tight, compress, contract, touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain*¹, *strict*, and cf. *strike*.] 1. Tightening or binding; drawing tight. *Thomson*.—2. Straited; tight; constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market.—3. Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting; urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

stringently (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously; strictly. *Bailey*.

stringentness (strin'jont-nes), *n.* Stringency.

stringer (string'er), *n.* [*< string + -er*.] 1. One who strings. (*a*) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. *Nares*. (*b*) The workman who fits a piano with strings. (*c*) One who arranges on a string: as, a bead- or pearl-stringer.

2. A device for attaching piano-strings to a ridge cast specially for that purpose on the plate, instead of winding them around tuning wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut. The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

3. In *railway engine*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—4. In *ship-building*, an inside stake of plank or of plates, secured to the ends of the beam supporting the ends of the beams; a *stringer*. See *cut under beam*, 2 (g).—5. In *carpentry*, a horizontal timber connecting two posts or a framework. (b) Same as *string-inward*.—6. A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—7. A support; a wench.

Alas! the resolute! hath been an old stringer in his days, I fear!

Edm. at FL, Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.

8. A small stick or switch used to string fish on the gill.

string-gage (string'gaj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

string-halt (string'hält), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt*.

stringiness (string'i-nes), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. H. Carpenter, Micros., § 360.*

stringing (string'ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *string*.] 1. In *mill-manuf.*, same as *glossing*.—2. *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in wood-work.

stringless (string'les), *a.* [*string* + *-less*.] Without strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, II. 1. 119.

stringman (string'man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

Some use trumpets, some shalmes, some small pipes, but are stringmen.

MS. *Hand. No. 60*, in *Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry*, I. 22.

string-minstrel (string'min'strəl), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 278.

Stringopidae (string-op'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-idae*.] Same as *Stringopidae*.

Stringopina (string-op'i-na), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-ina*.] Same as *Stringopina*.

Stringops, Stringopsis (string'gops, string'gop'si), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίς* (*spis*), < *σπιν* (*spin*), a screech-owl (< *σπιν*, cry, squeak), + *ως*, face, eye.] Same as *Stringops*.

string-orchestra (string'or'kes-tri), *n.* A string-band.

string-organ (string'or'gan), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

string-pea (string'pi), *n.* See *pea*, 1.

string-piece (string'pi), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (a) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (b) Same as *string-board*. (c) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (d) In a frame, a horizontal member between the feet. (e) A heavy horizontal piece of square timber carried along the edge of the front of a wheel or of a carriage, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

string-plate (string'plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

stringwood (string'wud), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

stringy (string'i), *a.* [*string* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
Tied to the people's plow nursery-fault.

Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's *Plebeianism*, IV. 4.

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

They laid up glue, whose clinging drops,
Like pitch or bluish lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, IV.

3. Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

A *stringy* little man of about fifty.

Jerold, Men of Character, John Mappin, III.

4. Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

stringy-bark (string'i-bark), *n.* 1. One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenuous fibrous bark. The common stringy-bark is *E. obliqua*, abundant in Tasmania

and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy-barks are *E. capitellata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetradonta*, *E. microcarpa* (mostly known as *tallowwood*), *E. piperita* (white stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree*. See *cut under Eucalyptus*. Also called *string-bark*.

Split string-bark timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable.

A. L. Gordon.

2. In Australia, a post and rail fence.

strinkle (string'kl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, pp. *strinkling*. [*ME. strinken*, *streinken*, *streinken*, freq. of *streken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew*.] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

strinkling (string'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strinkle*.] 1. The act of one who strinkles.—2. That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

Men whose halts were seasoned with some strinkings at least of madness and perversity.

Dr. H. More, On Goodness, xlv. § 11. (Trench.)

striolate (stri'o-lāt), *a.* [*NL. *striolatus*, < **striola*, dim. of *l. stria*, a furrow: see *stria*.] In bot., minutely striate.

striole (stri'o-let), *n.* [*NL. *striola* (dim. of *l. stria*) + *-ole*.] In entom., a short stria or impressed line. *Kny.*

strip¹ (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, pp. *stripping*. (1a) < *ME. stripen*, *strecpen*, *stripen*, *stripen* (pret. *streppe*, *streppe*, pp. *streppt*, *streppt*), < *AS. *stripan*, **strepān*, in comp. *be-stripan*, rob, plunder. = *MD. stroopen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, stain, etc., *D. stroopen* = *MLG. strōpen*, plunder, strip, = *OHG. strōfan*, *MLG. strōfen*, *G. streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (b) cf. *D. strippen*, strip (leaves), whip, = *Lat. striper*, strip (leaves), etc., = *MEG. stripen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the *ME. stripen*, *strecpen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip²*, *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reare* supply a partial analogy. 1. *trans.* 1. To rob; plunder: despoil; deprive; divest; bereave: with of before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* a tree of its fruit.

Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries of such furniture as doth not help?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 7.

If such tricks . . . *strip* you out of your Lieutenantry.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 1. 172.

Like thieves when they have plundered and *stript* a man, leave him

Wretched, Ed. Ded. to *Plain Dealer*.

2. To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with of before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast of its skin; to *strip* a tree of its bark.

The forward, backward fairs, the mare, the turn, the trip, When *stript* into their shirts, each other they invade Within a spacious ring.

Drayton, Polyolbon, I. 244.

A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped* of every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction.

Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To uncover; unshelter.

On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.

Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4. 274.

4. To unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.—5. To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped*.—6. To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off*.

And he *stripped off* his cloths also.

1 Sam. xix. 21.

She *stripped* it from her arm.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 4. 101.

7. To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—8. In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

9. In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—10. To separate; pull away: with *from*.

His . . . unkindness,

That *stripped* her from his bedchamber.

Shak., *Learn.* iv. 3. 45.

11. In *tabacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. II. Knight*.—12. In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short

fibers. *E. II. Knight*.—13. In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—14. In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—15. In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—16. To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip*.

Alas! we ran the deer, and through the towns
Stripp'd with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.

Greene, *Frier Boan and Frier Bungay*.

=Syn. 2. To denude, lay bare.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—2. To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—3. To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow*.—4. To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—5. To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I. 8.

strip² (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe*: see *stripe*.] *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bit* to *bite*, *smit* to *smite*. It is commonly referred to *strip¹*, *v.* 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—2. An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and wrist.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy eloquent face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, IV. iv. 61.

A stomacher upon her breast so bare,
For *strips* and gorget were not then the wear.

Dr. Smith, *Penelope and Ulysses*, I. 1658.

3. A striping; a slip. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xlv. 4. In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—5. In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalence.

strip³ (strip), *n.* [Se. also *stripe*, *streppe*, dim. *striptic*; perhaps another use of *strip¹*. Cf. *strip-pet*.] 1. A rill. [Scotch.]—2. Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [U. S.]

strip-armor (strip'ar'mor), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

stripe (stripe), *n.* [*ME. stripe* (*stripe*, prob. also *stripe*, > *E. strip²*), < *MD. strijpe*, *streppe*, *D. streep* = *MLG. strijpe*, *LG. strijpe*, a stripe or strip, = *MHG. G. streif* = *Dau. strijve* (< *D.*), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip¹*, *strip²*.] 1. A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak²*, *stria*, *stigma*.—2. A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—3. Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountain, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of an mile broad.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 75.

4. A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a welt; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, roll, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.

Deut. xxv. 3.

5. A blow; a stroke.

Every one gynec but one *smir stripe*, & snerly ye lorney is ours.

Hall, *Chron.*, *Rich.* III., an. 2.

But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her fous claws he fram her feete away did wipe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xl. 27.

6. Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe*.

I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus true on oaten pipe.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I. 2.

Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then enacting over Europe.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 250.

Bengal *stripe*, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; khaki—*Cirrus stripe*, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

Cirrus-strips lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.

Aberronby, Weather, p. 92.

Doble's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish*.—**Stars and stripes.** See *star*.—**To come to hand stripes!** to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brenda*, tr. of *Quintus Curtius*, ix.

stripe (strip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *stripping*. [*< stripe, n.*] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [*Rare.*]—3*f.* To thrust.

He has *striped* his bright brown brand
Out through Clerk Saunders' fair bodye.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Droved and striped. See *drove*.

striped (stri'ped or stript), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple, striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple*.—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *ribbon-grass*.—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebilly, etc.** See the nouns.—**Striped muscle, striated muscle.** See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular*.—**Striped squirrel,** the chipmunk.

striped-bass (stri'ped-bas), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [*U.S.*]

stripetail (stript'ál), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

strip-leaf (stripl'lef), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

strip-lights (stripl'its), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

stripling (stripling), *n.* [Appar. *< strip² + -ling¹*.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Mauderille*, *Travels*, p. 278.

And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the *stripling* is
1 Sam. xvii. 56.

And now a *stripling* cherub he appears.
Milton, P. L., III. 630.

stripper (striper), *n.* [*< strip¹ + -er¹*.] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(a) In *wool-carding*: (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the lick-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of wool-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper*. (b) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out tiles to make them ready for recutting, a tile-stripper. (c) An implement used on oyster-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of tippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

strippet (stript'et), *n.* [*< strip³ + -et¹*.] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holmshead*, *Descrip.* of Scotland, x.

stripping (stripling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strip¹*, *v.*] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

Light *strippings* from the fan-trees.
Browning, *Paracelsus*, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milt out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

stripping-knife (stripling-nif), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight*.

stripping-plate (stripling-plát), *n.* A fixed plate attached to the frame of a roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

stripulose (stripl'ulös), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

stripy (stripi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

Strisores (stri-só'rez), *n. pl.* [NL.; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolae* (the colles, touraous, and hoatzins) [Not in use.]

stritchel (strich'el), *n.* An unsibilated form of *strickle*.

strive (striv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving*. [*< ME. striven, stryven, strifen* (orig. a

weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), *< OF. estriver* = Pr. *estibar*, strive, prob. *< OHG. *striban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. G. *streben* = D. *streven* = MLG. *streven*, LG. *streven* = Sw. *sträfa* = Dan. *stræbe*, strive; cf. Icel. *stríða* = Sw. *strida*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.

I'll *strive* . . . to take a nap. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., v. 3. 104.

When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 518.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for*: as, to *strive* against fate; to *strive* for the truth.

First with thil bettir be war for to *stryue*,
Agens thil felaw noo quarel thou contryue.
Diabes Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 68.

While Iesus *stroue* with Sathans strong Temptations.
Sylvester, tr. of *Di Bartas's Weeks*, l. 1.

Against the Deity 'tis hard to *strive*.

Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Striving with love and hate, with life and death,
With hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preeminence: with *with*.
With the rose colour *stroof* hie hewe.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 180.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might *with* this Paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 275.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.
Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 2. 270.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.
Now private ply *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Stratford's Trial (and Death).

= *Syn. 1.* Undertake, Endeavor, etc. (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toil.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

strive (striv), *n.* [*< strive, v.*] A striving; an effort; a strife. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

striver (striv'er), *n.* [*< strive + -er¹*.] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Gleanville*.

striving (striving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strive, v.*] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxii.

strivingly (striving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

Strix (striks), *n.* [NL., *< L. strix* (strig-), *< Gr. στρίξ* (striks), a screech-owl, perhaps *< *striken*, equiv. to *τρῆκα*, break, grate, croak.] A Linnean genus of owls. (a) Containing all the *Strix*. (b) Restricted to the barn-owls. Same as *Aluco*. See cut



Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

under *barn-owl*. (c) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumicorns. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.

stroakt, stroakingt. Obsolete spellings of *stroke¹, stroking*.

stroamt (ström), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *stream* (as *soam²* for *seam²*), perhaps associated with *roam*: see *stream*.] 1*f.* To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arbly*, *Camilla*, iii. 10. (*Darv.*)

strob (strob), *n.* [*< Gr. στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round, *< στρέφω*, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile, strophe*.] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

strobic (strob'ik), *a.* [*< strob + -ic*.] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles**, a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

strobila (strō-bī'lā), *n.*; pl. *strobilæ* (-lē). [NL., *< Gr. στρόβιλος*, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile*.] In *zool.*: (a) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stago by the development of ophyrae, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma*.

(b) In *Fernæ*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (c) [*cap.*] [NL.] A supposed genus of nealephs, based on the strobiliform stago of certain hydrozoans. *Sars*, 1835.

(d) [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky*, 1837.

strobilaceous (strob-i-lā'shins), *a.* [*< strobile + -aceous*.] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

strobilæ, *n.* Plural of *strobila*.

Strobilanthes (strob-i-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; *< Gr. στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 150 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with one species in tropical Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head*. *S. flaccidifolius* yields the room, or maize dye, of India, etc. See *room²*, and cut under *stoma*, 2.

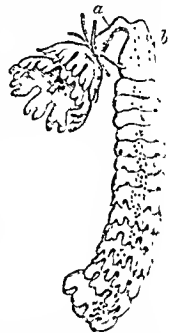
strobilate (strob'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating*. [*< strobile + -ate²*.] To form or develop strobiles; to become a strobile; effect strobilation.

strobilation (strob-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*< strobilate + -ion*.] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm: also, the transverse fission of various worms.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* [= F. *strobile* = G. *strobil*, a pine-cone, *< LL. strobilus*, a pine-cone, *< Gr. στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., *< στρέφω*, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobilus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus*.

With reference to fructification, the form of *Lycopodium* Millot readers it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of *Psilophyton*. *Dawson*, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 101.

2. In *zool.*, a strobila. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1587.



Two Strobiles of *Strobila*, a, 2, of *Cyanea capitata*, resulting from fission of the hydra tube of the scyphistoma stage. At a tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two, and are borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

strobiliferous (strob-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = *B. bear*.] In *zool.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an aculeph or a worm.
strobiliform (strō-bil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. strobilis* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having the form or character of a strobile.
strobiline (strob'i-lin), *a.* [*Gr. στροβίλος*, of a pine-cone, *στροβίλος*, a pine-cone: cf. *strobila*.] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.
strobilite (strob'i-lit), *n.* [*Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *-ite*.] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.
strobilization (strob'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*Strobile* + *-ization*.] Same as *strobilation*.

The second mode of reproduction [of *Seyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.
Claus, Zool. (trans.), p. 256.

strobiloid (strob'i-loid), *a.* [*Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *eidōs*, form.] Like a strobile; strobiliform: as, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encyc. Brit.*

strobilophagous (strob-i-lof'a-gus), *a.* [*NL. strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, q. v.). *Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *φαγῶν*, eat.] Feeding upon pinecones, as a bird.

Strobilosauria (strō-bi-lō-sā'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *σαῦρα*, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensible tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and aerodont or plenodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidae* and *Iguanidae*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

strobilosaurian (strō-bi-lō-sā'ran), *a.* and *n.* [*Strobilosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosauria*; agamoid or iguanoid. II. *n.* A member of the *Strobilosauria*. Also *strobilosaurian*.

strobilure (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [*NL. Strobilurus*.] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

Strobilurus (strob-i-lū'r-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Wiegmann), *Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *οὔρα*, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

strobilus (strō-bi'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.
stroboscope (strob'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. στροβίλος*, a twisting or whirling round (*στροβίλος*, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoetrope represent one form of stroboscope.

stroboscopic (strob'ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*Stroboscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX, 451.

strocalit, strocklet, stroclet, *n.* See *stroke*.

strode (strōd). Preterit of *stride*.

stroft. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive*.

stroglit, v. i. A Middle English form of *struggle*.

stroil, v. t. See *stroy*.

stroil (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl*; origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*: applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See *cut under quitch-grass*. *Britten and Holland*, [Prov. Eng.]

strokalit, n. See *stroke*.

stroke¹ (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak*; *ME. strook, strok, strak*, *AS. strāc* (= *MHG. G. streich*, a stroke), *AS. strāc* (pret. *strāc*), *go*, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strike*, *n.*, *stroke*², *stroke*², *n.*] 1. A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows.
St. Nicholas, XVII, 834.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheidt. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Inland Voyage*, p. 11.

2. In *rowing*, specifically—(a) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (b) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (c) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.—3. A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-strokes, curved strokes, or up-and-down strokes of a letter; fine or coarse strokes in an engraving. See *cut under type*.

Garracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
 Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

4. A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty strokes of the blood, without a word,
 Linger'd that other, staving after him.
Tennyson, *Launcelot and Elaine*.

5. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—6. A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *stroke* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).
 He smote a-boute hym grete strokes bothe on the left
 syde and on the right side. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 118.
 How now! what noise? That spirit's possess'd with haste
 That wounds the muresisist postern with these strokes.
Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 92.

7. A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.
 Remove thy stroke away from me. *Ps. xaxix*, 10.
 When I did speak of some distressful stroke
 That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 3. 157.
 She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a stroke
 But of her eye, Tigranes.
Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, l. 1.
 A stroke of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

8. A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.
 His hour's upon the stroke.
Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, iii. 2.

9. An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest strokes of poetry, when they are managed artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
Dryden, *State of Innocence*, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing stroke to your fine elapal.
Dr. Plot, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, l. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest stroke ever yet made for human perfection.
M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, iv.

10. A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main strokes, it accords with the Aristotelian philosophy.
Parker, *Platonic Philosophy*, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single stroke in his character.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, l. 10.

11. A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.
 To wake the soul by tender strokes of art.
Addison, *Cato*, Prolog.

But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a stroke of genius as affairs stood.
The Academy, June 23, 1890, p. 437.

12. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that has not a greater stroke than ordinary n. eating.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II, l. 71.

13. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any stroke in the disposition of such preferments. *Hooker*, *Eccl. Polity*, v. 81.

In this new state of government, Appius was the man that bare the greatest stroke; he ruled the rostrum and swaled all the rest.
Holland, *tr. of Livy* (ed. 1699), p. 109.

A stroke above, a degree above; of somewhat higher grade or quality than. [Colloq.]
 She was a stroke above the other girls. *Dickens*.

Indoor stroke. See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke.** See *split*.—**Stroke of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—To keep stroke, in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

stroke¹ (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [*stroke*¹, *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [Recent.]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He stroked the university crew to victory in six races.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII, 571.

stroke² (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Se.) *strake*, *strait*; *ME. straken*, *straken*, *AS. strācian* (= *D. strijken* = *OHG. streichen*, *MHG. G. streichen*, also freq. *streichen*), stroke, causal form of *strican*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*¹. Cf. *Sw. stryka*, *Dan. stryge*, *Icel. strjúka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] 1. To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She stroked my head, and she kembd my hair.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I, 168).

And then another pause; and then,
 Stroking his beard, he said again.
Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, Second Interlude.

2. Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [Now prov. Eng.]

Such smooth soft language as each line
 Might stroke an angry god, or stay
 Jove's thunder. *Caesar*, To My Rival.

3. To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villan art thou!
 Why dost thou not stroke up thy hair?
Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the hair of their heads, letting it grow very long, and stroking it back with their hands curiously. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I, 407.

4. In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—To stroke the wrong way (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

stroke² (strōk), *n.* [*stroke*², *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
 He cheer'd to courage with a gentle stroke.
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xii, 108.

stroke³. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike*.

stroke-gear (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

stroke-hole (strōk'hōl), *n.* In *golf*, a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

stroke-oar (strōk'ōr), *n.* 1. The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—2. The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

stroke-oarsman (strōk'ōrz'man), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman*.

stroker (strōk'ēr), *n.* [*stroke*² + *-er*.] 1. One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the stroker.
Warburton, *Works*, X, xxvii.

2. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [Rare.]

What you please, Dame Polish,
 My lady's stroker.
B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, iv. 1.

3. In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.].—**Stroker in**, in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]

strokesman (strōks'man), *n.*; pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [*stroke*², poss. of *stroke*, + *man*.] A stroke-oar or stroke.

stroking (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroaking*; verbal *n.* of *stroke*², *v.*] 1. The act of passing the hand over a surface.—2. pl. The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroking*.
Smollett, *Hederick Random*, xl. (*Darvies*).

stroklet, *n.* [Also *strocle*, *strookle*, *strokak*, *strocal*; appar. a var., simulating *stroke*, of *strickle*.] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount*, *Glossographia*, p. 615.

stroll (ströl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl*, *strowle*, *strowle*; appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouken*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen*, stumhle, = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *stroucheln*, stumhle, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen*, rovo, freq. of OHG. *strühhön*, MHG. *strüehen*, stumhle; = Icel. *strjúka*, stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka*, stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker*, dial. *strykel*, a stroller. Akin to *struggle*, *q. v.*, but prob. not to *straggle*, which, with *strake*, etc., belongs to AS. *stricon*, ME. *striken*, go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen*, go (> *streicher*, a stroller), etc.; see *strike*, *stroke*, *straggle*, etc., *struggle*.] 1. To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood, . . . in whose odorous herb garden I love to stroll sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 149.

There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus strolling along the path by the flowing river. *Mrs. Oliphant*, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxix.

2. To rave from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

In 1703, "3 strolling Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tried for Robbing two Women." *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 222.

He turned strolling player; but his force and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Macaulay*, *Goblin*, lth.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

The am'rous Eyes thus always go
A strolling for their Friends below.

Prior, *Alma*, II.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Saunter*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

stroll (ströl), *n.* [*< stroll*, *v.*] 1. A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

Bright days, when a stroll is my afternoon wont,
And I meet all the people I do know or don't.

P. Locker, *Meadow*.

2. A stroller.

We'll entertain no mountebanking stroll,
No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
No ape-carrier, lubbock bearer.

Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Hollwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stroller (ströl'ler), *n.* [*< stroll* + *-er*.] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

When strollers durst presume to pick your purse,
Drayton, *Fifth Prologue*, to *Inv.* of Oxford.

He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those strollers up and down several parts of Europe.

Addison, *Sir Roger and the Gipsies*.

We allow no strollers or vagrants here.

Scott, *Heart of Mid Lothian*, xxvii.

strom¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream*.

strom² (strom), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Butley*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

stroma (strö'mi), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-mā-ti). [NL., < L. *stroma*, < Gr. *στρομα* (*stroma*), a covering, a coverlet, < *στρομνινα*, *στρομνινα*, spread, spread out, strew; see *strew*, *stratum*.]

1. In anat.: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—2. In bot.: (a) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are immersed. Sometimes called *receptacle*. See *ent* under *ergot*. (b) In vegetable physiology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale*.—Cancer stroma, the interfacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—Intertubular stroma, the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—Stroma fibrin, fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—Stroma of red blood-corpuscles, that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—Stroma of the ovary, the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

Stromateidae (strö-mā-tō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus*, related to the scombroids and carangoids.

They have large denticulous or saciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus; a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinae* and *Centrolophinae*. Also *Stromateinae*, as a division of *Scombridae*.

stromateine (strö-mat'ē-in), *a. and n.* [*< Stromateus* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidae*.

stromateoid (strö-mat'ē-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Stromateus* + *-oid*.] Same as *stromateine*.

Stromateoides (strö-mā-tō-i'dōz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. *εidos*, form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinereus* the gray pomfret. See *ent* under *pomfret*.

Stromateus (strö-mat'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < Gr. *στροματις*, a coverlet, a bag for bed-clothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < *στρομα* (*stroma*), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet); see *stroma*.] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidae*, in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. One of the best-known is *S. triacanthus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States, variously called *butter-fish*, *harvest-fish*, and *dollar-fish*. (See *ent* under *butter-fish*.) A very similar species is *S. alepholus*; another is *S. simillimus* of the Californian coast, highly esteemed as a food-fish, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano*. See *pompano*, 2.

stromatic¹ (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [*< stroma* (t-) + *-ic*.] In anat., physiol., and bot., of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

stromatic² (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Στροματις*, a fulso reading for *Στροματις*, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of *στροματις*, a coverlet: see *Stromateus*.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

stromatiform (strö-mā-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. stroma* (t-), *q. v.*, + L. *forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a stroma.

Stromatopora (strö-mā-top'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *στρομα* (t-), *n.* covering, + *πορος*, pore.] 1. The typical genus of *Stromatoporidae*.—2. [*i. e.*] A member of this genus.

Stromatoporidae (strö-mā-tō-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idae*.] A family of hydrocamalline corals, typified by the genus *Stromatopora*. They are all of Paleozoic age.

Stromatoporidae (strö-mā-top'ō-rōid), *a. and n.* [*< Stromatopora* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidae*, or having their characters.

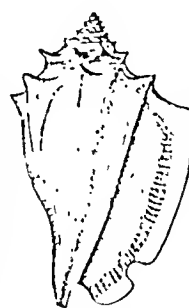
II. *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidae*.

stromatous (strö-mā-tus), *a.* [*< stroma* (t-) + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to stroma.—2. In bot., bearing or producing a stroma.

stromb (strom), *n.* [*< NL. Strombus*.] A wench of the family *Strombidae*, and especially of the genus *Strombus*; a wing-shell; a fountain-shell.

The best-known stromb is *S. gigas*, whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some blue kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis*, so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See also *ent* under *ring-shell*.

Strombidae (strom'bi-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus*; the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated pedicels, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obovate, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture, a horny clavate operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas*, the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for canoes, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell*. The family is divided into *Strombinae* and *Scaphophinae*. See *ent* under *Rotellaria*, *scorpion-shell*, and *stromb*.



A Wing-shell or Stromb (*Strombus pugilis*).

Strombidium (strom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparede and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. *διν*, *-idon*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidae*. These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cilia; the endoplast and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

strombiform (strom'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Strombus* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidae*.

strombine (strom'bin), *a. and n.* [*< Strombus* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidae*; stromboid.

II. *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidae*.

strombite (strom'bit), *n.* [*< stromb* + *-ite*.] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

stromboid (strom'boid), *a. and n.* [*< stromb* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidae*; strombiform.

II. *n.* A strombine

or stromb.

strombuliform (strom'bi-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. "strombulus"*, dim. of

"strombus", a top (see

Strombus), + L. *forma*, form.] 1. In geol.,

formed like a top.—2.

In bot., twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago*, etc.

Strombus (strom'bus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. *strombus*, a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. *στροβύλος*, a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < *στροβέω*, twist, turn: see *strobile*.] The typical genus of *Strombidae*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas*; the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus*. See *ent* at *stromb*.

stromeyerine (strö'mi-ēr-in), *n.* [*< stromeyer* (ite) + *-ine*.] Same as *stromeyerite*.

stromeyerite (strö'mi-ēr-it), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer*, a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

strommell, *n.* An obsolete form of *strommel*.

stromd, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*.

strong¹ (strōng), *a.* [See *strang*; < ME. *strong*, *stronge*, *strang* (compar. *strenger*, *strenyere*), < AS. *strang*, *strong* (compar. *strengra*, *strengum*), strong, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *strong*, strength, D. *strong* = MLG. LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang*, *strangi*, *strenge*, MHG. *strenge*, G. *strenge*, hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *strong*, strong; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string*. Cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight (see *stringent*, *strain*, *strict*); Gr. *σπαγγος*, tightly twisted, *σπαγγάνη*, a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*! Hence *strength*, *strengthen*, etc.] 1. Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

Ther-foro worschilp god, bothe olde and zong,
To be in body and soule yliche stronge.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What can be strong enough to resist those charms which neither innocence, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against?

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. iii.

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.

Longfellow, *Light of Stars*.

When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly strong. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 288.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endowed with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a strong body; a strong hand or arm.

And ho was a moche knyght, and a stronge onte of measure.

Melvin (L. E. T. S.), II. 164.

Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness.

Judges xiv. 11.

Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the stronger, at the same time that the other is the harder.

Bentham, *Introductio*, to *Principles of Morals*, vi. 2.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

When the kyng Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *strong* place, . . . he dide it stuffe with knyghtes and vi-
Merlin (L. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

He *crewe stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a
name.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
 Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 55.

4. Having or consisting of a large number, ab-
solutely or relatively; numerically forcible or
powerful; fortified: usually implying also some spe-
cial element of strength in some or all of the
parts composing the number: as, a *strong* de-
partment of troops; a *strong* political party.

His thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
But she was *strong* of freendes.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

5. Of specified numerical force; having so many
constituent members: applied to armies, and
sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals.
The demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drinmelog were eight or nine thousand
strong.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton.

6. Exerting or capable of characteristic force;
powerful in the kind or mode of action implied;
specifically, forcible or efficient: as, a *strong*
painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden*
A solitary shriek, the hubbub cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, l. 33.

7. Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting
in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or
vacillating; used of the mind or any of its
faculties: as, a *strong-minded* person; a *strong*
intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things.
Shak., Sonnets, etc.

8. Possessing moral or mental force; firm in
character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or
the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted:
as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Tray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious, *strong* in
Scripture, and bold in profession.
Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, 1.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong*
Man" on a pinch.
The Nation, XXX, 1.

9. Marked by force or vigor of performance;
done, executed, produced, or uttered energeti-
cally; effected by earnest action or effort;
strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wared with *strong* business
The Eric of Faborgill.
Bonn., of Pattenay (L. E. T. S.), l. 246.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with
strong crying and tears.
Heb. v. 7.

The cars of the people they have therefore filled with
strong clamour.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

10. Marked by force of action or movement;
vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous;
violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong*
tides; *strong* breathing.

If Collatue, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
Shak., Lucrèce, l. 83.

When they came to the great river, they were carried
over by one Latham, . . . the stream being very *strong*.
Winthrop, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

11. Firm in substance or texture; capable of
resisting physical force; not weak; not easily
broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material
things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass. *Job* xl. 18.

The grass flowers that wreath the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
Whittier, My Psalm.

12. Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not
of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.]. *Heb.* v. 12.

13. Firmly fixed or constituted; having inher-
ent force or validity; hard to affect or over-
come; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* con-
stitution or organization (of body, mind, gov-
ernment, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or
evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong*
advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence.
Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth.
Micah vi. 2.

14. Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically,
distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effec-
tive; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invecti-
ves; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that foll of *strong* arte was, yede hem
about, and cleped the kyng as they weren sette, and
shewed hym the voyde place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
Whittier, Astræa at the Capitol.

15. Intense or thorough in quality; having a
high degree of the proper specific character;
not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as,
strong drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion;
strong lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fülle of Dragonnes, of Serpentes, and of other
venymous bestes that no man dar not passe, but zif it be
strong Wyntre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

This is *strong* phisic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong*
and full white, such as is that of paper.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. 5.

16. Intense or intensified in degree; existing
in great amount or force; forcibly impressive
to feeling or sensation: used of either active
or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devo-
tion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking
with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
Shak., As you Like it, l. 3. 23.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 83.

17. Forcibly offensive in quality; repellent to
sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling;
rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths; they shall
know we have *strong* arms too. *Shak.*, Cor., l. 1. 61.

18. In com., specifically, firm; favorable to
gain; steadily good or advancing; active; prof-
itable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to
do a *strong* business. — 19. In gram., inflected
— (a) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel
instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed
to *weak*: thus, *find* (found), *speak* (spoke or
spoke, spoken), *strike* (struck, stricken), and *swim*
(swam, swum) are *strong* verbs; (b) as a noun or
an adjective, with fuller retention of older ease-
distinctions: thus, German *Duch* is called of
strong declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and
weak are purely linguistic terms, introduced by J. Grimm;
they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are
occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other lan-
guages also.

20. In photog., same as *dense*, 3. — *Strong arm*
or hand, figuratively, great power or force; forcible or vio-
lent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as,
to overcome opposition with a *strong* arm; "a *strong*
hand," Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong*-
hand. *Raleigh*.

Strong box, a strongly made case or chest for the preser-
vation of money and other things of great value in small
compartments. — *Strong double refraction*, in optics. See *re-*
fraction, 1. — *Strong drink*, election, place. See the
noun. — *Strong faints*. See *faint*, 2. — *Strong room*, a
fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep
valuables. — *Strong water*. (a) Distilled spirit of any
sort generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong waters*.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced n
rundlet of *strong water*, and stole some of it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 4.

(b) Aqua fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong waters*;
and *strong waters* do readily pierce into metals and stones;
and . . . [some] *strong waters* will touch upon gold, that
will not touch upon silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 800.

= Syn. 2. *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, shrewy. —
3. Potent. — 11. Tenacious, tough. — 13. Impregnable. — 14.
Vivid. — 15. Vigorous, sharp.

*strong*¹ (strông), adv. [*<* ME. *strong*, *stronge*;
< *strong*¹, a.] Strongly; very; exceedingly.
[Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morrow go to nn Abbey, and feyna mo *stronge*
slke.
Merlin (L. E. T. S.), l. 62.

To go or come it *strong*, to do a thing with energy and
perseverance. [Slang.]

*strong*². An obsolete past participle of *string*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

strong-back (strông'bak), n. *Naut.*: (a) A
piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to
trice the chain up to when the windlass is to
be used for any purpose. (b) A spar across
boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

strongbark (strông'bärk), n. A tree or shrub
of the boraginaceous genus *Bouyeria*, which be-
longs to the West Indies and tropical America.
One species, *B. Havanensis*, which extends into Florida, is
a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood
of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees,
however, are hollow and defective.

strong-barred† (strông'bärd), a. Strongly
barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, ii.
1. 370.

strong-based† (strông'bäst), a. Strongly or
firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

strong-besieged† (strông'bê-sêj'd'), a. Strong-
ly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrèce, l. 1429.

strong-bonded† (strông'bon'ded), a. Strong-
ly bound or secured; made strongly binding.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

strong-fixed† (strông'fikst), a. Strongly fixed;
firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 102.

stronghand† (strông'hand'), n. Violence;
force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by*
the strong hand. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under
strong.

stronghold (strông'hôld), n. A fastness; a
fort; a fortified place; a place or position of
security: often used figuratively, and formerly
as two words.

David took the *strong hold* of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

strong-knit (strông'nit), a. Strongly or well
knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 4.

strongle (strông'gl), n. A strongyle. *T. S.*
Cobbold.

strongly (strông'li), adv. [*<* ME. *strongly*,
strongly, *strongliche*, *strangliche*; *<* AS. *strang-*
lice, *strong*, *<* *stranglic*, *strong*, *<* *strang*, *strong*:
see *strong*¹ and *-ly*².] In a strong manner, in
any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhabytet with peple,
In so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly: delay
Doth oft the *strongliest* founded Plots betray.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 44.

strongman's-weed (strông'manz-wêd), n. See
Petiveria.

strong-minded (strông'min'ded), a. 1. Hav-
ing a strong or vigorous mind. — 2. Not in ac-
cordance with the female character or man-
ners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women
claiming the privileges and opportunities of
men.

strong-mindedness (strông'min'ded-nes), n.
The character or quality of being strong-
minded, especially as used of women.

strong-tempered† (strông'tem'pêrd), a. Made
strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*,
Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

strongylate (strông'ji-lät), a. [*<* *strongyle* +
-ate¹.] Having the character of a strongyle, as
a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt
ends. *Sollas*.

strongyle (strông'jil), n. [*<* NL. *strongylus* (see
Strongylus), *<* Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, *<*
στρογγύειν, draw tight: see *strangle*.] 1. A spic-
ule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each
end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule.
It is simply or haddus whose two ends are blunt instead
of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the
other becomes a strongyloxea. *Sollas*.

2. In *Vermes*, a nematoid or threadworm of the
genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongy-
lid. There are many species. See *Strongylidae*.

Strongylia (strông'jil'i-ä), n. pl. [NL., *<* Gr.
στρογγύλος, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A
suborder of chilognath myriapods, with man-
ducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the
anterior part of the body. It includes the
families *Polyxenidae*, *Polydesmidae*, *Luhidae*, and
Lysiopetalidae. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

strongyliid (strông'jil'id), a. and n. Same as
strongyliid.

Strongylidae (strông'jil'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., *<*
Strongylus + *-idae*.] A family of endoparasitic
nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strong-*
ylus, and containing about 10 other genera.
They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a
length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this.
They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and fili-
form; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and
armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished
with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes,
and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is
commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis*
is the lung-strongle of man: the female is an inch long,
the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S.*
micrurus and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle
and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the
kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the
male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more.
Strongylus quadridentatus or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests
the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Syngamus*
trachealis, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great
numbers in the air passages.

Strongylocentrotus (strông'ji-lô-sen-trô'tus),
n. [NL. (Braudd), *<* Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round,

Strongylocentrotus

spherical, + *κεντρος*, *κεντρον*, point, center: see *center*.] A genus of regular sea-urchins,



Common New England Sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachensis*).

of the family *Echinidae*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachensis*.

strongyloid (stron'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*< strongylo-* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus*; belonging to the *Strongylidae*.

II. *n.* A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

strongyloxea (stron-ji-lok'sē-ā), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxeae* (-ē). [NL., *< Gr. στρογγυλος*, round, + *ὄξυς*, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxeate sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

strongyloxeate (stron-ji-lok'sē-āt), *a.* [*As strongyloxa* + *-ate*.] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the family *Strongylidae*. *Müller*, 1780.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-ī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

Strongylus (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. στρογγυλος*, round, spherical, *< *σπάγγειν*, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Strongylidae*. *Müller*, 1780.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-ī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

strontia (stron'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), *< strontium*, *q. v.*] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acrid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydrate, Sr(OH)₂, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydrate has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

strontian (stron'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< strontium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and raro.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontian yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

strontianiferous (stron'shi-ā-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< strontian* + *-iferous*.] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

strontianite (stron'shi-an-it), *n.* [*< strontian* + *-ite*.] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

strontic (stron'tik), *a.* [*< strontia* + *-ic*.] Same as *strontitic*.

strontites (stron-ti'tēz), *n.* [NL., *< strontium* + *-ites*.] Same as *strontia*: so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

strontitic (stron-tit'ik), *a.* [*< NL. strontites* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* [NL., *< Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.68; specific gravity, 2.54. A dark-yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the oxid strontia. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestine). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brcwsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in sea-water, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny, imparting an intense red color to flames.

strook (strūk). An old preterit of *strike*. *Pope*, *Iliad*, xxi. 498.

stroot (strūt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*.

strop (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap*; *< ME. strop, strope*, *< AS. strop* (= *D. strop*, etc.), *< L. stropus, struppus*, a strap: see *strap*.] **1.** Same as *strap*. Specifi-

cally—**2.** A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—**3.** *Naut.*, same as *strap*, **1** (*a*).—**4.** In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strop (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping*. [*< strop*, *n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

Scarce are the gray-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner. *C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 2.

strope (strōp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap*.

strophanthin (strō-fan'thin), *n.* [*< Strophanthus* + *-in*.] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Strophanthus (strō-fan'thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Caudolle, 1801), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; *< Gr. στροφός*, a twisted band, a cord (*< στρέφειν*, turn, twist), + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceae*, tribe *Echitidae*, and subtribe *Nerieae*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 20 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison: in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the hée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somali-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1873 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin*.) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower*.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* [*< NL. strophe*, *< L. strophē*, *< Gr. στροφή*, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a choros while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, *< στρέφειν*, turn, twist.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(*b*) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe*. (*c*) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the seoptie tono of the epirrhoma.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in the development of leaves. [Rare or obsolete.]—*Asclepiadæan strophe*. [*Asclepiadæan*, *strophic* (strof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. στροφικός*, of or pertaining to a strophe, *< στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophic*.] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

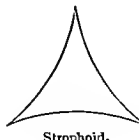
strophical (strof'i-kal), *a.* [*< strophic* + *-al*.] Same as *strophic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

strophiole (strof'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< strophiole* + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophiole or something that resembles it.

strophiolated (strof'i-ō-la-ted), *a.* [*< strophiole* + *-ate*.] Same as *strophiole*.

strophiole (strof'i-ōl), *n.* [*< L. strophium*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, *< Gr. στροφίον*, a band, a breast-band, dim. of *στροφός*, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, *< στρέφειν*, twist, turn.] In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *earuncle*, from which it clearly differs.

strophoid (strof'oid), *n.* [*< F. strophoïde*, *< Gr. στροφή*, a twisted band, a cord.] **1.** A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—**2.** A



Strophoid.

stroyl

curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid*.—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.

Strophostyles (strof-ō-stī'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved stylo; *< Gr. στροφός*, a twisted band, a cord, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleae*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it was formerly included, by epipate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrangular or oblong, not reniform. About 17 species have been described, but some of them insufficiently, natives largely of North America, including Mexico and the West Indies, also occurring in Peru, India, and China. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or further, of which *S. peduncularis* (*Phaseolus umbellatus*) is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. angulosa* (*P. diversifolius*) a commonly trailing plant extending west to Minnesota, and to Missouri, where on river-bottoms a high-climbing variety sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflorus*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus*.

strophulus (strof'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, *< Gr. στροφός*, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophiole*.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum*, *white-gum*, *tooth-rash*, etc.

strosser† (stros'ēr), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers*: see *trousers*.] Same as *trossers*.

You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers*. *Shaks*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 7. 57.

Sets his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old *strossers*. *Middleton*, *No Wit Like a Woman*, ii. 1.

stroud¹ (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd*; origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson*, [Scotch.]

stroud² (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd*; origin obscure.] **1.** Same as *strouiding*.—**2.** A blanket made of strouiding.

Be pleased to give to the son of the Plankasha king these two *strowds* to clothe him. *Journal of Capt. Treat* (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett*.)

strouiding (strou'ding), *n.* [*< stroud*¹ + *-ing*.] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue *strouiding* such as the Indians use. *The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

stroup (stroup), *n.* [Also *stroop*; *< ME. stronpe*, *stroupe*, *< Sw. strupe*, the throat, gullet, = *Norw. strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = *Dan. strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. *Icel. strjúpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] **1.** The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*. *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 130. (*Hallivell*.)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

strout, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*. *Bacon*.

strove (strōv). Preterit of *strove*.

strow (strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing*. An archaic form of *strew*.

strow, *a.* [*Cf. strow*, *strew*.] Looso; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies. *Lady Alimony*, D 4 b. (*Nares*.)

strowd¹ (stroud), *n.* See *stroud¹.*

strowd², *n.* See *stroud².*

strowl, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll*.

strown (strōn). A past participle of *strow*.

strowpe, *n.* See *stroup*.

stroyt, *v. t.* [*ME. stroyen*, by aphesis from *destroyen*: see *destroy*.] To destroy. *Middleton*.

stroyt, *n.* [*ME. < stroy*, *v.*] Destruction.

stroyall† (stroi'al), *n.* [*< stroy*, *v.*, + *obj. all*.] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

A giddy brain master, and *stroyall* his knave,
Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave. *Tusser*, *Good Husbandry Lessons*.

stroyer† (stroi'er), *n.* [*< ME. stroyere*, by aphesis from *destroyer*.] A destroyer.

The drake, *stroyere* of his owene kynde. *Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 360.

stroylt, *n.* See *stroil*.

strub (strub), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *strubbed*, ppr. *strubbing*. [A dial. var. of **strip*, var. of *strip*.] To rob, or practise robbery; strip of something: as, to *strub* a bird's nest. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Robert Coad . . . was convicted of "being a night-walker, and pilfering and *strubbing* in the night-time."

A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 220.

struck (struk). Preterit and past participle of *strike*.

strucken (struk'n). An old or dialectal past participle of *strike*.

structural (struk'tū-rāl), *a.* [*< structure + -ul.*] 1. Of or pertaining to structure; constructional.

The structural differences which separate Man from the Golly and Chimpanzee.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 123.

2. Concerned with structure or construction; constructive. [Rare.]

Chaucer . . . had a structural faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 254.

3. In *biol.*: (a) Of or pertaining to structure; morphological: as, structural characters; structural peculiarities. (b) Possessing or characterized by structure; structured; organized. — **Structural botany**. See *botany* (a). — **Structural disease**, a disease involving visible (gross or microscopic) changes in the tissues affected. Also called *organic* and contrasted with *functional disease*. — **Structural geology**, that branch of geology which has to do with the position and arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth, from the point of view of their composition, mode of aggregation, and relations of position, as determined by physical conditions, without special reference to paleontological characters. Nearly the same as *stratigraphical geology*, or *stratigraphy*. Also called *geologic geology*.

structuralization (struk'tū-rāl-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< structuralize + -ation.*] A making or keeping structural; the act of bringing into or maintaining in structural form or relation. Also spelled *structuralisation*. [Rare.]

There is the materialisation of motives as the basis of future function, the *structuralisation* of simple function as the step of an advance to a higher function.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 30.

structurally (struk'tū-rāl-i), *adv.* In a structural manner; with regard to structure.

structure (struk'tūr), *n.* [*< F. structure = Sp. Pg. estructura = It. struttura, < L. structura, a fitting together, adjustment, building, erection, a building, edifice, structure, < strucere, pp. structus, pile up, arrange, assemble, build. (< construere, instruct, destroy, etc.).*] 1. The act of building or constructing; a building up; edification. [Obsolete or rare.]

This doom, the sydes make up with *structure*, And footes VIII it hold in litude.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.

His son builds on, and never is content Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.

J. Dryden, Jr., tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv. 116.

2. That which is built or constructed; an edifice or a building of any kind; in the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; any construction.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 3.

The vaulted polygonal chapter-house is a *structure* peculiar to England.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

3. An organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organization of parts or elements.

A *structure* which has been developed through long-continued selection.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 131.

There can be no knowledge of function without a knowledge of some *structure* as performing function.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 265.

4. Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents; form; make: used of both natural and artificial productions.

Thy House, whose stately *Structure* so much cost.

Congreve, Imlt. of Horace, II. xiv. 3.

The antistrophe *structure* [of Aeschylus's odes] being perhaps a concession to fashion.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 174.

Specifically — (a) In *biol.*, manner or mode of organization; construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs as components of a whole organism; structural or organic morphology; organization: as, animal or vegetable *structure*; the *structure* of an animal or a plant; the *structure* of the brain, of a coral, etc.

Though *structure* up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, *structure* beyond that point impedes growth.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 64.

(b) In *geol.*, various characteristic features, considered collectively, of rocks and of rock-forming minerals, which features differ much in their nature and origin. Stratification, jointing, cleavage, and foliation are among the principal

structural peculiarities of rock-masses, which are chiefly to be studied in the field. Some geologists would limit the term *structure* to petrographic phenomena of this kind, which have been designated as *macroscopic rock-structures*. The minutest structural details of rocks and their components are in part included under the name *structure*, and in part under that of *texture*. Thus, a rock may have a crystalline, granular, spherulitic, perlitic, etc., *structure*, or a flinty, earthy, glassy, etc., *texture*. But the usages of geologists differ in the employment of terms of this kind, and there can be no precise limit drawn separating textures from structures. In general, however, the structural peculiarities of a rock are those which specially interest the geologist; the textural being more properly to the mineralogist. Microstructures, or those details of structure belonging to the constituents of rocks which are in general not to be satisfactorily studied without the aid of the microscope, are peculiarly the field of observation of the lithologist. For macrostructures, see *breccia*, *cleat*, *cleavage*, *concretionary*, *fragmentary*, *foliation*, *joint*, *schist*, *slate*, *slaty*, and *stratification*; for microstructures and textures, see *amygdaloidal*, *cryptocrystalline*, *crystalline*, *felsophyric*, *globular*, *granuloid*, *granophyric* and *granophyric*, *holocrystalline*, *massive*, *microcrystalline*, *microlith* and *microlithic*, *ocellar*, *pegmatitic*, *perlitic*, *porphyritic*, *scoriaceous*, *spherulitic*, *trachytic*, *vesicular*, *vitreous*, and *vitrophyric*.

Viewed broadly, there are two leading types of *structure* among rocks — crystalline or massive, and fragmental.

A. Geikie, in Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

Banded, columnar, concentric, epidermal, fibrous, fluidal *structure*. See the adjectives. — **Centric structure**. See *ocellar structure*, under *ocellar*. — **Flow-and-plunge structure**. See *flow*. — **Fluxion-structure**. Same as *fluidal structure*. — **Globulitic structure**, a *structure* characterized by the predominance of those minute drop-like bodies called by Vogelsang globulites, which are the earliest and simplest forms of the devitrification process in a glassy component of a rock. — **Granitoid structure**, the *structure* of granite; a holocrystalline *structure*. — **Tabular structure**. See *tabular*.

structure (struk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *structured*, ppr. *structuring*. [*< structure, n.*] To form into a structure; organize the parts or elements of in structural form. [Rare.]

What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain . . . the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately *structured* internally in a definite way.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

structureless (struk'tūr-less), *a.* [*< structure + -less.*] Without structure; devoid of distinct parts: unorganized; unformed; hence, lacking arrangement; informal; specifically, in *biol.*, having no distinction of parts or organs; not histologically differentiated; not forming or formed into a tissue; homogeneous; amorphous.

structurally (struk'tūr-li), *adv.* [*< structure + -ly.*] In structure or formation; by construction. [Rare.]

These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is *structurally* single.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 181.

structurist (struk'tūr-ist), *n.* [*< structure + -ist.*] One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

struggle (strug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *struggled*, ppr. *struggling*. [Early mod. E. also *stroggell*, *strogell*; < ME. *struglen*, *stroglen*, *strogelen*; perhaps a weakened form of **strokelen*, which may be a var. of **strokelen*, the supposed ME. orig. of E. *stroll*, < MD. *strugelen*, D. *struikelen* = LG. *strükeln* = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble: see *stroll*.] To put forth violent effort, as in an emergency or as a result of intense excitement; act or strive strenuously against some antagonistic force or influence; be engaged in an earnest effort or conflict; labor or contend urgently, as for some object: used chiefly of persons, but also, figuratively, of things.

Everie Merchant, vewing their limbs and wounds, caused other slaves to *struggle* with them, to trie their strength.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

How nature and his honour *struggle* in him!

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 5.

A brave man *struggling* in the storms of fate,

And greatly falling with a falling state!

Addison, Cato, Prolog.

So crying, he took the boy, that cried aloud

And *struggled* hard.

Tennyson, Dora.

The light *struggled* in through windows of oiled paper,

but they read the word of God by it.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

So on and on I *struggled*, thro' the thick bushes and over logs.

Grace Greenwood, Recollections of Childhood, p. 28.

— **Syn.** *Strive*, etc. (see *attempt*); *toil*.

struggle (strug'l), *n.* [*< struggle, v.*] A violent effort; a strenuous or straining exertion; a strenuous endeavor to accomplish, avoid, or escape something; a contest with some opposing force: as, a *struggle* to get free; the *struggle* of death; a *struggle* with poverty.

With great hurry and *struggle* [he] endeavoured to clap the cover on again.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II.

The long and fierce *struggle* between the Crown and the Barons had terminated. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist. — **Syn.** *Endeavor*, *Effort*, *Exertion*, *Pains*, *Labor*, *Struggle*. See *strife*. The above are in the order of strength.

struggler (strug'lér), *n.* [*< struggle + -er.*] One who or that which struggles; one who strives or contends with violent effort.

struldbrug (struld'brug), *n.* [A made name.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" ("Voyage to Laputa"), one of a small class of immortals or deathless persons in "Luggnagg," born with an indicative sign in the forehead, who after four-score live on at public expense in the imbecility of extreme age.

strull (strul), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. dial. *stroil*, strength, agility; cf. *strut*, a brace.] A bar so placed as to resist weight. London.

strum (strum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strummed*, ppr. *strumming*. [Prob. a var. of *thrum* with intensive prefix *s* (as in *splash*, *plash*, etc.): see *thrum*, *drum*.] 1. *Intrans.* To play unskilfully, or in a vulgar, noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument of the lute or harp kind, as a guitar, banjo, or zither, or (by extension) on a pianoforte; thrum.

"Ah, there is Fred beginning to *strum*! I must go and hinder him from jarring all your nerves," said Rosamond. . . . Fred, having opened the piano, . . . was parenthetically performing "Cherry Ripe!" with one hand.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

II. *trans.* 1. To play upon carelessly or unskilfully, as a stringed instrument; produce by rough manipulation of musical chords. — 2. To produce a specified effect upon by strumming on a musical instrument.

To be stuck down to an old spinet to *strum* my father to sleep.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

strum (strum), *n.* [*< strum, v.*] A strumming; a careless or discordant performance on a stringed instrument.

We heard the occasional *strum* of a guitar.

The Century, XXXIX. 487.

struma (strö'mä), *n.*; pl. *strumæ* (-më). [NL., < L. *struma*, a serofulous tumor, < *struere*, pile up, build: see *structure*.] 1. In *pathol.*: (a) Scrofula. (b) Goiter. — 2. In *bot.*, a cushion-like swelling or dilatation of or on an organ, as that at the extremity of the petiole of many leaves, or at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses.

strumatic (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [*< LL. strumaticus*, pertaining to struma, < L. *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] Same as *strumose*.

strumiferous (strö-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. struma, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear.*] In *bot.*, bearing strumæ; strumose.

strumiform (strö-mi-förm), *a.* [*< NL. struma + L. forma, form.*] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a struma.

strummer (strum'ér), *n.* [*< strum + -er.*] One who strums; a careless or unskilful player on a stringed instrument. W. Black, House-boat, vi.

strumose, **strumous** (strö'mös, -mus), *a.* [= OF. *strumeus*, *estrumeux*, < L. *strumosus*, characterized by the presence of struma, or of strumæ, < *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] 1. Scrofulous; of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with struma. — 2. In *bot.*, bearing strumæ.

strumousness (strö'mus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strumose or strumous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* [*< ME. strumpet, strompet, strumpett*; origin unknown; perhaps orig. **stropete* or **stropete*, < OF. **stropete*, vernacularly **stropce*, < L. *stuprata*, fem. pp. of *stuprare*, debauch; cf. OF. *stuppe*, *stuppe*, debauchery, concubinage, < L. *stuprum*, debauchery, > *stuprare* (> It. *stuprare*, *stuprare* = Sp. *estuprar* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), debauch; cf. Gr. *στυπάζειν*, maltreat (see *stuprum*, *stuprate*). Cf. Ir. Gael. *striopach*, strumpet. The E. dial. *strum*, strumpet, is prob. an abbr. of *strumpet*.] A prostitute; a harlot; a bold, lascivious woman: also used adjectively.

Shamelesse *strumpets*, whose vncubred swing

Many poore soules vnto confusion bring.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,

Hugg'd and embrac'd by the *strumpet* wind.

Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 16.

strumpet (strum'pet), *v. t.* [*< strumpet, n.*] 1. To make a strumpet of; bring to the condition of a strumpet. Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 146. [Rare.] — 2. To call or treat as a strumpet; give an ill name to; slander scurrilously.

With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.

Messenger.

strumstrum (strum'strum), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *strum*. Cf. *tom-tom*.] A rude

musical instrument with strings. See the quotation.

The *Strumstrum* is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of the *c* that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

strumulose (strō'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose*.] In *bot.*, furnished with a small struma.

strung (strung). Preterit and past participle of *string*.

strunt¹ (strunt), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *strut*.] To walk sturdily; walk with state; strut. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strunt² (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bird's tail; also, the tail of any animal. *Hallucell*. [North. Eng.]

strunt³ (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Spirituous liquor; or a drink partly consisting of such liquor.

Syne wi' a social glass o' strunt
They parted aff careerin'.

Burns, Halloween.

2. A sullen fit; a pet. *Ramsay*.

[Scotch in both uses.]

strut¹ (strut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting*. [Early mod. E. or dial. also *strout*, *stroot*; < ME. *strouten*, *strouten*, *struten*. < Dan. *strutte*, *strut*, = Sw. *strutta*, walk with a jolting step, = MHG. *G. strotzen*, swell, strut; cf. MHG. *strüz*, *G. Strauss*, a fight, contention, MHG. *struizen*, contend, struggle. See *strut*², *n.*, and cf. *strunt*¹.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To swell; protuberate; bulge or spread out.

Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon,
And strouted as a fanne, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 120.

The mizens strouted with the gale.

Chapman, Iliad, i. 464.

The belying canvas struttled with the gale. *Dryden*.

2. To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds. It is characteristic of the male in the breeding season. See *showing-off*, 2, and cuts under *peafowl* and *turkey*.

3. To walk with a pompous gait and erect head, as from pride or affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, . . . and strut in his gait?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 31.

Meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly struttled.
Burke, American Taxation.

II.† trans. 1. To cause to swell; onlarge; give more importance to.

I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth noways strouted nor made greater by language.
Bacon, War with Spain.

2. To protrude; cause to bulge.

Or else [the lands] lifting vp themselves in Hills, knitting their furrowed brows, and strouting out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure, which they keep imprisoned in their stonie walls.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 829.

strut¹ (strut), *n.* [< ME. *strut*, *strout*, *strot*: see *strut*¹, *v.*] 1. A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

Stynst of thy strot & syne to dyte,
& sech hys blythe & swythe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 353.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. [Prov. Eng.]—
3. Dispute; contention; strife. *Havelok*, l. 1039.

strut¹, *p. a.* [Contr. pp. of *strut*¹, *v.*] Swelling out; protuberant; bulging.

He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 213. (*Trench.*)

strut² (strut), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *strútr*, a hood jutting out like a horn, = Norw. *strut*, a spout, nozzle, = Sw. *strut*, a paper cornet; cf. LG. *strutt*, stiff, rigid; from the root of *strut*¹: see *strut*¹, *v.*] A brace or support for the reception of direct thrust, pressure, or weight in construction; any piece of wood or iron, or other member of a structure, designed to support a part or parts by pressure in the direction of its length. Struts may be either upright, diagonal, or horizontal. The struts of a roof extend obliquely from a rafter to a king post or queen-post. Diagonal struts are also used between joists, in gates, etc. Also called *stretching-piece*. See cuts under *roof*, *queen-post*, and *floor*.

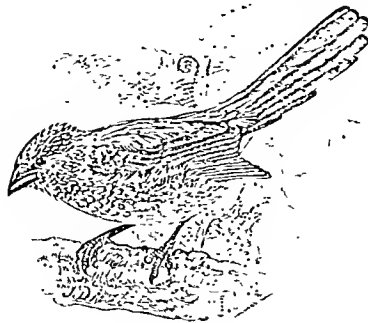
strut² (strut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting*. [< *strut*², *n.*] To brace or support by a strut or struts, in construction of any kind; hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support.

strut-beam (strut'bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struthian (strō'thi-ān), *a.* [< *Struthio* + *-an*.] Same as *struthous*.

Struthidea (strō'thid'ē-ī), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *στροθίδης*, a small bird, a sparrow, +

είδος, form.] An Australian genus of jay-like birds, belonging to the family *Corvidæ*, having the wings short, the tail moderately long and



Struthidea cinerea.

graduated, the nostrils exposed, and the bill stout and conical. The only species is *S. cinerea*, 12½ inches long, gray with black bill, feet, and tail, and white eyes. Also called *Brachyotoma* and *Brachyprosus*.

struthiiform (strō'thi-i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *struthioniform*.

Struthio (strō'thi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnaeus, 1766), < L. *struthio*, < Gr. *στροθίων*, the ostrich, < *στροθός*, a sparrow, < *στράγος*, 'the big sparrow,' the ostrich: see *ostrich*.] The only genus of *Struthionidæ*, having but two toes, and so many other important structural characters that in some systems it is made the sole representative of an order *Struthiones*. *S. camelus*, the African ostrich, is the only established species; there are nominally two others, *S. australis* of South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* of Somaliland. The genus formerly included some other struthious birds, as the American ostriches, now called *Rhea*. See cut under *ostrich*.

Struthiocamelus (strō'thi-ō-ka-mē'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *struthiocamelus*, for **struthiocamelus*, < Gr. *στροθοκάμηλος*, the ostrich, < *στροθός*, sparrow, + *κάμηλος*, camel: see *camel*.] Same as *Struthio*.

struthioid (strō'thi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *στροθίων*, the ostrich, + *είδος*, form.] Ostrich-like; struthious to any extent; especially, struthious in the narrowest sense.

Struthiolaria (strō'thi-ō-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1812).] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Struthiolariidæ*: so called because the lip of the shell has been compared to the foot of an ostrich.

Struthiolariidæ (strō'thi-ō-lā'ri-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthiolaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Struthiolaria*. The animal has slender tentacles with eyes at their external bases, an oval foot, and a characteristic dentition (the central tooth being squarish, the lateral wide, five marginal teeth falciform, and the supplementary ones very narrow). The shell is bucciniform with oval subcanaliculate aperture. The living species are confined to the southern Pacific.

struthiolarioid (strō'thi-ō-lā'ri-oid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Struthiolariidæ*.

Struthionæ (strō'thi-ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Struthio*, q. v.] 1. The ostriches in a broad sense; the struthious or ratite birds. See *Ratitæ*, and cuts under *casuarius*, *Dromæus*, *emu*, *ostrich*, and *Rhea*.—2. An ordinal group restricted to the genus *Struthio*. *A. Newton*.

Struthionidæ (strō'thi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio*(*n*.) + *-idæ*.] The ostrich family, variously restricted. (a) Containing the genera *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarius*, and *Dromæus*, and divided into *Struthioninæ* and *Casuariinæ*; same as *Struthioninæ*. (b) Containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea*. Same as *Struthioninæ* (a). (c) Containing only the genus *Struthio*, or the two-toed African ostriches alone. The differences between these ostriches and all other birds is about as great as those usually held to characterize orders in ornithology. The digits are only two, the hallux and inner digit being aborted, leaving the third and fourth digits with the usual ratio of phalanges (4, 5), and there are corresponding modifications of the lower end of the metatarsus. The leg-bones are greatly elongated, and there is a pubic symphysis. The fore limb is reduced, with the antebra-chium not half so long as the humerus; and the manus has three digits, two of which bear claws. The wings are useless for flight. There are thirty-five precaudal vertebrae, and the bodies of the sacral vertebrae ankylose with the fore ends of the pubes and ischia. The sternum is doubly notched on each side behind. There are important cranial and especially palatal characters. The plumage is not aftershafted.



Struthiolaria straminea.

struthioniform (strō'thi-on'i-fōrm), *a.* [Al-*so* irreg. *struthiiform*; < NL. *struthioniformis*, < L. *struthio*(*n*.), an ostrich, + *forma*, form.] Resembling an ostrich in the sense of being dromæognathous, as a tinamou; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes*.

Struthioniformes (strō'thi-on-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *struthioniformis*: see *struthioniform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the South American tinamous, or *Crypturi*, and coextensive with the *Dromæognathæ* of Huxley: so called from their resemblance in some respects (notably palatal structure) to struthious birds.

Struthioninæ (strō'thi-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio*(*n*.) + *-inæ*.] The ostriches, variously restricted. (a) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (a), containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea*, or the African and American ostriches, thus contrasted with *Casuariinæ*, the casuaries and emus. (b) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (b): contrasted with *Rheinæ*. (c) The only subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (c), conterminous therewith.

struthionine (strō'thi-ō-nin), *a.* [< NL. *struthioninus*, < L. *struthio*(*n*.), an ostrich: see *Struthio*.] Resembling or related to an ostrich more or less closely; in a narrow sense, of or pertaining to the *Struthioninæ*; in a wide sense, struthious; ratite.

struthious (strō'thi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Struthio* + *-ous*.] Ostrich-like; resembling or related to the ostriches; struthiiform; ratite.

strutter (strut'tēr), *n.* [< *strut*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who struts; a pompous fellow. *Imp. Diet.*

strutting (strut'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strut*², *v.*] In *carp.*, diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

strutting-beam (strut'ting-bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struttingly (strut'ting-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a proud step; boastingly.

strutting-piece (strut'ting-pēs), *n.* Same as *bridging*.

struvite (strō'vīt), *n.* [Named after *Struve*, a Russian statesman.] A hydrous phosphato of ammonium and magnesium, often occurring in connection with guano-deposits. It is found in orthorhombic crystals, often hemimorphic, and has a white or pale-yellow color and vitreous luster.

struyt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *stroy*.

stry (stri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stried*, ppr. *strying*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *stroy*.

strychnia (strik'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Strychnos*, q. v.] Same as *strychnine*.

strychnic (strik'nik), *a.* [< NL. *strychnia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnino: as, *strychnic acid*.

strychnina (strik-ni'nā), *n.* A form of *strychnia*.

strychnine, **strychnin** (strik'nin), *n.* [< NL. *Strychnos* + *-ine*², *-in*².] A vegetable alkaloid (C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₂), the sole active principle of *Strychnos Ticuté*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii*, *S. Nux-vomica*, *S. colubrina*, etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. Nux-vomica*. It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is little soluble, requiring 7,000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce tetanic spasms, but are used in medicine especially in conditions of exhaustion and certain forms of paralysis. See cut under *nux-vomica*.—Hall's solution of strychnine. See *solution*.

strychninism (strik'ni-nizm), *n.* [< *strychnine* + *-ism*.] The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

strychnism (strik'nizm), *n.* [< *strychnia* + *-ism*.] The hyperexcitable state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine.

strychnized (strik'nizd), *a.* Brought under the influence of strychnine.

Strychnos (strik'nos), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *strychnos*, < Gr. *στρήχνος* or *σπρήχνος*, a plant of the nightshade kind.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Enloganiæ*, type of the subtribe *Strychnæ*. It is characterized by flowers with valvate corolla lobes, and a usually two-celled ovary which becomes in fruit an indehiscent berry, commonly globose and pulpy with a hardened rind. About 65 species have been described, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, often vines climbing high by stiff hooked and recurved tendrils, in a few species armed with straight spines. They have opposite membranous or coriaceous three- to five-nerved leaves, and small or rather long salver-shaped flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, usually white and densely aggregated. Many species yield powerful poisons, sometimes of great medicinal value. For species

Strychnos

yielding strychnine, see *strychnine*; for *S. Nux-vomica*, see also *nux-vomica*, *brucine*, and *Angostura bark* (under *bark*); for *S. Tieute*, *chettik*; for *S. colubrina*, *snakewood*; for *S. Ignatii*, *St. Ignatii's bean*, under *bean*. For *S. tozifera*, see *curari*; for *S. Pseudo-quina*, *copalche*, 2; for *S. polatorum* (also called *water-filter nut*), see *clearing-nut*. The root of West African species is used in ordeals. Although the roots are usually poisonous, the fruit of several species, as in India of *S. polatorum*, in Java of *S. Tieute*, and in Egypt and Senegal of *S. innocua*, contains a pulp which is an article of food. *S. psiloperma*, the Queensland strychnine-tree, is an evergreen shrubby climber, sometimes cultivated.

stryner, *r. t.* An obsolete variant of *strain*.
stuardi, **stuarti**, *n.* Old spellings of *steward*.
Stuartia (stü-ir'ti-ii), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named after John Stuart, Marquis of Bute, a patron of botany.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tecnostemiaceae* and tribe *Gordaniaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, and an ovary which contains two ascending ovules in each of its five cells, and ripens into a loculicidal and somewhat woody capsule with lenticular seeds, little albumen, and a straight embryo with a slender inferior radicle. There are 6 species, natives of North America and Japan. They are shrubs with membranous deciduous leaves, and short-petioled flowers solitary in the axils, often large and showy, each usually of five-lobed petals, and numerous stamens with versatile anthers. Two handsome white-flowered species, from the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky, and southward, are sometimes cultivated under the name of *stuartia*—*S. virginica* with a single style, and *S. pentagona* with five styles and larger leaves. *S. Pseudo-Camelia*, from Japan, is also in cultivation in ornamental grounds.

2. [*r. c.*] A shrub of this genus.
stub (stub), *n.* [*ME. stub, stubbe*, < *AS. styb* = *D. stobbe* = *LG. stubbe* = *Ice. stubbi, stobbi*, also *stubb* = *Norw. stubbe, stubb* = *Sw. stubbe, stubb* = *Dan. stub*, a stump, stub. Cf. Gael. *stobh*, a stake, stub, Lith. *stebas*, an upright pillar, mast, *L. stipes*, a post, Gr. *στῖπας*, a stump, Skt. *stambha*, a post, *stambh*, make firm, set fast. Cf. *stump* and *stubble*.] 1. The end of a fallen tree, shrub, or plant remaining in the ground; a stump; now, especially, a short stump or projecting root of inconspicuous size. Here stands a dble *stub* of some tree, a embryo from the ground. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xxii, 305.

2. A projection like a stump; a piece or part of something sticking out; as, a dog with only a *stub* of a tail; the *stub* of a broken tooth.

The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little black *stub*.
W. T. Hornaday, *Smithsonian Report* (1887), n. 397.

3. A short remaining piece of something; a terminal remnant; as, the *stub* of a pencil or of a cigar; a *stub* of candle.—4. A worn horse-shoe-nail; a stub-nail; specifically, in the plural, nails, or bits of iron of the quality of old horse-shoe-nails, used as material for gun-barrels or other articles requiring great toughness.

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron, such as horse-shoes, nails, or *stubs*, into the great harpoons.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xvi.

5. Something truncated, resembling a small stump, or constituting a terminal remnant. (a) A blunt-pointed pen; a stub-pen. (b) A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a dent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it. (c) A short file adapted to working in and around depressions that cannot be reached by an ordinary file. (d) The unsawed butt-end of a plank. See *stub-shot*, 1.

6. The inner end of one of the duplicate numbered blanks in a check-book or the like, which is left in the book with a memorandum corresponding to the check or other blank which is filled out and detached; counterfoil.—7. Figuratively, a block; a blockhead.

Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*.
Milton, *Education*.

Stub damascus. See *damascus*.
stub (stub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stubbed*, ppr. *stubby*. [= *Sw. stubba* = *Dan. stubbe*, cut short, dock, curtail; from the noun.] 1. To grub up by the roots; pull or raise the stub of; pull or raise as a stub: as, to *stub* a tree; to *stub* up roots.

The other tree was griev'd,
 Grew scrubbed, died a-top, was stunted;
 So the next parson *stubbed* and burnt it.
Swift, *Banels and Philemon*.

2. To clear of stubs; grub up stubs or roots from, as land.

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meind'd to 'a *stubbed* it at fall.
Tennyson, *Northern Farmer* (Old Style).

A large fenced-in field, well *stubbed*, on which the manure from the cattle is spread.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 424.

3. To make a stub of; cut to a stub; give a truncated or stubbed appearance to; truncate: as, to *stub* off a post or a quill pen.—4. To ruin by extravagance. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To strike against something projecting from a surface; stump: as, to *stub* one's foot. [U.S.]

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stubbed (stub'ed or stubd), *a.* [*< stub + -ed²*.] 1. Resembling a stub; short and blunt; truncated.

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
 Garlands, ribands, and fine posies.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Oberon*.

2. Rough with roots and stumps; stubby.

Then came a bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood.
Browning, *Childe Roland*.

3. Blunt or ragged in character; not delicate or sensitive; hardy.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people.
Ep. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 105.

stubbedness (stub'ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

stubbiness (stub'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being stubby.—2. Same as *stubbedness*.

stubble (stub'l), *n.* [Also dial. *stopple*; < *ME. stubbe, stubbel, stubbly, stobil, stobul, stouple*, < *OF. stuble, estuble, estoble, estouble, estoble, estouille, estuh*, *F. stuble, étuble, étale* = *Pr. estolla* = *It. stoppia* = *MD. D. stoppel* = *LG. stopple*, *stoppl* = *OHG. stopfla*, *MLG. stopfel*, *G. stopfel*, *stubble*; all appar. < *L. stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk, etc.; see *stipule*.] The word has been confused in *ML.*, etc., with *L. stoppa, stupa, stupa*, tow, and in *E.* with *stub*.] 1. The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crops are cut; the covering of a harvested field of grain.

They turned in their *stubble* to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place.
Coryat, *Cruities*, 1. 161.

2. Something resembling or analogous to stubble, especially a short rough beard, or the short hair on a cropped head. See *stubble*.

stubbled (stub'ld), *a.* [*< stubble + -ed²*.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubby.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain,
 Just as a lark, less ending, closed his strain.
Gay To the Right Hon. Paul Methuen.

2. **Stubbled**.
stubble-field (stub'l-feld), *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

stubble-goose (stub'l-gós), *n.* [*< ME. stubbel-gous*; < *stubble + goose*.] 1. The grayling goose, *Anser cinereus*. Also called *harvest-goose*.

Of many a plump hastow Cysters eurs,
 Lot of thy beauty yet they face the words
 That they have often with thy *stubble* goos.
Chaucer, *Prol. to Cook's Tale*, l. 27.

2. See the quotation, and compare *green-goose*.

So *stubble* were at Michaelmas are seen
 Upon the spnt. next May produces green.
W. King, *Art of Cookery*, l. 77.

stubble-land (stub'l-land), *a.* Land covered with stubble; a stubble-field. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., l. 3 35.

stubble-plow (stub'l-plou), *n.* A plow especially adapted for turning up stubby ground.
stubble-rake (stub'l-räk), *n.* A rake for cleaning a reaped field.

stubble-turner (stub'l-tér'nér), *n.* A wing attachment to a plow to turn down stubble, etc., in advance of the plowshare.

stubby (stub'li), *a.* [*< stubble + -y¹*.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbled.

He . . . rubbed his *stubby* chin with a sort of bewildered thoughtfulness.
Harper's Mag., LXXX, 357.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

A young man of aggressive manners, whose *stubby* black hair stood out from his head. *The Century*, XXXVII, 600.

stub-book (stub'buk), *n.* A book containing only stubs, and serving as a record of the checks or other papers detached from them.

The filed *stub-books* of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files rooms.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 700.

stubborn (stub'orn), *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *stubburn*, *stoburn*; < *ME. stoburn, stoburne, styburne, stoburn, stoboc, stibourne*; prob. orig. **styburn*, **stobur* (the final *n* being due to misdividing of the derived noun *stubburnesse* taken as **styburnesse* (*E. stoburnesse*), or a more addition as in *bittered, shuttered*). appar. < *AS. styb*, a stump, stub, + adj. formative *-or* as in *AS. bitor*, *E. bitter*, etc.] 1. Sturdy; stout; strong.

I was yong and ful of ragerye,
Stibourne and strong and joly as a pye.
Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 456.

2. Fixed or set in opinion or purpose; obstinately determined; inflexibly resolute; not to be moved by persuasion; unyielding.

The queen is obstinate,
 Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
 Disdainful to be tried by't.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4. 122.

stub-iron

Some of them, for their *stubborn* refusing the Grace he had offered them, were adjudged to Death, and the rest fined. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 172.

3. Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse. [This sense depends upon the connection, and is not always clearly distinguishable from the preceding, since what is justifiable or natural persistence from one point of view may be sheer perversity from another.]

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
 Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* ageyn reason.
Lydgate, *Order of Fools*.

They ceased not from their own doings, nor from their *stubborn* way.
Judges ii. 19.

Sirrah, thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul,
 That apprehends no further than this world.
Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 485.

From the necessity of bowing down the *stubborn* neck of their pride and ambition to the yoke of moderation and virtue.
Burke, *Rev. in France*.

4. Persistently pursued or practised; obstinately maintained; not readily abandoned or relinquished.

Stubborn attention, and more than common application.
Locke.

Proud as he is, that iron heart retains
 Its *stubborn* purpose, and his friends disdain.
Pope, *Ep.*, v. 742.

Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife.
Scott, *The Poacher*.

5. Difficult of treatment or management; hard to deal with or handle; not easily manipulated; refractory; tough; unyielding; stiff.

Facts are *stubborn* things. *Proverbial saying*.

In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd,
 And *stubborn* brass, and tin, and solid gold.
Pope, *Iliad*, xviii, 546.

While round them *stubborn* thorns and furze increase,
 And creeping briars.
Dyer, *Eleece*, l. 107.

Not Hope herself, with all her flattering art,
 Can cure this *stubborn* sickness of the heart.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 140.

Stubborn marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters.
Marble-Worker, § 25.

6. Harsh; rough; rude; coarse in texture or quality.

Like strict men of order,
 They do correct their bodies with a bench
 Or a poor *stubborn* table.
Deau, and *Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, lv. 2.

Their Cloth [made from bark] . . . is *stubborn* when new,
 wears out soon.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 315.

If Hector's Spouse was clad in *stubborn* stuff,
 A Soldier's Wife became it well enough.
Congreve, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Refractory*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*); willful, headstrong, unruly, inflexible, obdurate, ungovernable, indocile, mulish.

stubborn (stub'orn), *v. t.* [*< stubborn, a.*] To make stubborn; render stiff, unyielding, enduring, or the like. [*Rare.*]

Slaty ridge
 Stubborn'd with iron. *Keats*, *Hyperion*, ii.

stubbornly (stub'orn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner; inflexibly; obstinately.

stubbornness (stub'orn-nes), *n.* [Early mod. *E. stubbernesse*; < *ME. styburnesse, stibornesse*, etc.: see *stubborn*.] The state or character of being inflexible or stubborn; obstinate persistence, obduracy, or refractoriness.

stubborn-shafted (stub'orn-shaf'ted), *a.* Having a stiff or unyielding shaft or trunk. [*Rare.*]

Before a gloom of *stubborn-shafted* oaks,
 Three . . . horsemen waiting.
Tennyson, *Geraldine*

stubby (stub'li), *a.* [*< stub + -y¹*.] 1. Abounding with stubs.—2. Short, thick, and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* bristles; *stubby* fingers.

stub-damask (stub'dam'ask), *n.* A kind of damaskeened iron made of stubs, used for shot-gun barrels. See *stub-twist*.

Stub damask is made from the same materials as *stub twist*, but the rods after the first drawing are subjected to a high degree of torsion, and two or three of them are then welded laterally to form the ribbon.

Amer. Cyc., VII, 356.

stub-end (stub'end'), *n.* In *mach.*, the enlarged rectangular end or prism of a pitman or connecting-rod, over which the strap of a strap-joint passes, forming with the end of the prism a rectangular inclosure which holds the brasses or boxes fitted to a crank-wrist or to a cross-head pin. Compare *strap-joint*.

The keyway is the butt or *stub end* of the rod.
Joshua Rose, *Practical Machinist*, p. 403.

stub-feather (stub'fēr'ēr), *a.* One of the short feathers left on a fowl after it has been plucked; a pin-feather. *Halliwel*.

stub-iron (stub'ir'ern), *n.* Iron formed from stubs, used principally for making fine gun-barrels.

stub-mortise (stüb'môr'tis), *n.* A mortise which does not pass through the entire thickness of the timber in which it is made.

stub-nail (stüb'näl), *n.* An old or worn horse-shoo-nail; any short and thick nail; a stub.

stub-pen (stüb'pen), *n.* A pen having a blunt or truncated nib, usually short and broad.

stub-short (stüb'shört), *n.* Same as *stub-shot*, 1.

stub-shot (stüb'shot), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the butt or unsawed part at the end of a plank, separated from the log. Also called *stub-short*. —2. In *turning*, the unworked part on a piece turned in a lathe, where it is secured to the center. It is removed when the work is finished.

stub-tenon (stüb'ten'on), *n.* In *carp.*, a short tenon, as at the end of an upright. *E. H. Knight.*

stub-twist (stüb'twist), *n.* A material for fine shot-gun barrels, as those of fowling-pieces, wrought from stabs, and brought into form by twisting or coiling round a mandrel or by welding; also, a gun-barrel made of this material.

stubbwort (stüb'wört), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*: so called from its growing about stabs or stumps. [Prov. Eng.]

stucco (stük'ö), *n.* [Formerly also *stuck*, < F. *stuc* = Sp. *estuco* = Pg. *estucuc* = D. *stuc* = G. Sw. *stuck* = Dan. *stuk*; < It. *stucco*, *stucco*, < OHG. *stucchi*, MHG. *stücke*, G. *stück*, a piece, a patch, = D. *stuk* = OS. *stukki* = AS. *stycce* = Icel. *stykki*, a piece; connected with *stock*.] 1. Plaster or cement, of varying degrees of fineness, used as a coating for walls, either internally or externally, and for the production of ornamental effects and figures. Stucco for decorative purposes, as the cornices and moldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, usually consists of slaked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble, tempered in water, or of calcined gypsum or plaster of Paris mixed with glue, and sometimes also gelatin or gum arabic, in a hot solution. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of *cements*. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to those of the finest marble. The stucco used for the third coat of three-coat plaster consists of fine lime and sand. In a species called *barat* stucco a small quantity of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

2. Work made of stucco. The ornamenting of cornices, etc., with garlands, festoons, fruits, and figures in stucco was carried to great elaboration by the ancient Romans, and by the Italians under Raphael's guidance in the sixteenth century.

stucco (stük'ö), *v. t.* [*stucco*, *n.*] To apply stucco to; cover with stucco or fine plaster.

stuccoer (stük'ö-ër), *n.* [*stucco* + -ër.] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, etc.; one who works or deals in stucco.

stucco-work (stük'ö-wörk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco.

stuck¹ (stük), *v.* Preterit and past participle of *stick¹* and *stick²*.

stuck² (stük), *n.* [A var. of *stock²*. Cf. *tuck²*.] A thrust.

stuck³ (stük), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *stook*.

stuck⁴ (stük), *n.* [*F. stuc*, < It. *stucco*, *stucco*: see *stucco*.] Stucco. *Imp. Diet.*

stuck-in (stük'in), *n.* The stocade.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck in* with such a mortal motion that it is inevitable. *Shak., T. N., III. i. 303.*

stuckle (stük'l), *n.* [Diu. of *stuck³*, *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in a field; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

stuckling (stük'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thin apple pasty; a fritter. [Prov. Eng.]

stuck-up (stük'up'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Offensively proud or conceited; puffed up; consequential. [Colloq.]

He [the true gentleman] is never *stuck-up*, nor looks down upon others because they have not titles, honors, or social position equal to his own. *W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 141.*

II. *n.* Same as *strap-oyster*. *E. Ingersoll.*

stud¹ (stud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stude*; < ME. *stode*, < AS. *studu*, *stuthu*, a post, = Icel. *stöð* = Sw. *stod*, a post, = Dan. *stod*, *stuh*, stump, = MHG. G. *Stütz*, a prop, support; cf. Skt. *sthana*, a post. Cf. *stooth*, a doublet of *stud¹*. Hence ult. *studdle*.] 1. A post; an upright prop or support; specifically, one of the small beams or scantlings in a building, of the height of a single story, which, with the laths nailed upon them, form the walls of the different rooms. See *cut* under *siding*.

It is a gross mistake in architecture to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers. *Jer. Taylor (C), Art of Handsoneness, p. 11. (Latham.)*

2†. The stem, trunk, or stock of a tree or shrub.

Seest not thilke same Hawthorne *stude*,
How bragly it begins to budde,
And utter his tender head?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

3. A transverse piece of cast-iron inserted in each link of a chain cable to prop the sides apart and strengthen it. See *cut* under *chain*.

—4. A nail, boss, knob, or protuberance affixed to a surface, especially as an ornament.

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl.
Milton, P. R., IV. 120.

The armour of the legs consists of a chausses of chain-mail, and cunisses lacing behind, which appear to be formed of studs rivetted on cloth or leather.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xvii.

5. A piece in the form of a boss or knob for use as a button or fastener, or in some other way. A stud for a bolt is a rounded nut to be screwed on to the projecting end. A stud for lacing is a button set in an eyelet-hole and having an eye round which the lace is passed. A shirt-stud is an ornamental button commonly with a tang or a nipple by which it can be inserted in and removed from an eyelet-hole or small buttonhole in the front of the shirt.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,
Those golden *studies* which nalle the stirres.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, IV. 122).

The stud itself, called the anvil, is connected to the sending battery, and the other pole of this battery is to earth.
R. S. Cullley, Pract. Telegr., p. 269.

The mantle, which falls over the back of the figure and is not gathered up at the arms, is secured by a cord on attached to two lozenge-shaped studs. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.*

Shirt-stud abscess, an abscess with a superficial and a deep cavity, connected by a short sinus.

stud¹ (stud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *studded*, ppr. *studding*. [*stud¹*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stydja*, prop. steady.] 1. To furnish with or support by studs, or upright props.

Is it a wholesome place to live in, with its black shingles, and the green moss that shows how damp they are? Its dark, low-*studded* rooms? *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xli.*

2. To set with or as with studs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II. 44.

3. To set with protuberant objects of any kind; scatter over with separate things rising above the surface: as, a bay *studded* with islands.

A fine lawn sloped away from it, *studded* with clumps of trees.
Fring, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

4. To lie scattered over the surface of; be spread prominently about in.

The turf around our pavilion fairly blazes with the splendor of the yellow daisies and crimson poppies that *stud* it.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

Studded armor, armor composed of leather, cloth in several thicknesses, or the like, through which are driven metal rivets with large heads, forming studs or bosses.

stud² (stud), *n.* [*stud¹*, *n.* Cf. ME. *stod*, *stod*, < AS. *stöd*, a stud, = OHG. *stuat*, *stuat*, *stuoia*, a stud, MHG. *stuat*, *stut*, a stud, a breeding mare, G. *stule*, a breeding mare (*gestüt*, a stud), = Icel. *stöðh* = Dan. *stod*, a stud, = Sw. *sto*, a mare. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. Cf. *steed*.] 1. A number of horses kept for any purpose, especially for breeding or sporting.

He keeps the *stud* (which is to be illustrated) because he thinks he ought to support the turf.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. The place where a stud is kept, especially for breeding; a stud-farm.

In the *studs* of persons of quality in Ireland, where care is taken, . . . we see horses bred of excellent shape.
Sir W. Temple, Advancement of Trade in Ireland

3. A stallion, especially one kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse. [Colloq.] —4. Dogs kept for breeding; a kennel. [U. S.] —In the stud, kept for breeding, as a horse or dog.

stud³, **stude¹**, *n.* Middle English forms of *stead*.
stud-bolt (stud'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread at each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and have a stud or nut screwed on it at the other.

stud-book (stud'bük), *n.* The genealogical register of a stud, especially of horses; a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, especially horses.

studdery (stud'ë-r-i), *n.* [*stud²* + -ery.] A place for keeping a stud of horses. *Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., III. 1 (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).*
studding (stud'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stud¹*, *v.*] In *carp.*, studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

studdingsail (stud'ing-säl; pron. by sailors stün'sl), *n.* [*studding*, verbal *n.* of *stud¹*, support, + *sail*; or else altered from **steadying-sail*.] A sail set beyond the leechees of some of the principal squaresails during a fair wind,

very seldom used. Lower studdingsails, either square or three-cornered, are set outside of the leechees of the foresail. Topmast- and topgallant-studdingsails are set outside of the topsail and topgallantsail. They are spread at the head by small yards and at the foot by booms which slide out from the yardarms. Also called *steering-sail*. See *cut* under *ringtail* and *ship*. — **Studdingsail-booms**, long poles which slide out and in through boom-irons on the yards. See *cut* under *ship*.

studdle (stud'l), *n.* [*ME. studdyll*, *studdul*, *stodul*, *stedulle*, < Icel. *studdill*, a prop, stay, upright, stud, dim. of *stöð* (= AS. *studu*, etc.), a prop: see *stud¹*.] 1†. A prop or bar about a loom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481. —2. One of the vertical timbers which support the sets in the timbering of a mining-shaft.

studet, *n.* See *stud³*.

student (stü'dent), *n.* [= F. *étudiant* = Pr. *estudian* = Sp. *estudiante* = Pg. *estudante* = It. *studiante*, *studiente*, *studente* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *student*, a student, < L. *student* (-t)-s, ppr. of *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, apply one's self, study; perhaps (with alteration of *sp-* to *st-*) = Gr. *σπουδέν*, be eager, hasten. Hence also *study*, *studious*, etc.] 1. A studious person; one who practises studying or investigation; one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge: as, a *student* of science or of nature.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 1. 33.

2. A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; one who studies, especially with a view to education of a higher kind; an advanced scholar or pupil: as, an academical or college *student*; a *student* of theology, law, medicine, or art.

A greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a *student* in England than elsewhere.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

Student or students' lamp. See *lamp*.

student-parsnip (stü'dent-pärs'nip), *n.* See *parsnip*.

studentry (stü'dent-ri), *n.* [*student* + -ry.] Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley, Hypatia.* [Rare.]

studentship (stü'dent-ship), *n.* [*student* + -ship.] 1. The state of being a student. [Rare.] —2. An endowment or foundation for a student; a provision for the maintenance of a person in a course of study.

She [George Eliot] . . . founded to his memory the "George Henry Lewis *studentship*."
Dict. Nat. Biog., XIII. 221.

studerite (stü'dër-it), *n.* [Named after Bernhard Studer, a Swiss geologist (1794-1887).] A mineral from the canton of Valais in Switzerland, closely related to tetrahedrite.

stud-farm (stud'färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to the breeding and rearing of horses.

studfish (stud'fish), *n.* A kind of killifish, *Fundulus (Xenisma) catenatus*, 6 or 7 inches



Studfish (*Fundulus (Xenisma) catenatus*).

long, locally abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the cyprinodonts. A related species is the spotted studfish, *F. (X.) stellifer*, of the Alabama river. These represent a section of the genus with the dorsal fin beginning nearly above the anal.

stud-flower (stud'flou'ër), *n.* A name proposed by Meehan for the plant *Delonias bullata*, translating the specific name.

stud-groom (stud'gröün), *n.* A groom (generally the head groom) of a stud. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

stud-horse (stud'hörs), *n.* [*ME. *stodhors*, < AS. *stöðhors* (= Icel. *stöðhross*), < *stöð*, stud, + *hors*, horse.] A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

studied (stud'id), *p. a.* 1. Informed or qualified by study; instructed; versed; learned.

The natural man, . . . he never so great a philosopher, never so well seen in the law, never so sore *studied* in the Scripture, . . . yet he cannot understand the things of the Spirit of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.

2. Studiously contrived or thought out; premeditated; deliberate: as, a *studied* insult.

The flattering sonate
Decrees him divine honours, and to cross it
Were death with *studied* tortments.
Masinger, Roman Actor, I. 1.

studiedly

studiedly (stud'ed-ly), *adv.* In a studied manner; with study or deliberation; deliberately. *Life of Mide*, prefixed to his Works, p. 39. (*Latham.*)

studier (stud'i-er), *n.* [*study* + *-er*.] One who studies; an examiner or investigator. *John Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, ix.

studio (stü'di-ö), *n.* [*It. studio*, a study; see *studious*.] A room especially arranged for painting, drawing, photographing, or other art-work. It is usually fitted with windows for securing a pure sky-light, or light free from cross-reflections, and is so placed, if possible, as to receive light from the north side.

studious (stü'di-us), *a.* [= *F. studious* = *Sp. estudioso* = *It. studioso*, < *L. studiosus*, *a.*, eager, zealous, < *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study; see *stud*.] 1. Given to study or learning; inclined to learn or investigate; seeking knowledge from books, inquiry, meditation, or by other means; a *studious* pupil or investigator; a *studious* researcher.

Let the *studious* of these things search them in their proper Authors. *Purshas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 334.

2. Exercising study or careful consideration; attentively mindful or considerate; thoughtful; heedful; intent; assiduous.

I am *studious* to keep the ancient terms. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 157.

One at least *studious* of deserving well. *B. Jonson*, *Crabbe's Revils*, v. 2.

3. Manifesting study or deliberation; planned; studied.

But yet be wary in thy *studious* care. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 97.

4. Devoted to or used for the purposes of study; serving as a place of study or contemplation. [*Rare.*]

Some to the wars, to try their fortune there, . . . Some to the *studious* universities. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, i. 1, 10.

But let my due feet never fail To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton*, *Il Penseroso*, l. 156.

studiously (stü'di-us-ly), *adv.* In a studious manner; with reference to study or learning; as a student; in a studied manner; with studious consideration or care; studiously; heedfully; deliberately; as, to be *studiously* inclined; to investigate a subject *studiously*.

studiousness (stü'di-us-ness), *n.* The character of being studious, diligence in study; adductiveness; to books or investigation.

Studite (stü'dit), *n.* [*L. Gr. Studites*, < *Stoudion*, *Stoudion*, a Roman who built a monastery (thence known as the *Studium*) for the order.] A member of the order of Acemethi. The most famous of the order was St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), combated against the Iconoclasts and hymnographer.

studwork (stüd'wörk), *n.* [*stud* + *work*.] 1. Brickwork interspaced with studs; construction with alternating bricks and studs.—2. That which is made or held by means of studs, especially in armor; brigandine-work, jazerant-work, or other process for producing garments of defence by means of ordinary textile fabrics or leather set with studs. See *ent* under *brigandine*.

study (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). [*Early mod. E. also studie*; < *ML. studium*, *study*, < *OF. estude*, < *OF. estude*, < *OF. estude* = *Sp. estudio* = *It. studio* = *L. studium*, eagerness, zeal, exertion, study; see *stud*.] 1. Eagerness; earnestness; zeal. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

They do thereby by the burning of the books better declare the *study* of their godliness. *Calvin*, on Acts xix. 19, p. 189 (*Calvin Trans.* 1800).

2. Zealous endeavor; studied effort, aim, or purpose; deliberate contrivance or intention.

Man's *study* is not rather to take gifts, and to get of other men's goods, than to give any of their own. *Lattimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

It is my *study* To seem despicable and ungentle to you. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, v. 2, 25.

As touching your Graces diligence and shugiller good *study* and means for the edification of the Emperors affairs. *R. Scappon*, To Wolsey (*Child's Hist. Letters*, 3d ser., 11, 351).

This is a cruelty beyond man's *study*. *Fletcher*, *Beggars* Bush, iv. 6.

3. The mental effort of understanding, apprehending, and assimilating anything, especially a book; the earnest and protracted examination of a question, by reflection, collection and scrutiny of evidence, and otherwise; the pursuit of learning.

6005

In continual *studie* and contemplation.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 4. When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call *intension* or *study*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xix. 1.

4. An exercise in learning or the pursuit of knowledge; an act or course of intellectual acquisition, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles; as, the actor's *study* was very rapid; also, an effort to gain an understanding of something; a particular course of learning, inquiry, or investigation; as, to pursue the *study* of physics or of a language; to make a *study* of trade, of a case at law, or of a man's life or character.

The elite elite is *Hamlet*, sometime called *Tarsus*, famous for the *studies* of learning, herein (*saith Strabo*) surmounting both *Athena* and *Alexandria*.

Purshas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 334.

His [*Calvin's*] bulging up was in the *study* of the civil law. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., ii.

5. That which is studied or to be studied; a branch of learning; a subject of acquired or desired knowledge; a matter for investigation or meditation.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. *Bacon*, *Studies* (ed. 1637).

The proper *study* of mankind is man. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, ii. 2.

'Twas, in truth, a *study*, To mark his spirit, alternating between A decent and professional gravity And an irreverent mirthfulness.

Whittier, *Birds of Pennacook*, Int.

Personally I think that Shakespeare is almost the easiest *study*, perhaps because of my being accustomed as a boy to see Shakespeare's plays.

Lester Wallace, *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 720.

6. A state of mental inquiry or cogitation; debate or counsel with one's self; deep meditation; a musing; a quandary.

Pandrus, that in a *studie* stood, Er he was war, she tok by him by the hood.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1160.

I had gett *study* til I had tydings for gow. *Paston Letters*, I. 78.

The king of Castile herewith a little confused, and in a *study* stood. That can I doe with my bowman.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 221.

7. That, one who studies or learns; a studier; specifically, a memorizer of a part for the theater; an actor as a memorizer.

I've got a part of twelve lengths here which I must ho up in to-morrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet. I'm a confounded quick *study*, that's one comfort.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xliii.

8. In music, a composition, usually instrumental, having something of the instructive and gymnastic purpose of an exercise combined with a certain amount of artistic value; an etude. An elaborate work of this class, combining great technical difficulty with decided artistic interest, is often called a *concert study*.

9. Something done as an exercise in learning, or in special study or observation; specifically, in art, a sketch or performance executed as an educational exercise, as a memorandum or record of observations or effects, or as a guide for a finished production; as, the story is a *study* of morbid passion; a *study* of a head for a painting.—10. A room in a dwelling-house or other building set apart for private study, reading, writing, or any similar occupation; by extension, the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used.

Get me a taper in my *study*, *Lucius*.

Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 1, 7.

There is a gold wand, Stands in King Cornwall's study window.

Ballad of King Arthur (*Child's Ballads*, I. 242).

Academy *study*. See *academy*.—Brown *study*. See *brown*.—Syn. 3. Research, inquiry, investigation.—6. Reflection.

study (stud'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *studied*, ppr. *studying*. [*ME. studien*, *studien*, < *OF. estude*, < *F. étude*, = *Sp. estudiar* = *It. studiare*, < *ML. studere*, study, < *L. studium*, eagerness, zeal, study; see *stud*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the mind in learning; apply one's self to the acquisition of knowledge; acquire knowledge and mental training, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles.

So much, dear Uge, I have already sworn: That is, to live and *study* here three years.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 35.

2. To exercise the mind in considering or contriving; deliberate upon or about something; ponder.

At this maketh me on metes to *studie*, And how the preest preude no pardon to Do-wel.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 217.

stuff

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.

Swift. 3. To musing; meditate; cogitate; reflect; resolve thoughts or ideas; used absolutely. [*Archaic or colloq.*]

Which made the butchers of Nottingham To *study* as they did stand.

Saying, "Surely he is some prodigal." *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (*Child's Ballads*, V. 35).

Brer Fox, he come up, en dar lay Brer Rabbit, periently cole en stift. Brer Fox he look at Brer Rabbit, en he sorter *study*.

J. C. Harris, *Uncle Remus*, xv.

4. To endeavor studiously or thoughtfully; use studied or careful efforts; be diligent or zealous; plan; contrive; as, to *study* for peace or for the general good.

With that he departed from his moder and yede into a chamber, and began to *study* howe he myght spede to go to the kyng Arthur.

Melvin (E. L. T. S.), ii. 178.

Study [give diligence, R. V.] to shew thyself approved unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.

5. To prosecute a regular course of study, as that prescribed to prepare one for the exercise of a profession; as, to *study* for the bar, or for the church or ministry.—To *study* up, to make a special study; bring up or refresh one's knowledge by study. [*Colloq.*]

II. *trans.* 1. To seek to learn by memorizing the facts, principles, or words of; apply the mind to learning; store in the memory, either generally or verbatim; as, to *study* a book, a language, history, etc.; to *study* a part in a play or a piece for recitation.

Kath. Where did you *study* all this goodly speech?

Pet. It is extempore, from my mother-wit. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, ii. 1, 264.

2. To seek to ascertain or to learn the particulars of, as by observation or inquiry; make a study of; inquire into; investigate; as, to *study* a man's character or the customs of society; to *study* the geology of a region, or a case of disease.

I'll . . . entertain some score or two of tallors, To *study* fashions to adorn my body.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 2, 258.

3. To consider in detail; deliberate upon; think out; as, to *study* the best way of doing something; to *study* a discourse or a compliment.

I will still *study* some revenge past this. *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, I. 2.

4. To regard attentively or discriminatingly; consider as to requirements, character, quality, use, effect, or the like; pay distinguishing attention to; as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* the effect of one's actions; to *study* a person; to *study* a drapery or a model in art.—5. To look at musingly, as in a brown study.

We was *studying* the toe of his foot, visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 85.

6. To apply the mind to learning (a specific science or branch of science), especially with the object of preparing for the exercise of a profession; as, the one is *studying* medicine, the other theology.—7. To subject to study; carry through a course of learning; educate; instruct.

The State of Avignon, . . . being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been *studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines.

Heylin, *Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 54. (*Davies.*)

To *study* out. (a) To find out by study or consideration; get at the bottom of; unravel; as, to *study* out a person's meaning; he has *studied* out the mystery. (b) To think out deliberately; arrange definitely in the mind; determine the details of; as, I have *studied* out a plan; to *study* out a set of roles.—To *study* up. (a) To learn by special study or investigation; get up a knowledge of, as for a particular purpose or occasion; as, to *study* up a law case, or a subject for an examination; to *study* up routes of travel. (b) To seek or get a knowledge of by observation or consideration; observe or reflect upon critically; make up one's mind about; as, to *study* up a person or a man's character; to *study* up arguments or reasons.—Syn. 2. To scrutinize, search into.—3. To reflect upon, meditate, ponder.—4. To contemplate.

study (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). Another spelling of *stiddy*, a variant of *stithy*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

stufa (stü'fii), *n.*; It. pl. *stufe* (-fo), E. *stufas* (-fiz). [*It.*] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

In many volcanic regions jets of steam, called by the Italians *stufas*, issue from fissures at a temperature high above the boiling-point.

Lyell, *Prin. of Geol.* (11th ed.), I. 391.

stuff (stuf), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. stuffe*; < *ME. stof*, *stuff*, *stufte* (= D. *Lg. Dan. stof* = G. *Sw. stof*; < *ML. estoffa*, < *OF. estoffe*, < *F. étoffe* = *Sp. Pg. estufa*, quilted stuff, = *It. stoffa*, < *L. stappa* (ML. prob. also Germanized **stupfa*, *stufpa*), earlier *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow; see *stupa*.] Cf. *stop*. The sense of

the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, *crum*: see *stuff*, *stop*, v.] I. n. 1. Substance or material in some definite state, form, or situation; any particular kind, mass, or aggregation of matter or things; material in some distinct or limited sense, whether raw, or wrought or to be wrought into form.

Of such a *stoffe* as easy is to fynde
Is best to bilde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.
The wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, . . .
worketh according to the *stuff*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 44.
The breccia, too, is quite comparable to moraine *stuff*.
J. Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, il. 4.

The stiff upstanding of fine young *stuff*, hazel, ash, and so on, tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with securely controllable bulges.

R. D. Blackmore, *Cripps*, the Carrier, xxiv.
2. Incorporeal or psychical substance of some special kind; that which arises from or constitutes mind, character, or quality; any immaterial effluence, influence, principle, or essence. See *mind-stuff*.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 2. 2.

As soon as my soul enters into heaven, I shall be able to say to the angels, I am of the same *stuff* as you, spirit and spirit.

Donne, *Sermons*, xii.
Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is made of.

The spirit of Ximenes was of too stern a *stuff* to be so easily extinguished by the breath of royal displeasure.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, il. 25.

3. Goods; possessions in a general sense; baggage: now chiefly in the phrase *household stuff*.

Assemblt were some the same in the flight,
And restor't full stithly the *stuff* of the Grekes.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 5775.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;
Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.
Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 4. 162.

I have good *household stuff*, though I say it, both brass and pewter, lincens and woollens. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 321.

4. Something made up, or prepared or designed, for some specific use. (a) Woven material; a textile fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric.

At my little mercer's in Lombard Street, . . . and there cheapened some *stuffs* to hang my room.

(b) A preparation of any kind to be swallowed, as food, drink, or medicine.

I . . . did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being taken, would cease
The present power of life.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 255.

(c) Ready money; cash, means in general. (Colloq.)
But has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? Is she rich, hey?

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, l. 1.
(d) A preparation or composition for use in some industrial process or operation. Among the many things technically known as *stuff* in this sense are (1) ground paper stock ready for use, the material before the final preparation being called *half-stock*; (2) the composition of tallow with various oils, wax, etc. (also called *dabbing*), used in a hot state by curriers to fill the pores of leather; (3) the similar composition of turpentine, tallow, etc., with which the masts, sides, and other parts of wooden ships are smeared for preservation; (4) the mixture of alum and salt used by bakers for whitening bread. For others, see phrases below.

5. Unwrought matter; raw material to be worked over, or to be used in making or producing something: as, bread-stuff (see *bread-stuff*); foodstuff; rough stuff (for carpenters' use); the vein-stuff of mines.

The *stuff*, i. e., the mixed ore, vein-stone, and country rock, having been cleansed, it is now possible to make a separation by hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 463.

6. Refuse or useless material; that which is to be rejected or cast aside; in mining, attle or rubbish. Hence—7. Intellectual trash or rubbish; foolish or irrational expression; fustian; twaddle: often in the exclamatory phrase *stuff and nonsense*!

A deal of such *Stuff* they sung to the deaf Ocean.
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, l. 278.

8†. Supply or amount of something; stock; provision; quantity; extent; vigor.

That they leve reasonable *stuff* [of fuel] upon the bak for spraying to spyng, to seme the ponere people of peny-worthes and halfpenny worth in the neep seasons.
English Gids (L. E. T. S.), p. 425.

I have but easy *stuff* of money withinne me, for so meche as the season of the yer is not yett growen.

Paston Letters, l. 61.
Clear stuff, in carp., boards free from imperfections such as knots, wind-shakes and ring-hearts.—Coarse stuff, in building, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.—Fine, free, inch stuff. See the qualifying words.—Gaged stuff. Same as *gage-stuff*.—Quarter stuff, in carp. See *quarter-stuff*.—Red stuff, a watchmakers' name for erous, or oxid-of-iron powder.—Small stuff (*naut.*). See *small*.—The real stuff. See *real*.—Touching-stuff, in aquaint engraving, a composition of the ashes of cork, ivory-black, and gall with

treacle, made into a ball, and used with water for touching up the dark parts of the plate.—White stuff, n. gilders' composition, formed of size and whiting, used in forming a surface over wood that is to be gilded.

II. a. Made of stuff, especially of light woolen fabric.—Stuff gown, a gown made of stuff, as distinguished from one of finer material, as silk; especially, in legal phraseology, the gown of a junior barrister; hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of queen's counsel.

There she sat, . . . in her brown *stuff* gown, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xvi.

Stuff hat, a hat made in imitation of heaver, the fur of various animals being applied to a foundation which is rendered water-proof by the application of varnish.

stuff (stuf), v. [Early mod. E. also *stufte*; < ME. *stufen*; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To fill with any kind of stuff or loose material; cram full; load to excess; crowd with something: as, to *stuff* the oars with cotton.

If you will go, I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 146.

2. Specifically, to fill with stuffing or packing; cram the cavity of with material suitable for the special use or occasion: as, to *stuff* a cushion or a heddle; to *stuff* a turkey or a leg of veal for roasting.—3. To cause to appear stuffed; puff or swell out; distend. [Rare.]

Lest the gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin.
Dryden, tr. of *Persius's Satires*, v. 273.

4. To fill the prepared skin of (an animal), for the purpose of restoring and preserving its natural form and appearance: the process includes wiring and mounting. See *taxidermy* and *stuffing*, n., 3.

A few stuffed animals (as the Rector was fond of natural history) added to the impressive character of the apartment.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxii.

5. Figuratively, to fill, cram, or crowd with something of an immaterial nature: as, to *stuff* a poem with mawkish sentiment.

Well *stuffed* with all manner of goodness.
Bent, of *Parley* (L. E. T. S.), l. 6378.

You have a learned head, *stuff* it with libraries.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 5.

6. To use as stuffing or filling; dispose of by crowding, cramming, or packing.

Put them [roses] into . . . a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 363.

A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles as she could *stuff* away in corners and behind chairs.
Chambers's Jour., LV. 42.

7. To constitute a filling for; be crowded into; occupy so as to fill completely.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
Dryden, *Juvid*, ll. 26.

8. To apply stuff to; treat with stuff, in some technical sense. See *stuff*, n., 4 (d) (2).

Ordinarily the hand process of *stuffing* leather is accomplished after rolling the sides into bundles with the grain side in, and softening them by treating or beating.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 409.

9†. To stock or supply; provide with a quota or outfit; furnish; replenish.

He *stuffed* alle castelle
Wyth armye & vytelle.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 549.

Stille shippes & stoure *stuffed* with vitell,
All full vpon tote with fyne pepull in.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 2748.

The same night I cam to Phelencia or Mesanice; ther I *stuffed* me w't wyne and bread and other easies as me thought necessary for me at that tyme.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 5.

10. To deceive with humorous intent; gull. [Colloq.]—To *stuff* a ballot-box, to thrust into a ballot-box surreptitiously fraudulent ballots, or any ballots which have not actually been cast by legal voters. [U. S.]—To *stuff* out, to fill round, or puff out; swell to the full; distend; expand.

Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form.
Shak., *K. John*, ill. 4. 97.

II. intrans. To eat greedily; play the glutton.

He longed to lay him down upon the shelly bed, and *stuff*; He had often eaten oysters, but had never had enough.

H. S. Gilbert, *Etiquette*.

stuff-chest (stuf'chest), n. In *paper-manuf.*, a vat in which the pulp is mixed preparatory to molding.

stuffed (stuf), p. a. 1. Filled with or as with stuffing.—2. Having the nose obstructed, as during a cold.

I am *stuffed*, consh; I cannot smell.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ill. 4. 64.

3. In *bot.*, filled with a cottony web or spongy mass which is distinct from the walls: said of stems of fungi.

stuff-engine (stuf'en'jin), n. In *paper-manuf.*, a pulp-grinder.

stuffer (stuf'er), n. [*stuff* + -er.] 1. One who stuffs, or does anything called stuffing: as, a bird-stuffer; a ballot-box stuffer.—2. That which stuffs; specifically, a machine or an instrument for performing any stuffing operation: as, a sausage-stuffer; a stuffer for horse-collars.

They [tomatoes] fall into the hopper, and are fed by the stuffer, a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the can.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 445.

stuff-gownsmen (stuf'gounz'man), n. A junior barrister; a stuff gown. See *stuff*, a.

stuffiness (stuf'i-nes), n. 1. The state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty: as, the *stuffiness* of a room.—2. The condition of being stuffed, or stuffed up, as by a cold. [Rare.]

As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final stage of *stuffiness*, another presents itself.

George Eliot, in *Cross*, II. xii.

stuffing (stuf'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *stuff*, v.] 1. The material used for filling a cushion, a mattress, a horse-collar, the skin of a bird or other animal, etc.

Your titles are not writ on posts,
Or hollow statues which the best men are,
Without Promethean *stuffings* reached from heaven!

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

2. In *cooking*, seasoned or flavored material, such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed potatoes, or oysters, used for filling the body of a fowl, or the hollow from which a bone has been taken in a joint of meat, before cooking, to keep the whole in shape, and to impart flavor.

Ridley, a little of the *stuffing*. It'll make your hair curl.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xvi.

Geese and ducks to be freighted hereafter with savoury *stuffing*.

Lemon, *Wait for the End*, l. 14.

3. The art or operation of filling and mounting the skin of an animal; taxidermy. Two main methods of stuffing are distinguished as *soft* and *hard*. In the former the skin is wired, or otherwise fixed on an internal framework, and cotton or tow is introduced, bit by bit, till the desired form is secured. In the latter a solid mass of tow, shaped like the animal, is introduced within the skin, which is then molded upon this artificial body. Hard stuffing is usually practised upon birds.

4. A filling of indifferent or superfluous material for the sake of extension, as in a book; padding.

If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what compositors call the requisite *stuffing*, . . . recourse is to be had to reviews.

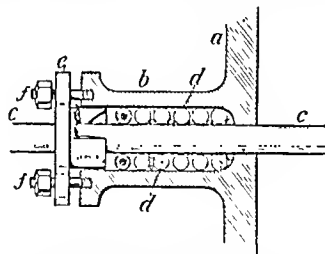
H. Taylor, in *Robberds's Memoir*, l. 425. (*Darics*.)

5. A mixture of fish-oil and tallow rubbed into leather to soften it and render it supple and water-proof. *E. H. Knight*.

The leather to receive grease or *stuffing* is usually placed in a rotating drum or wheel. *C. T. Davis*, *Leather*, p. 110.

6. The wooden wedges or folds of paper used to wedge the plates of a comb-cutters saw into the two grooves in the stock.—Rough stuffing, a composition of yellow ochre, white lead, varnish, and Japan, used as a groundwork in painting carriages.

stuffing-box (stuf'ing-boks), n. In *mach.*, a contrivance for securing a steam-, air-, or water-tight joint when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact



Stuffing-box in Steam-engine.

a, cylinder-head; b, box cast integrally with the head a; c, piston rod; d, packing wound about the rod; e, follower for compressing the packing; f, f, bolts and nuts for forcing the follower against the packing.

with it, a quantity of hemp or india-rubber packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a ring is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, in pumps, on the shaft of a screw steamer where it passes through the stern, etc. Also called *packing-box*.—Lantern stuffing-box, a long stuffing-box with tightening-bolts, used in some marine engines. *E. H. Knight*.

stuffing-brush (stuf'ing-brush), n. A stiff brush for rubbing stuffing into leather.

stuffing-machine (stuf'ing-ma-shen'), n. In *tanning* and *currying*, a machine for working stuffing into leather.

stuffing-wheel (stuf'ing-hwēl), n. In *tanning*, a stuffing-machine in which leather is worked with stuffing in a revolving hollow drum, the

heat being variously applied by a steam-jacket, an internal steam-coil, or (now rarely) by direct admission of steam into the drum.

stuffy (stuf'i), *a.* [*< stuff + -y*.] 1. Close, as if from being stuffed and unaired; musty from closeness; oppressive to the head or lungs.

The huts let in the frost in winter and the heat in summer, and were at once stuffy and draughty.

Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Short Life, II.
2. Stuffed out; fat; said of a person. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. Affected as if by stuffing; muffled; muffled of the voice or speech.

And, this was Mrs. Vangilt herself; her own stuffy voice, her own stuffy face, and her own stuffy eyes.

Harper's Mag., LXXXIX, 75.

4. Made of good stuff; stout; resolute; mettlesome. [*Scotch.*]—5. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

stuggy (stug'i), *a.* [*A dial. var. of stopy, stucky.*]

stucky: thick-set; stout. [*Devonshire, Eng.*]

We are of a thickset breed. . . . Like enough, we could post them, man for man. . . . and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so stuggy.

H. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, I.

stuket, *n.* An old spelling of *stuck*.

stull (stul), *n.* [*Prob. < G. stoll, < MHG. stulle, < OHG. stullo, a support, prop, post.* Cf. *stool, stalm.*] In mining, a heavy timber secured in an excavation, and especially in the stope, to support the roof, and the timbering is left in the mine partly to keep the excavation from falling together and partly to avoid the expense of ridding the rock.

stull (stul), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A luncheon; also, a large piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. [*Hallifax, Prov. Eng.*]

stulpi (stulpi), *n.* [*E. dial. also stalp, stoup, stoup;* early mod. E. *stulpe*; < ME. *stulpe*, < OE. *stulpi* = Sw. Dan. *stulpe* = MD. *stulpi*, a post, pillar. Cf. *stull*.] A short stout post of wood or stone set in the ground for any purpose.

But III foote high on stulpe must that be
A door for him.

Psalms, Psalms (B. E. T. S.), p. 10.

stultification (stul'ti-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. stultificare, turn into foolishness (see stultify, + -ation).*] The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. [*Imp. Dict.*]

stultifier (stul'ti-fi-er), *n.* [*< stultify + -er.*] One who or that which stultifies.

stultify (stul'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stultified*, pp. *stultifying*. [*< L. stultificare, turn into foolishness, < L. stultus, foolish, silly, + facere, make.*] 1. To make or cause to appear foolish; reduce to foolishness or absurdity; used of persons or things.

We stick at technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so checked and stultified by forms.

Emerson, Essays in Kansas.

Mythologists . . . contrived . . . to stultify the mythology they professed to explain.

J. R. Taylor, Penn. Culture, I, 22.

2. To look upon as a fool; regard as foolish. [*Rare.*]

The modern spirit stultifies all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own.

Hazlitt, (Imp. Dict.)

To stultify one's self. (a) To deny, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted or exposed one's self to the charge of self-contradiction. (b) In law, to allege one's own insanity.

stultiloquence (stul-til'ō-kwen-sē), *n.* [*< L. stultiloquentia, foolish talk, babbling, < stultiloquent(-s), equiv. to stultiloquus, talking foolishly; see stultiloquent.*] Foolish or stupid talk; senseless babble. [*Bailey, 1731.*]

stultiloquent (stul-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [*< L. stultiloquent(-s), equiv. to stultiloquus, talking foolishly, < stultus, foolish, + loquens(-s), pp. of loqui, talk, speak.*] Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk. [*Imp. Dict.*]

stultiloquently (stul-til'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

stultiloquy (stul-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [*< L. stultiloquium, foolish talking, < stultiloquus, talking foolishly; see stultiloquent.*] Foolish talk; silly babbling. [*Rare.*]

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit is indeed to all wise persons a mere stultiloquy, or talking like a fool.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I, 741.

stulty, *n.* [*< L. stultus, foolish.*] Foolish; stupid.

Shall I be blamed for it I bend a fool naturally by his own stulty wit in writing?

Testament of Love, II. (Richardson.)

stum (stum), *n.* [*Also dial. stoom; < D. stom, unfermented wine, must, < stom, mute, quiet, = OS. stum = MLG. stum, LG. stum = OHG. MUG. stum, G. stumm = Sw. Dan. stum, dumb,*

muto; akin to *stem*, *v.*, *stammer*. Cf. F. *vin muet*, 'mute wine.'] Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. Specifically—(a) Must which has not yet begun to ferment. (b) Must the fermentation of which has been checked by some ingredient mixed with it.

Let our wines without mixture or stum be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.

B. Jonson, Leges Convivales, v.

stum (stum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stunned*, pp. *stunning*. [*Also stoom; < D. stommen; from the noun: see stum, n.*] 1. To prevent from fermenting; operate upon (wine) in a manner to prevent after-fermentation in casks. A common method is, before filling them, to burn sulphur in the casks with the bung-holes stopped. The sulphur is heated upon a linen rag, lighted, and then dropped in through the bung-hole, which is then upon immediately closed. The wood of the cask is thus saturated with sulphur fumes, which destroys all the germs of fermentation contained in it, and when the wine is put in a minute portion of the sulphur fumes is dissolved in the liquid, and a similar result. Salicylic acid in minute quantity also prevents after-fermentation. A few drops of oil of mustard or a little mustard-seed dropped into wine will also stum it.

When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine,
Expect false Latin and stum'd Wine.

Prior Upon a Passage in Scallgeriana.

We stum our wines to renew their spirits.

Sir J. Floyer.

2. To fume with sulphur or brimstone, as a cask. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stumble (stum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stumbled*, pp. *stumbling*. [*< ME. stumblen, stomben, stumben, stummen, stomben, stomben = MD. stomben, D. stummen, stumbe, = OHG. stumbalon, stumbe, = Sw. dial. stumbla, stumblin, stomba = Norw. stumbla, stumbe, falter; a var. of stummen, v. i., and ult. of stammer. Cf. stump.*]

I. intrans. 1. To slip or trip in moving on the feet; make a false step; strike the foot, or miss footing, so as to stagger or fall.

He made the king. Run for to stumble, that was eery
for his in each walk that he hadde so loste.

Martin (B. E. T. S.), II, 339.

If my horse had happened to stumble, he had fallen down with me.

Corral, Crumblies, I, 89.

Stumbled at every obstacle. . . . Left in the path, he at last stumbled a brace extending in front of the Place of Indulgence.

Scot. Redgauntlet, ch. xv.

2. To move or act unsteadily or in a staggering manner; trip in doing or saying anything; make false steps or blunders, as from confusion or inattention; as, to stumble through a performance.

I say to you now, who was terribly frightened at speaking before a personage, grew pale and stumbled in his speech.

The Century, XXXVII, 351.

3. To take a false step or be staggered mentally or morally; trip, as against a stumbling-block; and an occasion of offense; be offended or tripped.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of stumbling in him. 1 John II, 10.

This article of God's sending his Son into the World, which they seem must to stumble at.

Stillington, Sermons, III, ix.

4. To come accidentally or unexpectedly; chance; happen; light; with *on* or *upon*.

Chance sometimes, in experimenting, maketh us to stumble upon some truth which is new.

Racine, Prince of Knowledge (ed. 1837).

On what evil day
Has he then stumbled?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 415.

II. trans. 1. To cause to stumble; cause to trip; stagger; trip up.

False and dazzling lies to stumble men.

Milton, Divorce, II, 3.

2. To puzzle; perplex; embarrass; nonplus; confound. [*Archaic.*]

One thing more stumbles me in the very foundation of this hypothesis.

We do not wonder why President Edwards was stumbled with this difficulty, for it is simply fatal to his theory.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV, 616.

stumble (stum'bl), *n.* [*< stumble, v.*] 1. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.

He would have tripped at the upward step. . . . Then he apologized for his little stumble.

Trilby, Last Chron. of Barset, ch. xix.

2. A blunder; a failure; a false step.

One stumble is enough to defeat the climber of an humeralia life.

Sir R. L. Strange.

stumbler (stum'bl-er), *n.* [*< ME. stumblere, stombere; < stumble + -er.*] One who stumbles, in any sense. *G. Herbert, Church Poet.*

stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling or failing; that which pre-

sents itself as a difficulty in one's way; a hindrance or obstruction, physically or morally; an offense or temptation.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. I, 23.

Indeed this (coasting trade-wind) was the great *stumbling-block* that we met with in running from the Gallapagos Islands for the Island Coeos.

Dampier, Voyages, II, III, 16.

stumblingly (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling or blundering manner.

I . . . marvel . . . that we in this clear age make so stumblingly after him [Chancellor].

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 62.

stumbling-stone (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *stumbling-block*.

This stumbling-stone we hope to take away.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

stumbly (stum'bli), *a.* [*< stumble + -y.*] Liable to stumble; given to stumbling. [*Rare.*]

The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very stumbly.

The Century, XL, 570.

stummel (stum'ol), *n.* The short part of a tobacco-pipe, consisting of the pipe-bowl and a short section of the stem or a socket for the attachment of a stem or mouthpiece. *Heyl, U. S. Import Duties (1889), iii, 95.*

stummer (stum'er), *v. i.* [*< ME. stomeren = Icel. Norw. stumra = Dan. stumre, stumble; cf. stumble and stammer.*] To stumble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stump (stump), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also stompe; < ME. stumpe, stompe = MD. stompe, D. stompe = OHG. stumphi, MHG. G. stumpf = Icel. stumpr = Dan. Svr. stump, a stump, = Lith. stumbras, a stump; Skt. stambha, a post, stem. Cf. stub.*] 1. *n.* 1. The truncated lower end of a tree or large shrub; the part of a vegetable trunk or stem of some size left rooted in the ground when the main part falls or is cut down; after eradication, the stub with the attached roots; used absolutely, the stub of a tree; as, the stump of an oak; cabbage-stumps; to clear a field of stumps.

Their courtly figures, sealed on the stump
Of an old yew, their favorite resting-place.

Ford's Court, Excursion, vi.

They disposed themselves variously on stumps and boulders, and sat expectant. *Bret Harte, Tennessee's Partner.*

2. A truncated part of anything extended in length; that part which remains after the main or more important part has been removed; a stub; as, the stump of a limb; the stump of a tooth; a cigar-stump.

The stumps of Dagon, whose head and hands were cut off by his fall.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

A Gannet of hot Off was flapped upon the stump [of an amputated arm], to stanch the blood.

Houell, Letters, I, 18.

3. *pl.* Legs; as, to stir one's stumps. [*Colloq.*]

How should we hustle forward? give some counsel
How to bestir our stumps in these cross ways.

D. Johnson, Tale of a Tule, III, 1.

4. A post. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. One of the three posts constituting a wicket in the game of cricket. They are called respectively the *leg-stump* (next to which the batsman stands), *middle stump*, and *off-stump*. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground; the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches, and the width of the three, including the space between them, is 6 inches. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the two small pieces of wood called *bails*, each 4 inches long, are laid from stump to stump.

6. A rubbing instrument used for toning the lights and shades of crayon- or charcoal-drawings, and sometimes for softening or broadening the lines of pencil-drawings and for applying solid tints with powdered colors. It is a short thick roll of paper or soft leather, or a bar of india-rubber, pointed at both ends.—7. In a lock, a projection on which a dog, fence, or tumbler rests. Sometimes it is introduced to prevent the improper retraction of the bolt, and sometimes to guide a moving part.—8. A place or an occasion of popular political oratory; a political rostrum or platform; hence, parli-
mentary speaking; popular advocacy of a cause; as, to take the stump, or go on the stump, for a candidate. This meaning of the word arose from the frequent early use in the United States of a tree stump as a rostrum in open-air political meetings. It does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication.

Superficial politicians on the stump still talk of the Oldstonian pulley of 1868 as if it existed in 1859.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 748.

9. In *cont-mining*, a small pillar of coal left between the gangway or airway and the breasts to protect these passages; any small pillar.

Prun. Surv. Gloss.—10. A blunted sound; a

sound which seems to be suddenly cut off or stopped; a thud. [Rare.]

Far up the valley the distant *stump* of a musket shot reaches our ears. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 399.

11. A challenge or defiance to do something considered impracticable, very difficult, or very daring—that is, something to stump the person attempting it. [Colloq., U. S.]

The reason for this little freak was a *stump* on the part of some musicians, because . . . it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV, 4.

12. In *cutum.*, a very short vein or nerve of the wing, arising from another vein, and suddenly ending without emitting branches.—13. Of worms, a foot-stump. See *parapodium*, 1.—To start a vessel from the stump. See *start*.—Up a stump, stumped; unphished: “up a tree.”

II. a. 1. Stumped; stumpy; truncated; like a stump or stub; as, a dog with a *stump* tail.

A heavy *stompe* leg of wood to go withall.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

2. Of or pertaining to the stump in the political sense; as, a *stump* speech or speaker; *stump* eloquence.

The florid eloquence of his [Lincoln's] *stump* speeches. *The Century*, XXXIX, 575.

Stump tracery, in *arch.*, a name for a late German variety of interpenetrating medieval Pointed tracery, in which the molded bar is represented as colored and passing through itself at intervals, and cut off short so as to form a stump after every such interpenetration.

stump (stump), *v.* [Also *stomp*; < *stump*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To truncate; lop; reduce to a stump.

Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow.

Dr. H. Marc, *Psychozola*, II, 59.

2. To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes, against something fixed; stub; as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. [Colloq.]—

3. To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment; block the course of; stall; foil; of American origin, from the obstruction to vehicles offered by stumps left in a cleared tract without a road. [Colloq.]

Be inventive. Cultivate the creative side of your brain. Don't be *stumped*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 347.

Uncle Sam himself confesses that he can do everything but enjoy himself—that, he admits, *stumps* him. *Harp's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 977.

Hence—4. To challenge or dare to do something difficult, dangerous, or adventurous. [Colloq., U. S.]

In some games . . . younger children are commanded, or older ones *stumped* or dared, to do dangerous things, like walking a picket fence or a high roof. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, III, 66.

5. To make *stump* speeches in or to; canvass or address with *stump* oratory; as, to *stump* a county or a constituency. [Colloq.]—6. In *cricket*: (a) To knock down a stump or the stumps of.

A herd of boys with clamour howl'd,

And *stumped* the wicket. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ProL

(b) To put (a batsman) out by knocking down his wicket with the ball when, in an attempt to hit the ball, he has gone off the ground allotted to him: sometimes with out; as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. Hence—7. To defeat; impoverish; ruin.

Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, XIV. [He] had shrunk his “weak meatus,” and was *stumped* and “hard up.” *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 47.

8. To pay on the spot; plank down; hand over; generally with *up*. [Slang.]

My trusty old crony,

Do *stump up* three thousand once more as a loan.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 18.

How much is the captain going to *stump up*?

H. D. Blackmore, *Christowell*, I, xviii

9. In *art*, to use a *stump* upon; tone or modify by the application of a *stump*; as, to *stump* a crayon- or charcoal-drawing.—10. In *but-making*, to stretch out (a felted wool hat) after the operation of washing, and prior to drying.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily, as if on stumps or wooden legs.

He rose from his seat, *stumped* across the room.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, VII.

The guard picks him off the coach top and sets him on his legs, and they *stump* off into the bar.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I, 4.

2. To make *stump* speeches; conduct electioneering by public speaking; make harangues from the stump. See *stump*, *n.*, 8. [Colloq.]

There will be a severe contest between the Conservatives, who are *stumping* vigorously, and Mr. — and the Republicans.

The Nation, VI, 212.

To *stump* it. (a) To take to flight; run off. [Slang.]

Stump it, my cove; that's a Bow-street runner.

Bulwer, *Night and Morning*, II, 2.

(b) To travel about making *stump* speeches. [Colloq.]

stumpage (stum'pāj), *n.* [*< stump* + *-age*.] 1. Standing timber; timber-trees collectively, as in a particular tract of forest, with reference to their value for cutting or stumping, independently of that of the land. [U. S.]

No forest lands are to be sold, but the *stumpage* on them may be disposed of in the discretion of the commissioner of forests. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 98.

2. A tax levied in some of the United States on the amount and value of timber cut for commercial purposes.

stumper (stum'pēr), *n.* [*< stump* + *-er*.] One who or that which stumps, in any sense.

“How many legs has a caterpillar got?” I need hardly add that the question was a *stumper* to the good bishop. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI, 117.

stump-extractor (stum'eks-trak'tor), *n.* 1. A tool or appliance for removing the stumps of trees in clearing woodland. They range from a simple hand-lever and cant-hook to frames and tripods or strong four-wheel carriages bearing a screw, toggle-joint, tackle, or windlass operated by hand- or horse-power. Also called *stump-puller*. 2. A dental instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

stumpiness (stum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being stumpy.

stump-joint (stum'joint), *n.* A form of joint in which the ends or stumps of the parts joined rest against each other when in line, and permit movement in but one direction, as the joint of the common carpenters' rule. See *cut* under *rule-joint*.

stump-puller (stum'pūl'ēr), *n.* Same as *stump-extractor*, 1.

stump-tailed (stum'tāld), *a.* Having a short stumpy tail; bobtailed; curtal.

stump-tree (stum'trē), *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*: so called from its lack of small branches. See *cut* under *Gymnocladus*. *Fallows*.

stumpy (stum'pi), *a.* [*< stump* + *-y*.] Cf. *stubby*. 1. Abounding with stumps of trees.

We were shaving *stumpy* shores, like that at the foot of Madrid head. *S. L. Clemens*, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 134.

2. Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby; stocky.

A pair of *stumpy* bow-legs supported his squat, unwieldy figure. *Poe*, *King Pest*.

A thick-set, *stumpy* old copy of Richard Baxter's “Holy Commonwealth.” *J. T. Fiecht*, *Underbrush*, p. 15.

stumpy (stum'pi), *n.* [*< stump*, *v. t.*, S.] Ready money; cash. [Slang.]

Down with the *stumpy*; a fizzy for a pot of half and half. *Knapley*, *Alton Locke*, II. (*Darwin*.)

*stun*¹ (stun), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *stunned*, *ppr.* *stunning*. [*< ME. stumen*, *stoumen*, *< AS. stunnan*, make a din; cf. *lecl. stynja*, Sw. *stōna*, Dan. *stømme*, D. *stoen* (> G. *stöhnen*), groan (*lecl. styn*, etc., a groan); *AS. pret. a-sten* for “a-sten, implying an orig. strong verb “stean”; OEng. *stengd*, Russ. *stenati*, Lith. *stanch*, Gr. *stator*, groan; Skt. √ *stan*, sound, thunder. Hence the dial. or obs. var. *stanned*; also in comp. *astun*, *a-stannid*, *astony*, *astomish*, etc., with variations due in part to confusion with other words: see the words cited.] 1. To strike the ears of rudely, as it were by blows of sound; shock the hearing or the sense of; stupefy or bewilder by distracting noise.

We were *stunned* with these confused noises.

Addison, *Tuller*, No. 254.

The Shouts of Thunder loud afflict the Air
Stun the Birds now released, and shake the Iv'ry Chair.
Prior, *Solomon*, III.

2. To strike with stupor physically, as by a blow or violence of any kind; deprive of consciousness or strength.

So was he *stunned* with stroke of her huge falter.

Spenser, *V. Q.*, V, xl, 29.

The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Fore'd back and forwards in a circle rides,
Stun'd with the different blows.

Dryden, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, I, 341.

3. To benumb; stupefy; deaden.

Thal she [the cramp-fish] not onely stuns them in the Deep,

But stuns their sense, and hals them fast a-sleep.

Sylvester, tr. of *Don Quixote*, I, 5.

The assailants, . . . *stunned* by the furious, unexpected, and multiplied nature of the resistance offered, could hardly stand to their arms. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xxvii.

The little weak infant soul, which had just awakened in her, had been crushed and *stunned* in its very birth-hour. *Kingsley*, *Hyppatia*, xxviii.

4. To striko with astonishment; astound; amaze.

At the sight, therefore, of this River the Pilgrims were much *stunned*. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I.

The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever *stuns* and dazzles them.

Macaulay, *Madame D'Arblay*.

*stun*¹ (stun), *n.* [*< stun*¹, *v.* Cf. *stound*².] A stroko; a shock; a stupefying blow, whether physical or mental; a stunning effect.

With such a *stun*

Came the amazement that, absorb'd in it,

He saw not fiercer wonders. *Keats*, *Endymion*, II.

The electrical *stun* is a *stun* too quickly applied to be painful. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII, 200.

*stun*² (stunn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *marble-working*, one of the deep marks made by coarse particles of sand getting between the saw-blade and the side of the kerf. *O. Byrne*.

stundt, *n.* See *stound*¹.

stung (stung). Preterit and past participle of *sting*¹.

stunk (stungk). Preterit and past participle of *stink*.

stunner (stun'ēr), *n.* [*< stun*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or a thing that astounds or amazes. [Colloq.]

I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunty, . . . and I think when finished [it] will be quite a *stunner*. *E. B. Hamway*, *Scottish Life and Character*, IV.

stunning (stun'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stun*¹, *v.*] The act or condition expressed by the verb *stun*; stupefaction.

They [symptoms of pathological collapse] appear in succession, and run from a condition of *stunning* or partial torpor into a state of general insensibility. *J. M. Carnochan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 98.

stunning (stun'ing), *p. n.* [Ppr. of *stun*¹, *v.*] Very striking; astonishing, especially by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wonderful kind. [Colloq.]

He heard another say that he would tell them of a *stunning* workhouse for a good supper and breakfast. *Bibdon-Turner*, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 294.

What a *stunning* tap, Tom! You are a winner for bottling the swipes. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II, 3.

stunningly (stun'ing-li), *adv.* In a stunning manner; so as to produce a stunning effect. [Chiefly colloq.]

Gale, . . . visible by the tossing houghs, *stunningly* audible. *The Century*, XXVII, 36.

stunsail (stun'sl), *n.* A nautical contraction of *studdingsail*.

stunt (stunt), *a.* [*< ME. stunt*, *< AS. stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = *lecl. stuttr* (for “*stuntr*”) = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, stunted.] 1. Dull; obtuse; stupid; foolish. *Ornithum*, I, 374.—2. Fierce; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

stunt (stunt), *v. t.* [*< ME. stenten*; *< stunt*, *a.* Cf. *stint*, a var. of *stunt*, *v.* cf. also *stut*².] 1. To make a fool of. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To check; cramp; hinder; stint; used of growth or progress.

Oligarchy, wherever it has existed, has always *stunted* the growth of genius. *Macaulay*, *Milford's Hist. Greece*.

3. To check the growth or development of; hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf; as, to *stunt* a child by hard usage.

The hardy seed grew up and flourished in spite of every thing that seemed likely to *stunt* it.

Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

stunt (stunt), *n.* [*< stunt*, *v.*] 1. An animal which has been prevented from attaining its proper growth; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale of two years, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.—2. A check in growth; a partial or complete arrest of development or progress.

Are not our education commonly like a pile of books laid over a plant in a pot? The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and *stunt* out of it.

Lowell, *Hireside Travels*, p. 137.

stunted (stun'ted), *p. a.* Checked in growth; undeveloped; dwarfed.

Where *stunted* birches hid the rill.

Scott, *Marmion*, III, 1.

There is a seed of the future in each of us, which we can unfold if we please, or leave to be forever only a *stunted*, half-grown stalk. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 40.

I lived for years a *stunted* sunless life.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

stuntedness (stun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being stunted.

stuntiness (stun'ti-nes), *n.* Same as *stuntedness*. *Cheyne*, *Philos. Conjectures*. [Rare.]

stuntness (stun'tnes), *n.* [Prop. *stuntness*.] Stunted brevity; shortness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and stuntness. *J. Earle.*

stupa¹ (stū'pā), *n.*; pl. *stupae* (-pē). [*L.*: *soo stupel*.] 1. Same as *stupel*.—2. In *bot.*, tufted or spired filamentous matter like tow.

stupa² (-stū'pā), *n.* [*< Skt. stūpa* (*> Hind. top*, *1. top*: see *lope*), a mound, mound, accumulation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, one of a class of stupa-like edifices erected in honor of some person, or as a monument to mark a sacred spot. The stupa is sometimes extended to include the dagoba, a stupa containing a relic of Buddha (see *dagoba*). Also *stupa* *architectural* (*stupa*), under *Buddhist*. **stupa**³ (-stūp), *v.* [*< L. stupa, stuppa*, *< Gr. stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow. Cf. *sting*, *stap*.] 1. A plodder of tow, flannel, or similar material, used as a dressing in treating a wound.

The several stupes and dressings being skillfully applied, the children were ordered to their respective beds. *Brooke, Pool of Quality*, 11.

2. Flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water and applied as a fomentation. It may be sprinkled with some active substance, as turpentine.

Turpentine stupes applied over the chest.

stupel (stūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stupel*, pp. *stuping*. [*< stupel*, *n.*] To apply a stupa to; foment. *Wise man, Surgery*.

stupa² (-stūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *stupid*.] A stupid person. [Colloq.]

Was ever such a poor stupa?

Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, II. 2.

stupefacient (stū-pī-fā'shi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. stupefaciens* (*-tis*), pp. of *stupefacere*, make stupid or senseless: see *stupefy*.] 1. Having a stupefying power.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stupefaction (stū-pī-fak'shon), *n.* [= *F. stupéfaction* = *Sp. estuporación* = *Pg. estuporização*, *< L. stupefacere*, *stupidly*: see *stupefy*.] 1. The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; torpor; insensibility; stupidity.

Insistence of the dictates of conscience brings a hard one: and stupefaction upon it. *South.*

Stupefaction is not resignation; and it is stupefaction to remain in ignorance. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, I. 1.

stupefactive (stū-pī-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. stupefactif*, *F. stupefactif* = *Sp. Pg. estuporífero* = *It. stupefattivo*, *< ML. stupefactivus*, serving to stupefy, *< L. stupefacere*, pp. of *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] 1. *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; stupeficient. II. *n.* That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. [Rare.]

The operation of opium and stupefactives upon the spirit of living creatures. *Jacobi, Nat. Hist.*, § 74.

stupefiedness (stū-pī-fid-nes), *n.* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and stupefiedness of the part as from a perfect and unaltered health. *Boyle, Works*, VI. 6.

stupefier (stū-pī-fī-er), *n.* [*< stupefy* + *-er*.] One who or that which stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

stupefy (stū-pī-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stupified*, pp. *stupifying*. [Formerly also *stupify*; = *F. stupefier* (*< L. as if *stupeficere*), equiv. to *It. stupefare*, *< L. stupefacere*, make senseless, deaden, benumb, stupefy, *< stupere*, be struck senseless, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] I. *trans.* 1. To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties of; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences; *n.* to be stupefied by a blow on the head, by strong drink, or by grief.

The dead-numbing night-shade,

The stupefying henlock, odder's tongue,

And nardineau. *H. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

His anxiety stupefied instead of quickening his senses.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

2. To deprive of mobility; snail of a substance or material.

This stupefies the quicksilver that it runneth no more.

Bacon, Physiol. Remains, Compounding of Metals.

II. *intrans.* To become stupid or torpid; lose interest or sensibility; grow dull. [Rare.]

I which live in the country without stupefying am not

in darkness, but in shadow. *Donne, Letters*, lv.

stupend (stū-pend'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. estupendo* = *It. stupendo*, *< L. stupendus*, astonishing: see *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

The Romans had their public baths very sumptuous and stupend. *Barton, Ann. of Mel.*, p. 285.

stupendious (stū-pou'di-us), *a.* [An orronous form for *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

There was not one Almighty to begin

The great stupendious work.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

stupendiously (stū-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* Stupendously. *Sandys, Paraph. upon Lamentations*.

stupendly (stū-pend'li), *adv.* Stupendously; amazingly.

The Britons are so stupendly superstitious in their ceremonies that they go beyond those Persians.

Barton, Ann. of Mel., p. 599.

stupendous (stū-pen'dus), *a.* [*< L. stupendus*, amazing, astonishing, fut. part. pass. of *stupere*, be stunned or astonished: see *stupid*.] Causing stupor or astonishment; astounding; amazing; specifically, astonishing from greatness in extent or degree; of wonderful magnitude; immense; prodigious: *as*, a stupendous work of nature or art; a stupendous blunder.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 267.

Like reptiles in a corner of some stupendous palace, we peer from our holes.

Goldsmith, Children of the World, xxii.

How stupendous a mystery is the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God!

J. H. Newman, Parnassian Sermons, l. 209.

stupendously (stū-pou'di-us-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

stupendousness (stū-pen'dus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being stupendous. *Bailey*, 1727.

stupent (stū'pent), *a.* [*< L. stupen* (*-tis*), pp. of *stupere*, be struck senseless, be stunned or astonished.] Struck with stupor; stunned; dumfounded; agast. [Rare.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, stupent, and know not what to say!

Cringle, (Sup. Dict.)

stupeous (stū'pē-us), *a.* [*< L. stupa, stuppa*, tow: see *stupa*.] In *entom.*, covered with long, loose scales, like tow, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects; stupose.

stupid (stū'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. stupide* = *Sp. estúpida* = *Pg. estúpido* = *It. stupido*, *< L. stupidus*, struck senseless, amazed, confounded, stupid, stolid, *< stupere*, be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless: see *stupent*.] I. *a.* 1. In a state of stupor; having the faculties dulled or dulled; stupefied, either permanently or temporarily; benumbed.

Is he not stupid

With age and altering humors?

Shak, W. T., iv. 4. 409.

One cannot weep, his tears congeal his grief;

But, stupid, with dry eyes expects his fate.

Dryden, Cezar and Aleyone, l. 170.

2. Lacking ordinary activity of mind; dull in ideas or expression; slow-witted; obtuse; crass.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and stupid.

Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

A stupid preacher of nightlessness, who would constantly make thee yawn. *Whipple, Memoir of Starr King*.

3. Characterized by mental dullness or inanity; witless; senseless; foolish; insane: *as*, a stupid joke; a stupid book; stupid fears.

Observe what loads of stupid rhymes

Oppress us in corrupted times.

Swift.

=*Syn.* 1. Heavy, dull, drowsy, lethargic, comatose, torpid.—2. Muddy-brained, muddled.—3. Silly, Foolish, etc. (see *stupid*); flat, tame, humdrum, pointless, prosaic. See list under *foolish*.

II. *n.* A stupid or humdrum person; a block-head; a dunce. [Colloq.]

Tom . . . inconsiderately laughed when her houses [of cards] fell, and told her she was "a stupid."

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 9.

stupiditarian (stū-pid-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< stupid* + *-arian*.] A person characterized by stupidity; one who thinks or acts stupidly; a dullard. [Rare.]

How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed stupiditarian in official station, velling the sheepest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage!

Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 143.

stupidity (stū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. stupidité* = *It. stupidità*, *< L. stupiditas* (*-tis*), senselessness, dullness, *< stupere*, senseless, stupid: see *stupid*.] 1. A state of stupor or stupefaction; torpidity of feeling or of mind. [Rare.]

A stupidity

Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.

Chapman.

2. The character or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; inanity; crass ignorance.

The mind ought not to be reduced to stupidity, but to retain pleasure. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II.

A consideration of the fat stupidity and gross ignorance concerning what imports men most to know.

Burke, Rev. in France.

For getting a blue flourishing growth of stupidity there is nothing like pouring out on a mild a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

=*Syn.* See *stupid*. **stupidly** (stū'pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid manner or degree; so as to be or appear stupid, dazed, or foolish; with stupidity: *as*, stupidly drunk; to be stupidly cautious; to speak stupidly.

stupidness (stū'pid-nes), *n.* The quality of being stupid; stupidity. [Rare.]

stupidifiedness, *stupidify*, etc. Erroneous spellings of *stupefiedness*, etc.

stupor (stū'por), *n.* [= *F. stupeur* = *Sp. Pg. estupor* = *It. stupore*, *< L. stupor*, insensibility, numbness, dullness, *< stupere*, be struck senseless, be amazed or confounded: see *stupid*, *stupid*.] 1. Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses.

Poe, Tales, l. 307.

The injured person is . . . in a condition between stupor and insensibility, with other signs of general prostration.

J. M. Charoachan, Operative Surgery, p. 414.

2. Intellectual insensibility; dullness of perception or understanding; mental or moral numbness.

Our Church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; howling only for provender (of titles); content if it can have that; or, with dumb stupor, expecting its further doom.

Cringle, French Rev., I. II. 3.

Anergic stupor. Same as *stuporous insanity* (which see, under *stuporous*).

stuporous (stū'por-us), *a.* [*< stupor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by stupor; having stupor as a conspicuous symptom. [Recent.]—*stuporous insanity*, a psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterized by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock or otherwise, and generally issuing in recovery after a few weeks or months. Also called *acute dementia*, *primary dementia*, *primary encephalitis*, and *anergic stupor*.

Stuporous insanity being a recoverable form, dementia would more properly include cases of traumatism resembling it.

Allen, and Neurol., IX. 453.

stupos (stū'pōs), *a.* [*< L. stupa, stuppa*, tow (see *stupa*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bearing tufts or mats of long hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow. Compare *stuppeous*. **stuprate** (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuprated*, pp. *stuprating*. [*< L. stuprare*, pp. of *stuprare* (*> It. stuprare* = *Sp. Pg. estuprar*), defile, debauch, *< stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] To debauch; ravish.

stupration (stū-prā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *stupratiō* (*-n*), *< stuprare*, defile, debauch: see *stuprate*.] Violation of elasticity by force; rape.

stuprum (stū'prum), *n.* [*ML.*, *< L. stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] 1. Stupration.—2. In *civil law*, any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

stupulose (stū-pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *stupos*.] In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, decumbent hairs; finely stupos.

sturdied (stér'did), *a.* [*< sturdy* + *-ed*.] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

I caught every sturdied sheep that I could lay my hands upon.

Dodd, The Shepherd's Guide, p. 68.

sturdily (stér-di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily.

His refusal was too long and sturdily maintained to be reconciled with affection or insincerity.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

sturdiness (stér'di-nes), *n.* [*< ME. sturdinesse*, *sturdynesse*; *< sturdy* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being sturdy. (a) Obstinacy; contumacy; (b) Stoutness; lustiness; vigor.

sturdy (stér'di), *a.* [*< ME. sturdy*, *sturdli*, *stordly*, *stordl*, *slowdli*, *< OF. estordi*, *estourdli*, stunned, amazed, stupefied, rash, hoodless, careless, pp. of *estordir*, *estourdir*, *F. étourdir* = *OSp. estordeir*, *estordeir* = *It. stordire*, stun, amaze, stupefy; origin uncertain; perhaps *< L.* as if **esturpidire*, benumb, render senseless or torpid, *< L. ex*, out, + *torpidus*, dull: see *torpid*.] 1. Obstinately set or determined; doggedly obstinate; stubborn; sulky; used of persons. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Y was ful sturdi, & thou ful myelde;

Thes, hard, y knowe weel it.

Hyem to Yrigin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Crane, griffins, leave pitying and mourning of her, And pulsing of her virtues and her willowwams; It makes her proud and sturdy. *Fletcher, Pilgrim*, l. 1.

2. Having great force or endurance; strong in attack or resistance; vigorous; hardy; stout; lusty; robust: as, a *sturdy* opponent; *sturdy* pioneers; *sturdy* legs; a *sturdy* tree.

So trote a *sturdy* wyne that it shal smyle,
And of a rough drinker be clere and best.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Some beat them coates of brasse, or *sturdy* breastplate
hard they drine,
And some their gauntlets gilde, or bootes with siluer nesh
contrice. *Placer*, *Æneid*, vii.

But they so belabour'd him, being *sturdy* men at arms,
that they made him make a retreat.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

How bow'd the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke!
Gray, *Elegy*, l. 28.

Three young *sturdy* children, brown as berries.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xv.

3. Firmly fixed or settled; resolute; unyielding; hard to overcome: used of things.

The King declareth him the eas
With sterne loke and *sturdy* chere.
Gower, Conf. Amant, viii.

Nothing, as it seemeth, more preuailing or fit to red-
dresse and edifie the cruell and *sturdie* courage of man
then it (music). *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 4.

There are, as in philosophy, so in divinity, *sturdy* doubts.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

A nation proud of its *sturdy* justice and plain good
sense.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Sturdy beggar, in *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar;
one who lives by begging while capable of earning his
livelihood.

Those that were Vagabonds and *sturdy* Beggars they
were carry to Bridewel.

Strype, Order of City of London, 1569 (quoted in Ribton-
[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 101].

= *Syn.* 2. *Stout*, *Stalwart*, etc. (see *robust*), brawny, sin-
ewy, muscular, firm.

sturdy² (stôr'di), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stuir*, *stuirdean*,
vertigo, a disease of sheep (< E.); < OF. *estor-
die*, giddiness, < *estordi*, stunned, stupefied: see
*sturdy*¹.] A disease of sheep caused by the pres-
ence in the brain of the cœnurus, or cystic lar-
val form of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia caninus*.
The cysts vary in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's
egg. The disease is marked by lack or loss of coordina-
tion in muscular action, evinced in a disposition to stagger,
move sidewise, or sit on the rump, and also by stupor.
Sturdy generally attacks sheep under two years old, and is
rarely cured, since puncturing or trephining gives but tem-
porary relief. Also called *gid* and *staggers*.

sturge, *n.* A Scotch form of *stow*³.
sturgeon (stér'jon), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sturgeon*, *stur-
gion*, < AF. *sturgeon*, OF. *esturgeon*, later *estour-
geon*, F. *esturgeon* = Sp. *esturion* = Pg. *esturão* =
It. *storione*, < ML. *sturio*(*n*), *sturio*(*n*), <
OHG. *sturjo*, *stura*, MHG. *sture*, *stur*, *stür*, G.
stör = D. *stür* = Sw. *stör* = Icel. *stýja* =
AS. *styrja*, *stirga*, a sturgeon; prob. lit. 'a stir-
rer' (so called, it has been conjectured, because
it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom
of the water), < OHG. *stören*, MHG. *staren*, G.
stören, etc., stir: see *stir*¹.] A chondrogonoid
fish of the order Chondrostei and family Acipen-
seridae (see the technical names). There are 2
leading genera, *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchops*, or ordi-
nary and shovel-nosed sturgeons. Of the latter there are
4 species, confined to the fresh waters of the United States
and some parts of Asia, as *S. platyrhynchus* of the former
country, 5 feet long. (See cut under *shovelhead*.) The
common sturgeon of the Atlantic, anadromous in Europe



Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*)

and North America, is *A. sturio*. Another, of the Atlantic
coast of the United States, is the short-nosed sturgeon,
A. brevirostris. The small or Ruthenian sturgeon, or
sterlet, of some European waters is *A. ruthenus*. (See
sterlet, with cut.) The great white sturgeon, beluga,
or huso of Pontocaspian waters, is *A. huso*: this is the
largest known, 12 or 15 feet or more in length, weighing
1,000 pounds or more, and an important source of isinglass
and of caviar. The white sturgeon of the Columbia and
Sacramento rivers is *A. transmontanus*, an important
food-fish, of from 300 to 600 pounds weight. The green
sturgeon of the same waters is *A. medirostris*, supposed to
be unfit for food. An isolated and very distinct species,
land locked in fresh waters of the United States, is *A.*



Lake Sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*)

rubicundus, variously known as the red, black, stone-, rock-,
lake-, and Ohio sturgeon; it reaches a length of 6 feet, and
a weight of from 50 to 100 pounds. Nearly all the sturgeons
are the objects of important fisheries, for their flesh, for
various uses of their bony plated skins, and as sources of
isinglass and caviar. Sturgeons mark with whales as regal
or royal fishes (see *regal*). See also cut under *Acipenser*.
—Russian sturgeon, the beluga.—Spoon-billed stur-

geons, the *Polyodontidae*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*, *Pse-
phurus*, and *Spatularia*.

Sturiones (stû-ri-ô'néz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of
ML. *sturio*, sturgeon: see *sturgeon*.] 1. In Cu-
vier's system of classification, the first order of
chondropterygious fishes: same as *Chondrostei*,
2. See cuts under *paddle-fish*, *Psephurus*, *Spatu-
laria*, *sterlet*, and *sturgeon*.—2. Same as *Acipen-
seridae*. Bonaparte, 1837.

sturionian (stû-ri-ô'ni-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. NL.
Sturion-es + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the
sturgeons, or having their characters; acipen-
serine.

II. *n.* A sturgeon; an acipenserid.

sturionidian (stû-ri-ô-mid'i-an), *n.* [Cf. *Sturi-
on-es* + *-id-* + *-ian*.] A fish of the order *Chon-
drostei*, a sturgeon-like fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.
sturionine (stû-ri-ô-nin), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Sturi-
on-es* + *-in*.] Same as *sturionian*.

sturk, *n.* See *stirk*.

Sturmian (stér'mi-an), *a.* [Cf. *Sturm* (see def.) +
-ian.] Of or pertaining to the French mathem-
atician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).—**sturmian**
function, one of the series of remainders obtained in the
process of finding the greatest measure of an integral func-
tion and its derivative, provided the sign of each is changed
as we proceed.

Sturnella (stér-nel'ij), *n.* [NL. (Vioillot,
1816), < *Sturnus* + dim. *-ella*.] A remarkable
genus of *Icteridae*, typical of the subfamily
Sturnellinae, containing the American meadow-
starlings or so-called field-larks. The bill is of
peculiar shape, longer than the head, with straight out-
lines, abruptly angulated commissure, and flattened cul-
men extending on the forehead. The feet are large and
strong, reach-
ing beyond the
tail when out-
stretched, emi-
nently fitted for
terrestrial loco-
motion. The
wings are short
and rounded,
and the tail is
very short, with
stiffish narrow
acute feathers.
The coronal fea-
thers are bris-
tle tipped; and
the plumage is
much variegated,
the under
parts being yel-
low with a black
horseshoe on
the breast.



Western Field Lark (*Sturnella neglecta*).

There is one species with several geographical races, or
several species, inhabiting Mexico, Central America, and
most parts of North America and the West Indies. *S.*
magna is the common meadow-lark of the eastern United
States, and *S. neglecta* is characteristic of the western
prairies. The genus formerly included those related South
American birds in which the yellow is replaced by red,
now called *Protopia* or *Pezetes*. Also called *Pedopsaris*.
See also cut under *meadow-lark*.

Sturnellinae (stér-ne-l'i-né), *n. pl.* [NL., <
Sturnella + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Icteridae*,
represented by the genera *Sturnella* and *Tru-
pialis*. *Coues*, 1884.

sturnelline (stér-ne-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to
the genus *Sturnella* or the subfamily *Sturnellinae*.
Sturnia (stér-ni-ij), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1847), <
L. *sturnus*, starling: see *Sturnus*.] A genus of
Oriental starlings. The species of which there are
few, range from eastern Siberia and Japan through China
to Burma, the Philippines, Moluccas, etc. The type is *S.*
sinensis, the kind of early French ornithologists (think or-
ole of Latham, 1783), with many New Latin synonyms; its
plumage is much varied with glossy blackish, greenish,
and purplish, and different shades of gray, buff, isabel,
and salmon-color; the bill is blue and the eyes are white;
the length is about 8 inches. This bird is chiefly Chinese,
but is wide-ranglag. *S. sturnina* (the domineer thrush
of Latham, with a host of synonyms) extends from Siberia
and northern China through the Malay peninsula, etc. A
third species is *S. violacea*, with fifteen or more different
Latin names and a few English ones; this is especially Jap-
anese, but migrates in winter to the Philippines, the Mo-
luccas, Borneo, and Celebes.

Sturnidae (stér-ni-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus*
+ *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds,
typified by the genus *Sturnus*; the Old World
starlings. They have ten primaries, of which the first
is short or spurious; the wings are lengthened or moder-
ate; the frontal notie extend into the nasal fosse; there
are no rectal villis; and the bill is atypically conic-
acute, with blunt, rounded, or flattened culmen, ascend-
ing gony, and angulated commissure. The plumage is
mostly of metallic or iridescent hues, sometimes splan-
didly lustrous or beautifully variegated, or both. The
family is a large one, widely diffused in the Old World,
excepting in Australia, and entirely absent from America.
Both its limits and its subdivisions vary with different
writers. See cuts under *Buphaga*, *Eulabes*, *Pastor*, *star-
ling*¹, and *Temenuchus*.

sturniform (stér-ni-fôrm), *a.* [Cf. L. *sturnus*, a
starling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or
technical characters of the starlings; sturnoid;
of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes*.

Sturniformes (stér-ni-fôr'méz), *n. pl.* [NL.:
see *sturniform*.] A superfamily of sturnoid
passerine birds, composed of 4 families; the
sturnoid *Passeres*.

Sturninae (stér-ni-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus*
+ *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Sturnidae*, containing
the typical starlings, represented by the genus
Sturnus and related forms. In some systems the
Sturninae correspond to the *Sturnidae* divested of certain
genera referred to other families, as *Buphagidae* and *Para-
discidae*, and are represented in this sense by about 25 gen-
era and 126 species; in others the term is used in a much
more restricted sense. See cut under *starling*.

sturnoid (stér'noïd), *a.* [Cf. *Sturnus* + *-oid*.] Of
or pertaining to the family *Sturnidae*.—**sturnoid**
Passeres, one of four groups or series in which A. L. Wat-
lace (this, 1874, pp. 406–416) distributed the normal oscine
passerine birds, the others being the typical or *turdoid*, the
tanagraid, and the *formicarioid* *Passeres*. They are other-
wise called *Sturniformes*, and include the starling group,
a characteristic feature of which is the possession of ten
primaries, of which the first is spurious. See cuts under
*starling*¹, *Pastor*, *Scissirostrum*, *Eulabes*, *Temenuchus*, and
Buphaga.

Sturnopastor (stér-nô-pas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Hodg-
son, 1843, as *Sternopastor*), < *Sturnus* + *Pastor*,
q. v.] A genus of starlings with bare cir-
cumorbital spaces and comparatively rounded
wings. There are several species, as *S. contra*
of India, *S. supercilialis* of Burma, *S. jalla* and
S. melanoptera of Java.

Sturnus (stér'nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760;
Linnaeus, 1766), < L. *sturnus*, a starling: see
*stare*² and *starn*².] The representative genus of
Sturninae, formerly employed with latitude, now
closely restricted to such forms as the common
stare or starling, *S. vulgaris*. The plumage is metal-
lic and iridescent, with distinctly outlined individual fea-
thers. The feet are short and typically oselac. The tail is
about half as long as the wings, emarginate, with twelve
rectrices. The wings are pointed by the second and third
primaries, the first being spurious and very small. The
bill is not bristled; feathers all the internasal space, and
extend into the nasal fosse; there is a nasal scale, and the
commissure of the bill are dilated; the commissure
is angulated, and the culmen and gony are both nearly
straight; the culmen extends on the forehead, parting
well-marked antic. See cut under *starling*.

sturt¹ (stért), *v.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *stert*¹,
*sturt*¹.] I. *trans.* To vex; trouble. *Burns*.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To start from fright; be afraid.
Burns, Halloween. [Scotch.]

sturt² (stért), *n.* [Also dial. transposed *sturt*;
< *sturt*¹, v.] 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexa-
tion; wrath; heat of temper. [Scotch.]

Scotland has cause to mak great *sturt*
For laiaing of the Laird of Mow.

Rail of the Hebrides (Child's Ballads, VI. 137).

2. In *Eng. mining*, an extraordinary profit made
by a tributer by taking at a high tribute a
"pitch" which happens to cut an unexpectedly
large body of ore, so that his profit is corre-
spondingly great. [Cornwall, Eng.]

sturtion (stér'shen), *n.* A corruption of *nas-
turtium*. See *nasturtium*, 2.

Sturt's desert-pea. See *pea*¹.

stut¹ (stat), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *stutte*, < ME.
stoten, *stutter*; = D. *stooten*, *stutter*, = OHG.
stōzan, MHG. *stōzen*, G. *stossen*, push, strike
against, = Icel. *stauta*, beat, strike, also *stut-
tor*, = Sw. *stōta* = Dan. *stōde*, strike against, =
Goth. *stautan*, strike: see *stot*². Hence *stut-
ter*¹.] 1. To stutter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And stuttes when he is vehemently mov'd.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

2. To stagger.

Stut, to stagger in speaking or going.

Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

stut², *v.* [Cf. ME. *stutten*, *stitten*, < Icel. *stytta*,
make short, < *stutta*, short: see *stunt*, *a.*, and cf.
stunt, *v.*, *stent*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To cut short; cause
to cease. *Ancient Rhete*, p. 72, note f.

II. *intrans.* To cease; stop. *Sainte Marherete*
(E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

stut³ (stat), *n.* A variant of *stout*².

stutter¹ (stut'er), *v.* [Cf. ME. **stoteren* = D. *stot-
teren* = MLG. *stoteren*, LG. *stöttern*, *stöttern* (>
G. *stottern*) = Sw. dial. *stutra*, *stutter*; freq.
of *stut*.] I. *intrans.* To speak with a marked
stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and
repetitions of parts, either habitually or under
special excitement.

The *stuttering* declamation of the isolated Hibernian.

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, i.

= *Syn.* *Falter*, etc. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter with breaks and repeti-
tions of parts of words; say disjointedly.

Red and angry, searce
Able to *stutter* out his wrath in words.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 22.

style; a pedantic *style*; a nervous *style*; a cynical *style*.

Style is a constant & continual phrase or tenor of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or process of the pen or the hand, and not properly to any particular number of a tale.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 123.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a style.

Jeffrey spoke against the notion in the coarse and savage style of which he was a master.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

If thought be the gold, style is the stamp which makes it current, and says under what king it was issued.

Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 27.

4. Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything. In this sense the applications of the word *style* are extensive with the whole range of productive activity. Styles in the arts are designated according to subject, treatment, origin, school, period, etc.; as, in painting, the landscape, genre, or historical style; the style of Titian or of Rubens; the Preraphaelite or the Impressionist style; in architecture, the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance styles, the Pointed or the Perpendicular style; the Louis-Quatorze or the Eastlake style of furniture; the Florentine style of wood-carving; carpets and rugs in the Persian style; styles in dress.

I don't know in what style I should dress such a figure and countenance, to make anything of them.

Cooper, *Lionel Lincoln*, iii.

It [a bed-chamber] is fitted up in the style of Louis XVI.

Thackeray, *Newcombes*, xlv.

Monteverde, Claudio (1563-1613), the inventor of the "free style" of musical composition, was born at Cremona in 1563.

Encyc. Brit., xvi, 785.

5. Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way; as, styles of rowing, riding, or walking; styles of acting, singing, or boxing.—6. Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion; as, to live in style; style of deportment or of dress.

There are some very homely women who have a style that amounts to something like beauty.

H. D. Store, *Oldtown*, p. 68.

That otherwise impalpable quality which women call style.

Lowells, *Indian Summer*, ii.

7. Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance; as, a horse that shows style.—8. Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

With one voice, sir,
The citizens salute you with the style
Of King of Naples.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, v. 4.

Give unto God his due, his reverend style.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, i.

9. In *chron.*, a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See *calendar*. Style is *Old* or *New*. The Old Style (abbreviated O. S.) is the reckoning of time according to the Julian calendar, the numbering of the years being that of the Christian era. In this reckoning the years have 365 days, except those whose numbers are divisible by 4, which have 366 days. The extra day is inserted in February, and is considered to be that following the 23d of that month. For ecclesiastical reasons, the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., by adding 10 days to the date after October 4th, 1582, and thereafter making no years whose numbers end with two eiphers leap-years except those whose significant figures are divisible by 4. The year in New Style always begins with January 1st, but in Old Style there was some diversity of practice. The Gregorian year accords closely with the tropical year; but otherwise its advantages are merely ecclesiastical and theoretical. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times by almost all civilized nations except Russia and other countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style (abbreviated N. S.) was adopted by act of Parliament in 1751, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly, 11 days in September, 1752, were re-trenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 12 days.—*Atle style*. See *Atle*.—*Concertante*, *Corinthian*, *crystaline*, *cushion*, *discharge style*. See the qualifying words.—*Early English style*, a modern fashionable style of furniture and decoration, in which some elements of the decoration of the middle ages were used mingled with others. It was characterized by a free use of black and gold, and by designs in color in hard flat patterns of one color relieved upon another.—*Florid style* of medieval architecture. See *florid*.—*Garancin style*. See *garancin*.—*Geometric style*. See *geometric*.—*Jesuit style*, in arch. See *baroque*.—*Juridical styles*, in *Scots law*, the particular forms of expression

and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—*Lacrymal style*, a short wire worn in a lacrymal duct in treatment of obstruction of this duct.—*Lapidary*, *madder*, *monodie*, *occepsital style*. See the qualifying words.—*Palestrina style*, in music, the style of church music. Compare a *cappella*.—*Perpendicular style*. See *perpendicular*.—*Queen Anne style*. See *queen*.—*Rainbow*, *Renaissance*, *resist*, etc., style. See the qualifying words.—*Style of a court*, the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.—*Syn. 3. Diction*, *Phrasology*, etc. (See *diction*.) *Invention*, *Style*, *Amplification*, in rhetoric. See *invention*.—*8. Appellation*, etc. See *name*.

*style*¹ (stil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *styled*, *ppr. styling*. [Formerly also, and prop., *stile*; < *stylē*, *n.*] 1. To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

Poesy is nothing else but Felined History, which may be styled as well in prose as in verse.

Dacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

2. To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

He is also stiled the God of the rural inhabitants.

Dacon, *Fable of Pan*.

Upon this title the Kings of England were styled Kings of Jerusalem a long time after.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 63.

Declared the Deceased

Had styled him "a Beast."

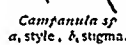
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 64.

*style*² (stil), *n.* [Formerly also *stile* (in sense 1); < NL. *stylus*, a style of a plant, < ML. *stylus*, also *improp. stilus*, a pillar, < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, column, also a post, pale; not connected with L. *stilus*, *improp. written stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument, etc., with which the word has been associated, so that the E. *style*¹ and *style*² are now commonly confused.] 1. A pillar; a column. See *style*¹.—2. The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See *cut* under *sun-dial*.

Then turne the globe vntill the style that sheweth the houre be comme to the houre in the which yowe sought the unknowne place of the moone.

J. Eden, tr. of *German Phrysius* (First Books on America, ed. Arthur, p. 329).

3. In *bot.*, a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma. It is usually slender, and in that case of varying length, often elongated, as in honeysuckle, fuselia, and in an extreme case Indian corn (forming its "silk"); sometimes it is thick and short, as in squash, grape-vine, etc.; sometimes wholly wanting, leaving the stigma sessile. Morphologically it is the attenuated tip of the carpel, hence equating the carpels in number, except when, as in many compound pistils, the styles are consolidated. It is said to be simple when undivided, even if formed by the union of several. When cleft or slit it is bidd, trifid, etc.; when more deeply separated it is bipartite, tripartite, etc. According to the conformation of the carpel, the style may be terminal, rising from its summit, as is typically the case, or lateral, as in strawberry and cinquefoil, or basal, as in comfrey and salvia—the carpel being in these last cases more or less bent over. In position it may be erect, ascending, declinate, recurved, etc.; in form it may be filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform, petaloid, etc. In relation to the corolla or calyx it may be included or exerted. A style may be persistent, but is commonly caducous, falling soon after fecundation. The function of the style is to present the stigma in a position advantageously to receive the pollen, and to form a medium for its communication to the ovules; accordingly, it has the structure of a tube filled or lined with a conductive tissue of the same nature as that which composes the stigma. See *pistil*, *ovary*, *pollen-tube*, and *stigma*.



Campanula sp.
a, style. b, stigma.

*style*³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stile*¹.
style-branch (stil'brānch), *n.* In *bot.*, a branch or division of the style. In the *Compositae* the character of the style-branch is of important systematic value.
style-curve (stil'kerv), *n.* A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author. It may be drawn so that the abscissa represent the number of letters in a word, while the corresponding ordinates show the relative frequency of the occurrence of such words, or other characteristics may be selected. Experiments seem to prove that, when a sufficiently extensive analysis is made in this manner, every writer will be found to be represented by a curve peculiar to himself. *Science*, xiii, 92.

*style*⁴ (sti'let), *n.* [< OF. *stylet*, < It. *stiletto*, a pointed instrument, dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a pointed instrument: see *style*¹, and cf. *stiletto*.] 1. A slender pointed instrument; a stiletto.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel stylet.

Charlotte Dronté, *Villette*, xii.

2. In *surg.*, the perforator of a trocar; the stiffening wire or rod in a flexible catheter; sometimes, a probe. Also *stiletto*.—3. In *zool.*, a little style; also, a style; specifically, in *entom.*, one of the second of the three pairs of rhinoidites or appendages of the abdominal sternites entering into the formation of the ovipositor. See *cut* under *Aretiscus*.

styletiform (sti'let-i-fōrm), *a.* [< *style*⁴ + *i. forma*, form.] Shaped like a stylet; styliform.
stylewort (stil'wört), *n.* A plant of the order *Caulothales*, formerly *Stylidium*; more known: (Linnaeus), a plant of the order *Caulothales*, formerly *Stylidium* (*Stylidiaceae*).

Stylidiaceae (sti-li-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Juss.: 1811), < *Stylidium* + *-aceae*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the color *Campanulaceae*, known as *Caulothales*. It is characterized by flowers usually with an irregular calyx and corolla with five lobes, two stamens united into a column with the style, and a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The order is closely related in habit to the *Labiatae*, which, however, are readily distinguished by the free corolla. It contains about 105 species, belonging to 5 genera, of which *Stylidium* is the type, mostly Australian in distribution, a few in tropical Asia, New Zealand, and antarctic America. They are herbs or rarely somewhat shrubby plants with radical scattered or seemingly whorled leaves, which are entire and usually narrow or small. Their flowers are terminal racemes or panicles, usually primarily centripetal in development and secondarily centrifugal. *Stylidiaceae*.

Stylidium (sti-li'd'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1807), so named from the stamen-column; < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, column, + *dim. -idium*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, now known as *Caulothales* (Labillardiere, 1805), type of the order formerly called *Stylidiaceae*, and now known as *Caulothales*. It is characterized by flowers with the fifth lobe of the irregular corolla very different from the others, forming a small or narrow curving lip, and by the long recurved or replicate and usually clasile stamen-column. The species are all Australian but 3, which are natives of Asia, principally of India. Many species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *stylewort*, for their rose-colored flowers; see also *hairtrigger-flower*. The name *Stylidium* (Loureiro, 1780), no longer used for *Caulothales*, is at present applied instead to a small tropical genus of coriaceous trees and shrubs, formerly *Markea* (Roxburgh, 1810), sometimes cultivated under glass for its yellow flowers.

*styletiferous*¹ (sti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, having a style or styloid process; stylo.

*styletiferous*² (sti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylus*, a stylo (see *style*²), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *bot.*, style-bearing; bearing one or more styles.
styliform (sti'li-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + *forma*, form, shape: see *form*.] Having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg; styloid.

*style*¹ (sti'lin), *a.* [< *style*² + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the style.

*styliscus*¹ (sti-lis'kus), *n.*; pl. *stylisci* (-i). [NL. (Lindley), < Gr. *στυλίσκος*, dim. of *στυλος*, a pillar, a shaft: see *style*².] In *bot.*, the channel which passes from the stigma of a plant through the style into the ovary.

stylis (sti'lish), *a.* [< *style*¹ + *-ish*.] Having style in aspect or quality; conformable or conforming to approved style or taste; strikingly elegant; fashionable; showy; as, *stylis* dress or manners; a *stylis* woman; a *stylis* house.

stylis (sti'lish-li), *adv.* In a *stylis* manner; fashionably; showily.

stylis (sti'lish-nos), *n.* The state or property of being *stylis*, fashionable, or showy; showiness; as, *stylis*ness of dress or of an equipage. *Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, viii.

stylis (sti'lish), *n.* [< *style*¹ + *-ist*.] A writer or speaker distinguished for excellence or individuality of style; one who cultivates, or is a master or critic of, literary style.

Exquisite style, without the frigidity and the over-correctness which the more delicate *stylis* frequently display.

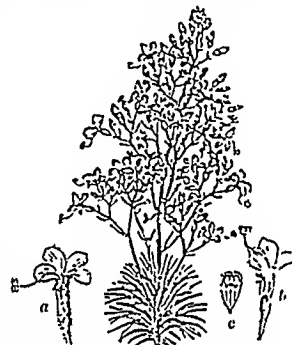
G. Saintsbury, *Hist. Elizabethan Literature*, x.

stylis (sti-lis'tik), *a. and n.* [< *stylis* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to style.

Nor has accuracy been sacrificed to *stylis* requirements.

Athenaeum, No. 3014, p. 292.

II. *n.* 1. The art of forming a good style in writing. Also used in the plural.—2. A treatise on style. [Rare.]



Stylidium (Caulothales) laricifolium.
a, a flower; b, longitudinal section of flower; c, transverse section of fruit.

stylistically (sti-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a stylistic relation; with respect to stylo. *Classical Rev.*, III, 57.

stylete (sti'lit), *n.* [*L. Gr. stulētes*, of or pertaining to a pillar, a pillar-saint, < *stulōs*, a pillar; see *style*².] In *eccl. hist.*, one of a class of solitary ascetics who passed the greater part of their lives unsheltered on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of mortification was practiced by the monks of the East from the fifth to the sixth century. The most celebrated was St. Simeon Stylites, who lived in the fifth century. Also called *stylite*.

stylobate (sti'lō-bāt), *n.* [= *F. stylobate*, < *Gr. stulōbātē*, the base of a pillar, < *stulōs*, a pillar, + *bātē*, go, advance.] In *arch.*, a continuous base upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or a floor; particularly, the uppermost step of the platform of a columnar building, upon which rests an entire range of columns. It is distinguished from a *pedestal*, which, when it occurs in this use, supports only a single column. See cuts under *base* and *pedestal*.

stylocerite (sti-lōs'er-it), *n.* [*L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *Gr. kerite*, horn, + *-ite*.] A style or spine on the outer side of the first joint of the antennule of some crustaceans. *C. Spencer Nat.*

styloglossal (sti-lō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *Gr. glossa*, tongue, + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

II. n. The styloglossus.

styloglossus (sti-lō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *styloglossi* (-i). [*N.L.*, < *E. stylus* (see *style*¹) + *Gr. glossa*, tongue.] A slender muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the side of the tongue.

stylogonidium (sti-lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylogonia* (-i). [*L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *N.L. gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special filaments. *Phillips, Brit. Discomycet.*

stylograph (sti-lō-grāf), *n.* [*L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a style (see *style*¹), + *Gr. graphō*, write.] A stylographic pen. *Lect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXVI, 16.

stylographic (sti-lō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*As stylography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stylography or a stylograph; characterized by or adapted to the use of a style; as, *stylographic cards*; *a stylographic pencil*; *stylographic ink*.—*Stylographic pen*, *see pen*.

stylographical (sti-lō-grāf'ik-al), *a.* [*Stylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stylographic*.

stylographically (sti-lō-grāf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a stylographic manner; by means of a style for writing or engraving.

stylography (sti-lō-grāf'i-ti), *n.* [*L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a style (see *style*¹), + *Gr. graphō*, write.] The art of tracing or the act of writing with a style; specifically, a method of drawing and engraving with a stylo on earth or tablets.

stylohyal (sti-lō-hi'al), *n.* [*Stylo* (see *style*¹) + *hyal* (see *hyal*) + *-al*.] In *zool. and anat.*, one of the bones of the hyoid arch, near the proximal extremity of that arch, being or representing an infrastapedial element. In some vertebrates below mammals it is a part or division of the columellar stapes. In mammals it is the first bone of the hyoid arch outside of the ear; in man it is normally adkylosed with the temporal bone, constituting the styloid process of that bone, and is situated only by a ligament (the stylohyoid ligament; see *epithyoid*) with the lesser cornu of the hyoid. See *epithyoid*, and cuts under *Petromyzon*, *stall*, and *hyoid*.

stylohyoid (sti-lō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [*Stylo* (see *style*¹) + *hyoid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal, or styloid process of the temporal bone, and the hyoid bone.—*Stylohyoid ligament*. See *epithyoid* and *ligament*, and cut under *skull*.—*Stylohyoid muscle*, a slender muscle extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the hyoid bone; the stylohyoidus. See *II.*—*Stylohyoid nerve*, that branch of the facial nerve which goes to the stylohyoid muscle.

II. n. The stylohyoid muscle. See cuts under *skull* and *muscle*.

stylohyoidcan (sti-lō-hi'oi-dō-an), *a.* [*Stylohyoid* + *-can*.] Same as *stylohyoid*.

stylohyoidcan (sti-lō-hi'oi-dō-an), *n.*; pl. *stylohyoides* (-i). [*N.L.*; see *stylohyoid*.] The stylohyoid muscle. See *stylohyoid*, *n.*

styloid (sti'loid), *a.* [*L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a style (see *style*¹), + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; like or likened to a style; as, *styloid* or *stylite*: an anatomical term applied to several processes of bone, generally slenderer than those called *spines* or *spinous processes*.—*Styloid cornua*, the epiphyses; the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.—*Styloid process*. See *process* and cuts under *skull* and *foram.*

styloite (sti'lō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *lithos*, stone.] A peculiar form of jointed or columnar structure occasionally seen in beds of limestone, uniting the adjoining surfaces of two layers of the rock, and usually from half an inch to 3 or 4 inches in length. Styloites were at first considered to be fossil corals, and called *stylites*, and later *epistylites*, it being supposed that they had been formed by the crystallization of sulphate of magnesium. *Styloite* is the name now most generally adopted for them, and it is believed that they are due to pressure of the superincumbent rock, which the styloite has been able to resist to a certain extent because protected by a shell, or some other organic body, which would not admit of the sinking of the material immediately under it as rapidly as did the adjacent rock under the compression of the overlying material, the part thus protected forming a columnar individual mass with slightly striated surface.

stylo mastoid (sti-lō-mas'toid), *a.* [*Stylo* (see *style*¹) + *mastoid*.] In *anat.*, common to the styloid process and the mastoid division of the temporal bone.—*Stylo mastoid artery*, a branch of the posterior auricular artery, which enters the stylo mastoid foramen to supply parts of the inner ear.—*Stylo mastoid foramen*. See *foramen*, and cuts under *Petrida* and *skull*.—*Stylo mastoid vein*, a small vein emptying into the posterior auricular vein.

stylo maxillary (sti-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*Stylo* (see *style*¹) + *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the maxillary, or lower jaw-bone.—*Stylo maxillary ligament*, a thin band of ligamentous fibers passing from near the tip of the styloid process to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the mandible.

stylo meter (sti-lō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. stulōs*, pillar, column, + *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

Stylo mastophora (sti-lō-mas'tōf'ō-rā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *stylo mastophorus*; see *stylo mastophorus*.] A suborder or other prime division of pulmonate gastropods, having the eyes borne on the ends of the tentacles; opposed to *Stylomatophora*. It includes the terrestrial pulmonates, as land snails and slugs. *Geophila* and *Stylomatophora* are common.

stylo mastophorous (sti-lō-mas'tōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*N.L. stylo mastophorus*, < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar, + *mastōphōrōs*, an eye, + *-phōrōs*, < *phōrōs* = *E. bear*.] Having eyes at the top of a style, horn, or tentacle, as a snail; of or pertaining to the *Stylomatophora*.

stylo mastous (sti-lō-mas'tus), *a.* [*Gr. stulōs*, a pillar, + *mastōs*, an eye.] Same as *stylo mastophorous*.

stylo pharyngeal (sti-lō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a. and n.* [*Stylopharyngeus* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the pharynx.

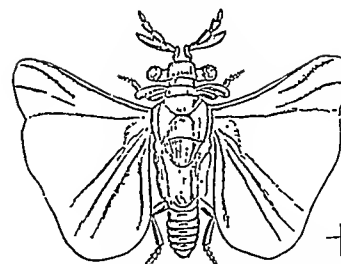
II. n. The stylopharyngeus.

stylo pharyngeus (sti-lō-fā-rin'jē-us), *n.*; pl. *stylopharynges* (-i). [*N.L.*, < *L. stylus*, prop. *stylus*, a style, + *Gr. pharynx* (see *pharynx*), the throat.] A long slender muscle, spreading out below, arising from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone, and inserted partly into the constrictor muscles of the pharynx, and partly into the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage; it is innervated by the glossopharyngeus.

Stylophorum (sti-lōf'ō-rum), *n.* [*N.L.* (Nuttall, 1818), so called from the conspicuous stylo; < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *phōrōs* = *E. bear*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Papaveraceae* and tribe *Papavereae*. It is characterized by flowers with two sepals, four petals, and a distinct style, which bears from two to four erect lobes, and is persistent with the pubescent after the fall of the valves and scrobiculate seeds from the ovoid, oblong, or linear, and commonly stalked capsule. There are 1 or 5 species, 2 in North America, the others in the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan. They are herbs with a perennial rootstock and a yellow juice, bearing a few lobed or dissected tender stem-leaves, and usually others which are plumose and milky. The yellow or red flowers are borne on long peduncles which are nodding in the bud. *S. diphyllum* is the common poppy or yellow poppy of the central United States, formerly classed under *Micropopsia*. Its light-green leaves resemble those of the celadine, and, like it, contain a yellow latex.

Stylopidæ (sti-lōp'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*N.L.* (Kirby, 1813), < *Stylops* + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of insects, formerly considered as forming a distinct order, *Strepsiptera* or *Rhipiptera*, but now ranked as a family of heteromericous beetles, typified by the anomalous genus *Stylops*. In the males, which are capable of flight, the mouth-parts are atrophied, except the mandibles and one pair of palpi; the prothorax and mesothorax are very short; the elytra are reduced to simple club-shaped appendages (pseudelytra), while the hind wings are well developed, the metathorax being remarkably large and long, and the abdomen small. The females are wingless and worm-like, with flattened triangular head, and live in the abdomen of certain bees and wasps, though the members of some genera parasitize ants and some homopterous and orthopterous insects. They are viviparous, giving birth to hundreds of minute young, of very primitive form, with bulbous feet, slender body ending in two long styles, and intestinal ending in a closed sac. *Stylops* and *Xenus* are the only genera represented in North America. *S.*

stylo type



Stylopidæ.—*Stylops aterrimus*, adult winged male. (Cross shows natural size.)

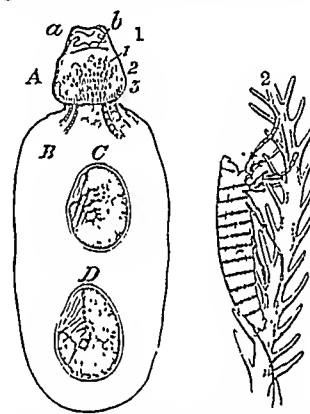
children lives in certain bees, and *X. pecki* in a common wasp (*Polistes metricus*). See cut under *Stylops*.

stylo pized (sti'lō-pizd), *a.* [*Stylops* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Penetrated by a stylops; serving as the host of the parasitic stylops.

stylo pod (sti'lō-pod), *n.* [*N.L. stylo podium*, < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *pod* (see *pod*) = *E. foot*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylo podium*.

stylo podium (sti-lō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopodia* (-i). [*N.L.*; see *stylo pod*.] In *bot.*, one of the double fleshy disks from which the styles in the *Umbelliferae* arise.

Stylops (sti'lōps), *n.* [*N.L.* (Kirby, 1802), < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *ops*, oye, face.] *I.* A genus of insects, type of the order *Rhipiptera*.



Stylops aterrimus, adult female, with two nearly incised eggs. *C, D*, in *A*, the oviducts. *A*, ventral surface of thorax of three segments; *B*, mandibles; *C*, mouth. *2*, *Stylops aterrimus*, newly born larva, on a hair of a bee (*Andrena trimerus*). (All highly magnified.)

tera or *Strepsiptera*, and now of the coleopterous family *Stylopidae*.—*2.* [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus; a rhipipter or strepsipter.

Stylosanthes (sti-lō-san'thes), *n.* [*N.L.* (Swartz, 1788), so called from the stalk-like calyx-tube; irreg. < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *anthos*, flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Hedysareae*, type of the subtribe *Stylosantheae*. It is characterized by pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and on nilling or globose and usually densely flowered spike, a long stalk-like calyx-tube, and stamens united into a closed tube with their anthers alternately oblong and basiflexed and shorter and versatile. There are about 21 species, of which 4 are natives of Africa or Asia, 1 is North American, and the others are South American and mainly Brazilian. They are commonly viscous herbs with yellow flowers in dense terminal spikes or heads, rarely scattered or axillary. *S. elatior* of the United States, the pencil-flower of southern pine-barrens, extends north to Long Island and Indiana. *S. procumbens* is known in the West Indies as *trefoil*.

stylo spore (sti'lō-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *spora*, seed; see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a stalked spore, developed by abstriction from the top of a slender thread or sterigma, and produced either in a special receptacle, as a pycnidium, or uninclosed as in the *Coniomyces*. See *pycnidium*, *macrostylo spore*. Also called *pycnidiospore*, *pycnogonidium*, *pycnospore*.

stylo sporous (sti-lōs'pō-rus), *a.* [*Stylo spore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a stylo spore; resembling a stylo spore.

stylo stegia (sti-lō-stō'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *stylostegia* (-i). [*N.L.*, < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *stegia*, cover.] In *bot.*, the peculiar orbicular corona which covers the stylo in *Stapelin* and similar acaulepids.

stylo stemont (sti-lō-stō'mōn), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. stulōs*, a pillar, + *stemon*, taken as 'stamen' (see *stamen*¹).] In *bot.*, an epigynous stamen.

stylo typite (sti'lō-ti-pit), *n.* [*Gr. stulōs*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *typos*, impression, + *-ite*.] A sulphid of antimony, copper, iron, and sil-

ver, from Copiapo, Chili: it is closely related to bournonite.

stylus (stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *styli* (-li). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument: see *style*.] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon uniradiate type, sharp at one end and not at the other. It is regarded as an oxea one of whose rays is suppressed.—2. In *entom.*, a style or stylot.

styme, *n.* See *styme*.

stymie (stī'mi), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps connected with *styme*, *styme*, a glimpse, a transitory glance.] In *golf-playing*, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of his approach.

Stymphalian (stim-fā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Stymphalius*, < Gr. *Στυμφάλιος*, < *Στυμφάλος*, Stymphalus (the ancient name of a small deep valley, a lake, a river, and a town in Arcadia, Greece).—Stymphalian birds, in Gr. fable, a flock of noisome, voracious, and destructive birds, with brazen or iron claws, wings, and beaks, which infested Stymphalus. The killing or expulsion of these birds was the sixth labor of Hercules.]

A sort of dangerous fowl [critics], who have a perverse inclination to plunder the best branches of the tree of knowledge, like those *Stymphalian birds* that eat up the fruit.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

styptic (stip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stiptic*, *stiptik*; < ME. *stiptik*, < OF. (and F.) *stiptique* = Sp. *estiptico* = Pg. *estitico* = It. *stilitico*, < L. *stypticus*, < Gr. *στυπτικός*, astringent, < *στυφειν*, contract, draw together, be astringent.] 1. *a.* 1. Astringent; constrictive; binding.

Take heed that slippery meats be not fyrste eaten, nor that *stiptik* nor restraining meates be taken at the beginning, as quyness, peares, and medlars.

Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

2. Having the quality of checking hemorrhage or bleeding; stanching.

Then in his hands a bitter root he bruis'd;

The wound he wash'd, the *styptic* juice infus'd.

Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 983.

Styptic collodion, a compound of collodion 100 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts, pure tannin 5 parts, and benzole acid 3 parts. Also called *styptic collod.*—**Styptic powder**. See *powder*.

II. *n.* 1. An astringent; something causing constriction or constraint.

Mankind is infinitely beholden to this noble *styptic*, that could produce such wonderful effects so suddenly.

Steele, *Lying Lover*, v. 1.

2. A substance employed to check a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

This wyne afte medeyne is take unto
Ther *styptic* stont [stop] ejectyng blood, and wo
Of wombe or of stomak this wordeclyne.

Palladius, *Ilustondrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotton-wool styptic, cotton-wool soaked in tincture of perchlorid of iron.

styptical (stip'ti-kal), *a.* [< *styptic* + *-al*.] Same as *styptic*.

styptic-bur (stip'tik-bēr), *n.* See *Priva*.

stypticite (stip'ti-sit), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-ite*.] Same as *fibroferrite*.

stypticity (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-i-ty*.] The property of being styptic; astringency.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids.

Sir J. Floyer.

styptic-weed (stip'tik-wēd), *n.* The western cassia, *Cassia occidentalis*, a tall herb of tropical America and the southern United States. Its seeds, from their use, are called *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they do not contain caffeine; its root is said to be diuretic; and its leaves are used as a dressing for slight wounds (whence the name). Also *stinking-weed*, *stinking-wood*.

Styracaceæ (stī-rā-kā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Styrax* (-ac-) + *-acæ*.] Same as *Styracæ*.

Styracæ (stī-rā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1808), for *Styracaceæ*; < *Styrax* + *-acæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ebenales*. It is characterized by flowers which usually have ten or more stamens attached to a five-lobed corolla, and an ovary which is inferior, half inferior, or fixed by a broad base, and contains a solitary ovule or few in each cell. The embryo, with its doubtful radicle, also differs from that of the allied orders, the *Sapotacæ* and *Ebenacæ*, in which it is respectively inferior and superior. The order includes about 235 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which one is *Halesia* of North America and Asia, 4 are small South American genera, and the others belong to the large genus *Symplocos* or to the type *Styrax*, natives of warm regions, but wanting in Africa. They are smooth, hairy, or scurfy trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or serrate membranous or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. Their flowers are usually white and racemed, rarely red, dish, and sometimes cymose or fasciated. See *Halesia*, *Styrax*, and *storax*.

styracin, **styracine** (stī'rā-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Styrax* (-ac-) + *-in*, *-ine*.] An ester (C₁₈H₁₆O₂) of einnamic acid, which is the chief constituent of storax. It forms odorless and tasteless crystals, which have the properties of a resin.

Styrax (stī'raks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named because producing a gum; < L. *styrax*, *storax*, < Gr. *στυραξ*, the gum storax, also the tree producing it: see *storax*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the order *Styracææ*. It is characterized by flowers with five partly united or separate petals, ten stamens in one row with linear or rarely oblong anthers, and a three-celled or afterward one-celled ovary with the ovules usually few and erect or pendulous. The fruit is seated upon the calyx and is globose or oblong, dry or drupaceous, indehiscent or three-valved, and nearly filled by the usually solitary seed. There are over 60 species, widely scattered through warm regions of Asia and America, a few also natives of temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe, but none found in Africa or Australia. They are shrubs or trees, usually scurfy or covered with stellate hairs, and bearing entire or slightly serrate leaves, and usually white flowers in pendulous racemes. Several species are cultivated for ornament; *S. Japonica*, recently introduced into gardens, is known from its feathery white blossoms as *storflake* - flower. Others yield valuable gums, especially *S. benzoin* (see *benzoin*) and *S. officinalis* (see *storax*). *S. punctata*, a Central American tree, yields a gum which is used as frankincense, and is obtained on removing the external wood from trees which have been cut for several years. *S. grandifolia*, *S. Americana*, and *S. pulverulenta*, known as *American storax*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward, with one species in Texas and one in California.

Styrian (stī'rī-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Styria* (see *ilef*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a crownland and duchy of the Austrian empire, lying south of Upper and Lower Austria, and west of Hungary. 2. *n.* One of the people of Styria.

styrol (stī'rol), *n.* [< L. *styrax* + *-ol*.] A colorless strongly refractive liquid (C₈H₈), with an odor like that of benzin, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydrate. Also called *cinnamene*.

styrolene (stī'rō-lōn), *n.* [< *styrol* + *-ene*.] Same as *styrol*.

styrone (stī'rōn), *n.* [< *styrax* + *-one*.] Cinnamyl alcohol (C₉H₁₀O), a crystalline solid with a fragrant odor, obtained by treating styracin with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water, and volatile at high temperatures.

stythe, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *stye*.] A sty.

O out of my *stythe* I [a maiden transformed to a beast] winna rise.

Till Kempton, the King's son.

Cum to the erag, and thirce kiss me.

Kempton (Child's Ballads, I. 140).

And, at last, into the very swine's *stythe*,

The Queen brought forth a son.

Faust Foodrage (Child's Ballads, III. 43).

stythe (stīth), *n.* [More prop. *stithe*; cf. E. dial. *stithe*, stifling; prob. a var. of *stire*, after *stithe*, *stith*, strong: see *stith*.] Choke-damp; after-damp; black-damp; the mixture of gases left after an explosion of fire-damp, and consisting chiefly of carbonic-acid gas; also, more rarely, this gas accumulated in perceptible quantity in any part of a coal-mine, whether arising from respiration of men or animals, from the use of gunpowder, or from the burning of lamps or candles. [Laneashire, Eng., coal-field.]

Shallow and badly ventilated mines produce *stythe*.

Gresley.

stywardt, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

Styx (stiks), *n.* [< L. *Styx*, < Gr. *Στυγ* (Στυγ), a river of the infernal regions, lit. 'the Hateful', < *στυγν*, hate, abominatio.] 1. In Gr. myth., a river of the lower world.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinae*. *Staudinger*, 1876.

Suabian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Swabian*.

suability (sū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suable* + *-i-ty*.] Liability to be sued; the state of being suable, or subject by law to civil process.

suable (sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *sue* + *-able*.] Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

suadet (swād), *v. t.* [< OF. *suader* = Sp. *suadir* = It. *suadere*, < L. *suadere*, advise, urge, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *dissuade*, *persuade*.] To persuade.

suadible (swā'di-bl), *a.* [< *suade* + *-ible*.] Same as *suasible*.

Suæda (sū-ō'di), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), from an Ar. name.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and series *Spirolobra*, type of the tribe *Suædææ*. It is characterized by fleshy linear leaves, and flowers with a five-lobed persistent perianth from which the inclosed utricle is nearly or quite free. There are about 45 species, natives of sea-shores and salt deserts. They are erect or prostrate herbs, or shrubs, green or glaucous, and either simple or diffusely branched. Their leaves are usually terete and entire, and their flowers small and nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. linearis* is a small sea-coast plant of the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Florida; 6 or 7 other species occur westward. *S. fruticosa*, known as *sea-rosemary*, *shrubby goosefoot*, or *white glasswort*, an erect branching evergreen common in the Mediterranean region, is one of the plants formerly burned to produce barilla. For *S. maritima*, also called *sea-goosefoot*, see *sea-bilite*, under *bilite*.

Suædææ (sū-ō'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin, 1852), < *Suæda* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and suborder *Chenopodiceæ*. It is characterized by an unjointed stem with mostly linear, terete, or ovate leaves, and by its fruit, a utricle included in the unchanged or appendaged perianth, the seed-coat crustaceous or finally membranous, and the embryo spiral. It includes five genera, four monotypic and occurring in saline regions in Persia and central Asia; for the other, the type, see *Suæda*.

suager, **swager** (swāj), *v.* [< ME. *swagen*; by aphoresis from *assuage*.] 1. *trans.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage.

Flayne were tho freikes and the folke all,
And swiftly thai swere, *suagit* there herttes,

To be tell to the lord all his lyf tyme.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 13643.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *suage*

With solemn touches troubled thoughts.

Milton, P. L., i. 576.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet; abate.

These yoles seyn

Shalle neuer *suage* nor sesse

But enermore endure and encesse.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 146.

Soone after mydnyght the grete tempest byganne to
suage and wex lasse.

Sir R. Gwyllforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 73.

suant (sū'ant), *a.* [Also *suent*, formerly *seu-ant*, *seuent*; < OF. *suant*, ppr. of *suivre*, etc., follow: see *sue*, *sequent*.] 1. Following; sequent; pursuant. *Hallivell* (under *suent*).—2. Smooth; even.

The Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with éclat annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were *suent*.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 37.

[Prov. Eng. and New Eng. in both senses.] **suant** (sū'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *sewant*; origin uncertain.] The plice. *Hallivell* (under *sewant*). [Prov. Eng.]

Behold some others rang'd all along

To take the *sewant*, yea, the flounder sweet.

J. Denms (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

The shad that in the springtime cometh in;

The *sewant* swift, that is not set by least.

J. Denms (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

suantly (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Also *suently*. [Prov. New Eng.]

suarrow (sū-ar'ō), *n.* A variant of *souari*.

suasible (swā'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *suasible* = It. *suasibile*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion*. Cf. *suadible*.] Same as *persuasible*. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

suasion (swā'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *suacyon*, < OF. *suasion* = It. *suasione*, < L. *suasio* (-n), an advising, a counseling, exhortation, < *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, counsel, urge, persuade (cf. LL. *suadus*, persuasive, L. *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion), < *suavis*, orig. **suadris*, pleasant, sweet: see *suare*, *sweet*.] The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase *moral suasion*.

The *suacyon* of swetenesse rethoryen.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 1.

Thei had, by the subtil *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commandment in tasting the forbidden fruite.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 157.

She did not dare to come down the path to shake her, and *moral suasion* at the distance of sixty or seventy feet is very ineffective.

T. C. Crauford, *English Life*, p. 184.

suasive (swā'siv), *a.* [< OF. *suasif* = Sp. It. *suasivo*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion*.] Having power to persuade; persuasive. [Archaic and poetical.]

Its [justice's] command over them was but *suasive* and political.

South, *Sermons*, I. ii.

suasively (swā'siv-li), *adv.* So as to persuade.

Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. iii. 2.

of the highest Andean mountains: specifying a certain faunal area. (See below.)—**Subandean subregion**, in *zoogeog.*, one of four subregions into which the continent of South America (with the islands appertaining thereto) has been divided by A. Newton. It includes a not well defined northerly section of the continent, with the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos, and takes in all the South American countries that do not belong to the Amazonian, Brazilian, or Patagonian subregion. The Subandean subregion includes what has also been called the Columbian (or Colombian), but is more extensive. It is recognized upon ornithological grounds, and said to possess 72 peculiar genera of birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 744.

subangled (sub-ang'gld), *a.* Same as *subangular*.—**Subangled wave**. See *wave*.
subangular (sub-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Slightly angular; bluntly angulated. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 278.

subangulate, subangulated (sub-ang'gū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* Somewhat angled or sharp.

subantichrist (sub-an'ti-krist), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, i. 6. [Rare.]

subapennine (sub-ap'o-nin), *a.* [= *F. subapennin*, < *L. sub*, under, + *Apenninus*, Apennine: see *Apennine*.] Being at the base or foot of the Apennines.—**Subapennine series**, in *geol.*, a series of rocks of Pliocene age, developed in Italy on the flanks of the Apennines, and also in Sicily. In the Ligurian region the Pliocene has been divided into Messinian and Astian; in Sicily, into Astian, Pliocene, and Zaneleian. In the last region these rocks rise to an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and are replete with well-preserved forms of organic life now living in the Mediterranean.

subapical (sub-ap'i-kāl), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *apex*, point: see *apical*.] Situated below the apex.

subaponeurotic (sub-ap'o-nē-rot'ik), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *NL. aponeurosis*: see *aponeurotic*.] Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

subapostolic (sub-ap'os-tol'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the period succeeding that of the apostles: as, *subapostolic literature*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

subappressed (sub-a-prest'), *a.* In *entom.*, partly appressed: as, *subappressed hairs*.

subaquatic (sub-a-kwat'ik), *a.* 1. Not entirely aquatic, as a wading bird.—2. [= *F. subaquatique*.] Situated or formed in or below the surface of the water: subaqueous.

subaqueous (sub-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [= *It. subaqueo*, as *L. sub*, under, + *E. aqueous*.] Situated, formed, or living under water; subaquatic.

subarachnoid (sub-a-rak'noïd), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the arachnoid—that is, between that membrane and the pia mater: as, the *subarachnoid space*.—2. Subdural.—**Subarachnoid fluid**, the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Subarachnoid space**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

subarachnoidal, subarachnoidean (sub-ar-ak-noï'dāl, -dē-an), *a.* Same as *subarachnoid*. *H. Gray*, *Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 653.

subarborescent (sub-ār-bō-res'gūt), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

subarctic (sub-ār'k'tik), *a.* Nearly arctic; existing or occurring a little south of the arctic circle: as, a *subarctic* region or fauna; *subarctic* animals or plants; a *subarctic* climate.

subarcuate (sub-ār'kū-āt), *a.* Somewhat bent or bowed; slightly arcuated.

subarcuated (sub-ār'kū-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *subarcuate*.

subareolar (sub-a-rē'ō-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the mammary areola.—**Subareolar abscess**, a furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

subarmor (sub-ār'mor), *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath the visible outer defense. *J. Hewitt*, *Anc. Armour*, II. 132.

subarrhation (sub-a-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. *subarratio* (n-), < *sarrare*, betroth, < *L. sub*, under, + *arrha*, earnest-money, a pledge: see *arrha*.] The ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other objects, upon the woman. Also *subarration*.

The prayer which follows . . . takes the place of a long form of blessing which followed the *subarrhation* in the ancient office.

Blunt, Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 455.

subastragal (sub-as-trag'gū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the astragalus.—**Subastragal amputation**, amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

subastragaloid (sub-as-trag'gū-foid), *a.* Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

subastral (sub-as'tral), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *astrum*, a star: see *astral*.] Situated beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

subaud (sub-ād'), *v. t.* [*< L. subaudire*, supply a word omitted, hear a little, < *sub*, under, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subaudition (sub-ā-dish'on), *n.* [*< L. subauditiō* (n-), the supplying of a word omitted, < *subaudire*, supply a word omitted: see *subaud*.] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Horne Tooke*.

subaural (sub-ā'rāl), *a.* Situated beneath or below the ear.

subaxillar (sub-ak'si-lār), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subaxillary*.

subaxillary (sub-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* 1. In *zool.*: (a) Situated beneath the axilla or armpit. (b) Specifically, in *ornith.*, same as *axillary*: as, "subaxillary feathers," Pennant.—2. In *bot.*, placed under an axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.—**Subaxillary region**. See *region*.

II. n.; pl. *subaxillaries* (-riz). In *ornith.*, same as *axillar* or *axillary*.

subbass (sub'hās), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal stop resembling either the open or the stopped diapason, and of 16- or 32-foot tone. Also called *subbourdon*.

subblush (sub-blush'), *v. i.* To blush slightly. [Rare.]

Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 25.

subbourdon (sub-bōr'don), *n.* Same as *subbass*.

subbrachial (sub-brā'ki-āl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subbrachiate*.

subbrachiate (sub-brā'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Situated under the pectorals, as the ventral fins; having the ventrals under the pectorals, as a fish.

II. n. A subbrachiate fish. See *Subbrachiati*. **Subbrachiati** (sub-brak-i-ā'ti), *n. pl.* An order of malacopterygian fishes, containing those which are subbrachiato: contrasted with *Apodes* and *Abdominales*. See under *Malacopterygii*.

subbrachycephalic (sub-brak'i-so-fal'ik or -sef'g-lik), *a.* Nearly but not quite brachycephalic; somewhat short-headed; having a cephalic index of 80.01 to 83.33 (Broca). *Nature*, XLI. 357.

subbranch (sub-brānch), *n.* 1. A subdivision of a branch, in any sense of that word. *W. S. Jerns*, *Money and the Mechanism of Exchange*, p. 258.—2. Specifically, in zoological classification, a primo division of a branch or phylum; a subphylum.

subbranchial (sub-brang'ki-āl), *a.* Situated under the gills.

subbreed (sub'brēd), *n.* A recognizable strain or marked subdivision of a breed; an incipient artificial race or stock. *Darwin*.

subbrigadier (sub'brig-ā-dōr'), *n.* An officer in the Horse Guards who ranks as coraet. [Eug.]

subcalcareous (sub-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

subcalcarine (sub-kal'kā-rin), *a.* Situated below the calcar, as of a bird, or below the calcarine fissure of the brain.

subcaliber (sub-kal'i-lēr), *a.* Of less caliber: said of a projectile as compared with the bore of the gun. See *subcaliber projectile*, under *projectile*.

subcantor (sub-kan'tor), *n.* In *music*, same as *succantor*, 1.

subcapsular (sub-kap'sū-lār), *a.* Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 787.—**Subcapsular epithellum**, an epitheloid lining of the inside of the capsule of a spinal ganglion.

Subcarboniferous (sub-kār-bo-nif'g-rus), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.*, a name given by some geologists to the mountain-limestone division of the Carboniferous series, or that part of the series which lies beneath the millstone-grit. See *carboniferous*.

subcartilaginous (sub-kār-ti-lāj'i-nus), *a.* 1. Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hypochondrial.—2. Partly or incompletely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sub-kā'dāl), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* 1. Situated under the tail; placed on the under side of the tail: as, *subcaudal* chevrons-bones; the *subcaudal* scutes, or nostoges, of a snake.—2. Not quite caudal or terminal; situated near the tail or tail-end; subterminal.—**Subcaudal pouch**, a pocket or recess beneath the root of the tail of the badger, above the anus, into which empty the secretions of certain subcaudal glands distinct from the ordinary anal or perineal glands of other *Mustelidae*.

II. n. That which is subcaudal; specifically, in *herpet.*, a urosteg; one of the special scutes upon the under side of the tail of a serpent.

subcaudate (sub-kā'dāt), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, having an imperfect tail-like process: as, butterflies with *subcaudate* wings.—2. In *bot.* See *sub-* (f) 3.

subcelestial (sub-sē-les'tiāl), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

The superlunary but *subcelestial* world. *Harvey*, *Ireneus*, p. xcvi.

subcellar (sub-sel'jār), *n.* A cellar beneath another cellar.

subcentral (sub-sen'tral), *a.* 1. Being under the center.—2. Nearly central; a little eccentric.

subcentrally (sub-sen'tral-i), *adv.* 1. Under the center.—2. Nearly centrally.

subcerebral (sub-ser'ē-brāl), *a.* Below the cerebrum; specifically, below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition: said of involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

subchanter (sub-chān'tēr), *n.* In *music*, same as *subcantor*, *succantor*, 1.

subchela (sub-kē'lā), *n.*; pl. *subchelæ* (-lē). The hooked end of an appendage which bends down upon the joint to which it is articulated, but has no other movable claw to oppose it and thus make a nipper or chela.

subchelate (sub-kē'lāt), *a.* Of the nature of or provided with a subchela. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 327.

subcheliform (sub-kē'li-fōrm), *a.* Subchelate. *Eng. Cyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 87.

subchlorid, subchloride (sub'klō'rid), *n.* A compound of chlorine with an element two atoms of which form a bivalent radical: as, *subchlorid* of copper (Cu₂Cl₂); *subchlorid* of mercury (Hg₂Cl₂, calomel).

subchondral (sub-kon'dral), *a.* Lying underneath cartilage; subcartilaginous: as, *subchondral* osseous tissue.

subchordal (sub-kōr'dāl), *a.* Situated beneath the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate. Compare *parachordal*.

subchoroid (sub-kō'roid), *a.* Same as *subchoroidal*.

subchoroidal (sub-kō-roi'dāl), *a.* Situated beneath the choroid tunic of the eye.—**Subchoroidal dropsy**, morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

subcinctorium (sub-singkt-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *subcinctoria* (-i). See *succinctorium*.

subclass (sub'klās), *n.* A prime subdivision of a class; in *zool.* and *bot.*, a division or group of a grade between the class and the order; a superorder.

subclavate (sub-klā'vāt), *a.* Somewhat clavate; slightly enlarged toward the end.—**Subclavate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the outer joints are somewhat larger than the basal ones, but without forming a distinct club.

subclavian (sub-klā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, and cf. *clavicle*.] *I. a.* 1. Lying or extending under, beneath, or below the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular.—2. Pertaining to the subclavian artery or vein: as, the *subclavian* triangle or groove.—**Subclavian artery**, the principal artery of the neck, arising on the right side from the innominate artery and on the left from the arch of the aorta, and ending in the axillary artery; the beginning or main trunk of the arterial system of the fore limb. See cuts under *lung* and *embryo*.—**Subclavian groove**, (a) A shallow depression on the surface of the first rib, denoting the situation of a subclavian vessel. There are two of them, separated by a tubercle, respectively in front of and behind the insertion of the anterior scalene muscle—the former for the subclavian vein, the latter for the subclavian artery. (b) A groove on the under side of the clavicle, for the insertion of the subclavius.—**Subclavian muscle**, the subclavius.—**Subclavian nerve**, the motor nerve of the subclavius muscle, arising from the fifth cervical nerve at its junction with the sixth.—**Subclavian triangle**. See *triangle*.—**Subclavian vein**, the continuation of the axillary vein from the lower border of the first rib to the sternoclavicular articulation, where the vessel ends by joining the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. See cut under *lung*.

II. n. A subclavian artery, vein, nerve, or muscle.

subclavicular (sub-klā-vik'ū-lār), *a.* Situated below the clavicle; infraclavicular; subclavian.—**Subclavicular aneurism**, an aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.—**Subclavicular fossa**, the surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.—**Subclavicular region**. Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

subclavius (sub-klā'vi-us), *n.*; pl. *subclavii* (-i). [*NL.*: see *subclavian*.] A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Subclavius posticus**. Same as *sternochondroscapularis*.

Subcoccinella (sub-kok-si-nel'i), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *Coccinella*.] A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids based by Huber (1841) upon the widespread *S. 24-punctata*. Also called *Lasia*.

subcollateral (sub-ko-lat'g-ral), *a.* Situated below the collateral fissure of the brain.

subcommission (sub'ko-mish'on), *n.* An under-commission; a division of a commission.

subcommissioner (sub'ko-mish'on-er), *n.* A subordinate commissioner.

subcommittee (sub'ko-mit'ee), *n.* An under-committee; a part or division of a committee.

subconcave (sub-kon'kāv), *a.* Slightly concave.

subconcealed (sub-kon-seld'), *a.* Hidden underneath. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 430. (Davies.)

subconchoidal (sub-kong-koi'dal), *a.* Imperfectly conchoidal; having an imperfectly conchoidal fracture.

subconical (sub-kon'i-kal), *a.* Somewhat or not quite conical; conoidal.

subconjunctival (sub-kon-jungk-ti'val), *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

subconnate (sub-kon'it), *a.* In *entom.*, partially connate; divided by an indistinct or partial suture.

subconscious (sub-kon'shūs), *a.* 1. Partially or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to sub-consciousness.—2. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

subconsciously (sub-kon'shūs-ly), *adv.* In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

subconsciousness (sub-kon'shūs-nes), *n.* 1. A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.—2. Mental processes conceived as taking place without consciousness.

The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications as it has been unfortunately termed—the hypothesis of *subconsciousness*, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 47.

subconstellation (sub'kon-ste-lā'shōn), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

subcontiguous (sub-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* Almost touching; very slightly separated; as, *subcontiguous* comae.

subcontinuous (sub-kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* Almost continuous; noting a line or mark which has but slight breaks or interruptions.

subcontract (sub'kon'trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

subcontract (sub-kon'trakt'), *v. t.* To make a contract under a previous contract. *Lancet*, 1889, I, 498.

subcontracted (sub-kon-trakt'ed), *a.* 1. Contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time. *Shak.*, *Leav.*, v. 3, 86.—2. In *entom.*, slightly narrowed; noting wing-cells.

subcontractor (sub'kon-trakt'or), *n.* One who takes a part or the whole of a contract from the principal contractor.

subcontrariety (sub'kon-tra-ri'tē-ti), *n.*; pl. *subcontrarieties* (-tiz). In *logic*, the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

subcontrary (sub-kon'tri-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (a) In *geom.*, it denotes the relative position of two similar triangles of which one of the pairs of homologous angles coincide while the including sides are interchanged. Thus, in the cut the triangles ACB, ECD are *subcontrary*. (b) In *logic* the term is applied (1) to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate; thus, "some man is mortal" and "some man is not mortal" are *subcontrary* propositions, with relation to "every man is mortal" and "no man is mortal," which are contraries; (2) to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.—Subcontrary section, one of the circular sections of a quadric cone in its relation to another circular section not parallel to it.

II. *n.*; pl. *subcontraries* (-riz). In *logic*, a subcontrary proposition.

subconvex (sub-kon'veks), *a.* Somewhat rounded or convex.

subcoracoid (sub-kor'g-koid), *a.* Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

subcordate (sub-kor'dāt), *a.* Nearly heart-shaped.

subcordiform (sub-kor'di-fōrm), *a.* Same as *subcordate*.

subcorneous (sub-kôr-nē-us), *a.* 1. Somewhat horny; partly or partially converted into horn.

—2. Placed beneath a layer of corneous structure; situated under or within a horn, nail, claw, or the like; as, the *subcorneous* frontal processes of a ruminant.

subcortical (sub-kôr'ti-kal), *a.* Situated beneath the cortex. (a) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex. (b) Situated beneath the cortex of a sponge.

(c) Situated or living beneath the cortex or bark of a tree.

subcosta (sub-kos'ti), *n.*; pl. *subcostae* (-tē). The subcostal vein or nerve of the wing of some insects; the first vein behind the costa.

See *cut* under *costal*.

subcostal (sub-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; infracostal: specifically noting the muscles called *subcostales*. (b) Lying along the under side or edge of a rib; as, a *subcostal* groove for an artery. (c) Placed under or within the ribs or costal cartilages collectively; hypochondrial; subcartilaginous.—2. In *entom.*, situated near, but not at or on, the costa: specifically noting the subcostal.—Subcostal angle, the angle which the costal border of one side forms with that of the other at the lower end of the sternum.—Subcostal cells, in *entom.*, cells between the costal and subcostal veins. They are generally numbered from the base outward.—Subcostal vein or nerve, in *entom.*, a strong longitudinal vein behind the costal vein and more or less parallel to the costal edge. In the *Lepidoptera* it forms the anterior edge of the large dorsal cell, and exteriorly it is divided into a number of branches, called *subcostal veins* or *nerveles*, and numbered from before backward. Sometimes called *postcostal vein* or *nerve*. See *cut* under *costal*.

II. *n.* 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) A subcostal or infracostal muscle. See *subcostalis*. (b) A subcostal artery, vein, or nerve, running along the groove in the lower border of a rib; an intercostal.—2. In *entom.*, a subcostal vein or nerve; the subcosta.

subcostalis (sub-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subcostales* (-lēz). In *anat.*, a subcostal or infracostal muscle; any one of several muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

subcranial (sub-kro'ni-al), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skull, in general.—2. Situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper—that is, in man, in front of the brain-case: as, the *subcranial* visceral arches of the embryo.

subcrenate (sub-kre'nāt), *a.* Obscurely or irregularly scalloped.

subcrepitant (sub-krep'i-tant), *a.* Approaching in character the crepitant rāle. See *rāle*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX, 8.

subcrepitation (sub-krop-i-tā'shōn), *n.* The noise of subcrepitant rāles.

suberescence (sub-kre-sen'tik), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly erescence.

suberureus (sub-kro'ū-us), *n.*; pl. *suberures* (-i). A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the crureus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called *suberuralis*, *subfemorialis*, and *articularis genui*.

subcrural (sub-kro'ū-āl), *a.* Lying under or beneath the crureus, as a muscle: specifying the subcrureus.

subcrystalline (sub-kris'ti-lin), *a.* Imperfectly crystalline.

subcylindrical (sub-kul'trit), *a.* Somewhat cylindrical; like a cylinder in being curved along one edge and straight along the other. Also *sub-cylindric*.

subculture (sub-kul'tūr), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a culture derived from a previous culture.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'ū-us), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, in general; subdermal; lying in the true skin or cutis, under the cuticle; subcuticular, placed or performed under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* injection.—2. Fitted for use under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* syringe; a *subcutaneous* saw.—3. Living under the skin; burrowing in the skin: as, a *subcutaneous* parasitic insect.—Subcutaneous feeding, a mode of artificial feeding by means of large hypodermic injections of nutritive substances.—Subcutaneous fracture, simple fracture.—Subcutaneous method, the mode or manner of performing surgical operations, as tenotomy, osteotomy, etc., with the smallest possible opening through the skin.

subcutaneously (sub-kū-tā'ū-us-ly), *adv.* In a subcutaneous manner, in any sense; hypodermically.

subcuticular (sub-kū-tik'ū-lir), *a.* Situated under the cuticle or scarf-skin; subepidermic; cutaneous; dermal.

subcutis (sub'kū'tis), *n.* [NL., < *L. sub*, under, + *cutis*, skin.] The deeper part of the cutis, corium, or true skin, sometimes distinguished from the rest. *Hueckel*.

subcylindric, **subcylindrical** (sub-si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cylindrical.

subdatary (sub'dā'tā-ri), *n.* The head of the officials under the datary or prodatary. See *datary*.

subdeacon (sub'dō'kn), *n.* [ME. *suddecone*, *sudckene* = OF. *sodekene*, also *sondiacre* = Sp. *subdiaceno* = Pg. *subdiaceno* = It. *suddiacono*, < LL. *subdiaconus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] A member of the ecclesiastical order next below that of deacon.

Subdeacons are first mentioned in the third century. They assisted the deacons, and kept order at the doors of the church. In the Western Church the duty of the subdeacon is to prepare the holy vessels and the bread, wine, and water for the eucharist, to pour the water into the chalice, and, since the seventh or eighth century, to read the epistle—a duty previously, as still in the East, assigned to the reader. In the Greek Church the subdeacon prepares the holy vessels, and guards the gates of the bema during liturgy. In the Greek Church the subdeacon has always been one of the minor orders. In the Western Church it became one of the major or holy orders in the twelfth century. The bishop, priest, or other cleric who acts as second or subordinate assistant at the eucharist is called the *subdeacon*, and the term is used in this sense in the Anglican Church also, although that church has no longer an order of subdeacons. See *epistler*.

subdeaconry (sub'dō'kn-ri), *n.* [< *subdeacon* + -ry.] Same as *subdeaconship*.

subdeaconship (sub'dō'kn-ship), *n.* The order or office of subdeacon; the subdiaconate.

subdean (sub'dōn), *n.* [ME. *suddeue*, *sodeue*, also *southdeue*, < OF. *soudieu*, *sousdoien*, < ML. *subdecanus*, *subdean*, < L. *sub*, under, + *decanus*, *dean*: see *dean*.] A vice-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

See *scoutours* and *sodenes*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii, 277.

subdeanery (sub'dō'nēr-i), *n.* [< *subdean* + -ry.] The office or rank of subdean.

subdecanal (sub-dek'ā-nal), *a.* [< ML. *subdecanus*, *subdean*, + -al.] Relating to a subdean or his office.

subdecimal (sub-des'i-mal), *a.* Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

subdecuple (sub-dek'ū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten (*Johnson*); having the ratio 1:10.

subdelegate (sub'del'ē-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

subdelegate (sub-del'ē-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

subdelirium (sub-dē-lir'i-um), *n.* Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

subdeltoidal (sub-del-toi'dal), *a.* Approaching in shape the Greek letter Δ. Also *subdeltoid*.

subdentate (sub-den'tāt), *a.* 1. Imperfectly dentate; having indistinct teeth; denticulate.—2. Of cotyledons, having teeth in the lower jaw only: the opposite of *superdentate*. *Dechenst.*, 1834. [Rare.]

subdentated (sub-den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *subdentate*.

subdented (sub-den'ted), *a.* Indented beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subdepressed (sub-dē-prest'), *a.* Somewhat depressed or flattened.

subderisorious (sub-der-i-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *derisorius*, serving for laughter, ridiculous: see *derisory*.] Ridiculing with meditation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More*.

subderivative (sub-dē-riv'ā-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative and not directly from the root. [Rare.]

subdermal (sub-dēr'mal), *a.* Beneath the skin; hypodermal; subcutaneous.

subdeterminant (sub-dē-tēr'mi-nant), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

subdiaconate (sub-dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [< ML. **subdiaconatus*, < LL. *subdiaconus*, subdeacon: see *subdeacon*.] The office or order of subdeacon.

subdial (sub'di-āl), *a.* [= OF. *subdial*, < L. *subdialis*, *subdivalis*, that is in the open air, < *sub*, under, + *divum*, the sky, the open air, akin to *diex*, day, Skt. *dyu*, the sky: see *deity*, *dial*.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

The Athenian Hellotek or *Subdial* coat was rural, and for the most part kept in the open air. *N. Bacon*, iv, 18.

subdialect (sub'di-ā-lect), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

subdiapente (sub-dī-ā-pen'tō), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fifth below a given tone.

subdiatessaron (sub-dī-ā-tos'ā-rōn), *n.* In medieval music, an interval of a fourth below a given tone.

subdichotomy (sub-dī-kot'ō-mī), *n.* A subordinate or inferior dichotomy, or division into pairs; a subdivision. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 53.

subdistinction (sub-dī-s'ting'k-shon), *n.* A subordinate distinction. *Sir M. Hale*.

subdistrict (sub-dī-s'trīkt), *n.* A part or division of a district.

substitutions (sub-dī-tish'us), *a.* [*L. substitūtus*, *substitūtus*, substituted, supposititious, *< subire*, put or set under, *< sub*, under, + *ire*, go, put.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subdiversify (sub-dī-vēr'sī-fī), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Sir M. Hale*. [Rare.]

subdivide (sub-dī-vid'), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp. subdivided*, *ppr. subdividing*. [= *Sp. Pg. subdividir* = *It. suddividere*, *< LL. subdividere*, subdivide, *< L. sub*, under, + *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] *I. trans.* To redivide after a first division.

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and these colonies were subdivided into many others. *Dryden*.

II. intrans. 1. To separate into subdivisions.

Amongst some men a seat is sufficiently thought to be reproved if it subdivides and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, VI, 125.

2. To become separated. [Rare.]

When Brutus and Cassius were overtaken, then soon after Antonius and Octavius broke and subdivided. *Bacon*, *Faction* (ed. 1657).

subdivisible (sub-dī-vī-z'ī-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

subdivision (sub-dī-vī-zh'ōn), *n.* [= *Fr. subdivision* = *Sp. subdivisión* = *Pg. subdivisão*, *< LL. subdivisio* (*n.*), *< subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] 1. The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

When any of the parts of an idea are yet farther divided in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a subdivision. *Watts*, *Logic*, I, vi, § 8.

2. A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, subdivisions of a genus.

In the Decimal Table the subdivisions of the Cubit, viz. the Span, Palm, and Digit, are deduced from the shorter Cubit. *Arithmet.*, Ancient Coins, p. 73.

subdivisional (sub-dī-vī-zh'ōn-əl), *a.* [*< subdivision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to subdivision or a subdivision: as, a subdivisional name. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Surv.*, XLV, ii, 62.

subdivisive (sub-dī-vī-sīv), *a.* [*< LL. subdivisivus*, *< subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] Arising from subdivision.

When a whole is divided into parts, these parts may, either all or some, be themselves still connected multiple; and, if these are again divided, there results a subdivision the several parts of which are called the subdivisive members. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, Lect. xxv.

subdolichocephalic (sub-dol'ī-kō-sēf'ā-lik nr -se-fal'ik), *a.* In *cranium*, having a cephalic index ranging between 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

subdolous (sub-dō-lus), *a.* [*< LL. subdolosus*, *< L. subdolos*, somewhat crafty or deceitful, *< sub*, under, + *dolus*, artifice, guile: see *dole*.] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. *Howell*, *Letters*, I, vi, 14.

subdolosly (sub-dō-lus-lī), *adv.* In a subdolous manner; slyly; artfully. *Evelyn*, To Pepys, Dec. 5, 1681.

subdulousness (sub-dō-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being subdulous. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 382.

subdominant (sub-dom'ī-nant), *n.* In music, the tone next below the dominant in a scale; the fourth, as D in the scale of A: also used adjectively. See diagram under *circle*.

subdorsal (sub-dōr'sal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated on the side of the upper or dorsal surface of the body: as, subdorsal strigæ.

subdouble (sub-dub'l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 1 to 2.

subduable (sub-dū'ā-bl), *a.* [*< subduc* + *-able*.] Capable of being subdued; conquerable. *Imp. Dict.*

subdual (sub-dū'āl), *a.* [*< subduc* + *-al*.] The act of subduing. *Warburton*, *Works* (ed. 1847), VII, 329.

subduce (sub-dūs'), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. subduced*, *ppr. subducing*. [*< L. subducere*, *pp. subductus*, draw from under, lift up, haul up, take away, *< sub*, under, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *subduct*, *subduce*.] 1. To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

It shall be expedient for such as intend to exercise prayer . . . to subduce and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Bacon*, *Early Works*, p. 130.

2. To subtract arithmetically.

If, out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should . . . subduce ten, . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Man*, p. 10.

subduct (sub-dukt'), *v. t.* [*< L. subductus*, *pp. of subducere*, draw from under, take away: see *subduce*.] Same as *subduce*, 1.

He . . . established himself upon the rug, . . . subducting his coat-tails one under each arm. *Darham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 32.

subduction (sub-dūkt'shon), *n.* [*< L. subducere* (*n.*), a hauling ashore (of a ship), a taking away, *< subducere*, *pp. subductus*, haul up, take away: see *subduce*.] 1. The act of subducing, taking away, or withdrawing. *By. Hall*, *Oceanic Modulations*, § 66.—2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Man*, p. 10.

subdue (sub-dū'), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. subdued*, *ppr. subduing*. [*< ME. subduen*, earlier *seduen*, *sodewen*, *subewen*, *< OF. souduire*, lead away, seduce, prob. also subdue, *< L. subducere*, draw from under, lift up, take away, remove: see *subduce*, *subduct*.] 1. To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; reduce under dominion.

John of Gaunt,

Which did subdue the greatest part of Spain.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii, 2, 82.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she subdued.

Pope, *Prolog. to Addison's Cato*, l. 49.

2. To overpower by superior force; gain the victory over; bring under; vanquish; crush.

Tagg'd for life, and was by strength subdued.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii, 2, 173.

Lay hold upon him; if he do resist,

Subdue him to his peril. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I, 2, 81.

Think of thy woman's nature, subdued in hopeless thrall.

W. H. W. Russell, *Cassandra Southwick*.

3. To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; influence by association; assimilate; overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaty, or other mild means; gain complete sway over; melt.

My nature is subdued

To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

Shak., *Comes*, exl.

It might

Therein enjoy'd were worthy to subdue

This foul of mine. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii, 681.

Clasped hands and that petitionary grace

Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

4. To bring down; reduce.

Nothing could have subdued nature

To such a lowness but his mangled daughters.

Shak., *Learn*, iii, 4, 72.

5. To tone down; soften; make less striking or harsh, as in sound, illumination, or color: in this sense generally in the past participle: as, *subdued* colors; a *subdued* light.

The voices of the disputants fell, and the conversation was carried on thenceforth in a more subdued tone. *Bacon*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 17.

6. To improve by cultivation; make mellow; break, as land.

In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or subduced, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous, and their means more extensive. *J. Hall*, *Travels in N. A.*, I, 80.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *tanquish*, *subjugate*, etc. (see *conquer*), *crush*, *quell*.—3. To soften.

subduet (sub-dū'), *n.* [*< subduc*, *v.*] Subjugation; conquest. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

subduement (sub-dū'ment), *n.* [*< subduc* + *-ment*.] Subduing; conquest. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv, 5, 187.

subducer (sub-dū'er), *n.* [*< subduc* + *-er*.] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tanner.

subdulcid (sub-dūl'sid), *a.* [*< L. subdulcis*, sweetish (*< sub*, under, + *dulcis*, sweet), + *-id*.] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn*, *Acetaria* (ed. 1706), p. 154. [Rare.]

subduple (sub-dū-pl), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *duplus*, double.] Having the ratio of 1 to 2.—*Subduplo* ratio, in math. See *duple*.

subduplicate (sub-dū-plī-kāt), *a.* In math., expressed by the square root: as, the subduplicate ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of \sqrt{a} to \sqrt{b} , or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of a to b .

subdural (sub-dū'rāl), *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater, between the dura mater and the arachnoid.—*Subdural* space, the interval between

the dura mater and the arachnoid, formerly called the cavity of the arachnoid, when the latter membrane was supposed to be reflected continuously from the outer surface of the pia mater to the inner surface of the dura mater.

subectodermal (sub-ok-tō-dēr'māl), *a.* Situated underneath the ectoderm. *Jour. Microsc. Sci.*, XXVIII, 381.

subedit (sub-ed'it), *v. t.* To edit under the supervision of another. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xlii.

subeditor (sub-ed'it-ōr), *n.* An assistant or subordinate editor; one who subedits.

subeditorial (sub-ed'it-ō-rī-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subeditor. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 653.

subeditorship (sub-ed'it-ōr-ship), *n.* [*< subeditor* + *-ship*.] The office or charge of a subeditor. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xxx.

subelaphine (sub-el'ā-fīn), *a.* Resembling the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, as in the structure of the antlers, but having the brow-tine simple, not reduplicated, as in the genera *Dama* and *Pseudaxis*: correlated with *elaphine*.

subelliptic (sub-e-līp'tik), *a.* Somewhat elongate-ovate; between ovate and elliptic or elongate and elliptic.

subelliptical (sub-e-līp'tī-kāl), *n.* Same as *subelliptic*.

submarginate (sub-ō-mīr'jī-nāt), *a.* Slightly emarginate.

subendocardial (sub-en-dō-kār'ī-dī-āl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.—*Subendocardial* tissue, the substance of the heart immediately underneath the endocardium.

subendothelial (sub-on-dō-thē'li-āl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

subentitle (sub-en-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give a subordinate title to. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 7.

subepidermal (sub-ep-i-dēr'māl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis, in any sense.

subepithelial (sub-ep-i-thē'li-āl), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.—*Subepithelial* endothelium, DeKroger's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.—*Subepithelial* plexus. See *plexus*.

subequal (sub-ō'kwāl), *a.* 1. Nearly equal.—2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

subequilateral (sub-ō-kwī-lāt'g-rāl), *a.* Nearly equilateral, as a bivalve shell.

subequivalve (sub-ō-kwī-vāl-v), *a.* Nearly equivalent, as a bivalve shell.

suber (sū'bēr), *n.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] In *bot.*, same as *cork*, 3.

suberate (sū'bē-rāt), *n.* [*< suber* + *-ate*.] A salt ($C_6H_{12}O_4$) of suberic acid.

suberect (sū'bēr-ekt'), *a.* Nearly erect.

subereous (sū-bēr'ūs), *a.* [*< L. subereus*, of cork, pertaining to the cork-oak, *< suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] Corky; suberose; in *entom.*, specifying a soft elastic substance, somewhat like cork, found in the mature galls of some cynipidous insects.

suberic (sū-bēr'ik), *a.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cork; suberaceous.—*Suberic* acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$, a dibasic acid which forms small granular crystals very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether; it fuses at about 300° F., and sublimes in molecular crystals. It is prepared by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic, margaric, or oleic acid, and other fatty bodies.

suberiferous (sū-bē-rīf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< suber* (*n.*) + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing suberin.

suberification (sū-bō-rīf-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. suber*, cork, + *-ficatio* (*n.*), *< facere*, make.] In *bot.*, same as *suberization*.

suberin, **suberine** (sū'bē-rīn), *n.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-in*, *-ine*.] The cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed. It is allied to cellulose. See *cork*, 2.

suberization (sū'bē-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< suberize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the transformation of a membrane or cell-wall into suberin or cork.

suberize (sū'bē-rīz), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. suberized*, *ppr. suberizing*. [*< L. suber*, cork, + *-ize*.] In *bot.*, to render corky, as a cell-wall.

suberoded (sub-ē-rō'ded), *a.* Same as *suberose*.

suberose (sub-ē-rōs'), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *erosus*, *pp. of erodere*, gnaw off or away, consume: see *erode*.] In *bot.*, slightly erose; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed on the margin.

suberose, **suberous** (sū'bē-rōs, -rus), *a.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-os*, *-ous*.] Same as *subereous*, *suberic*.

subesophageal, **subesophageal** (sub-ō-sō-faj'-ē-āl), *a.* Situated below or beneath the esophagus or gullet; in *Arthropoda*, specifying certain nervous ganglia which lie underneath (ventrad of) the esophagus. Also *infra-esophageal*. — **Subesophageal ganglion**. See *ganglion*.

subfactor (sub-fak'tor), *n.* An under factor or part. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xli.

subfactorial (sub-fak-tō'-ri-āl), *n.* One of a series of numbers calculated as follows. Starting with 1, multiply it by 1 and subtract 1, getting 0, which is called *subfactorial one*; multiply this by 2 and subtract 1, getting 1, which is called *subfactorial two*; multiply this by 3 and subtract 1, getting 2, which is called *subfactorial three*; multiply this by 4 and add 1, getting 3, which is called *subfactorial four*. This is carried on indefinitely.

subfalcial (sub-fal'si-āl), *a.* Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri; as, "a *subfalcial sinus*," *Buel's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 121.

subfalciiform (sub-fal'si-fōrm), *a.* Somewhat falciiform. *Günther*.

subfamily (sub-fau'i-li), *n.* In *zool.*, the first subdivision of a family, containing several genera or only one genus. A subfamily may be introduced formally between the genus and the family when there is no other subdivision. Then the only subfamily of a family is continuous with the higher group. Subfamilies are now regularly indicated by the termination *inae*; as, family *Felidae*, subfamily *Felinae*. That subfamily which takes the name of the family with a different termination is usually regarded as the typical subdivision of the family.

subfascial (sub-fash'i-āl), *a.* Situated below the fascia.

subfebrile (sub-fē'bril), *a.* Somewhat but not decidedly febrile.

subfemorals (sub-fem-ō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subfemorales* (-lēz). Same as *suberucous*.

subfeu (sub-fū'), *v. t.* [*< sub- + feu*, after *ML. subfodare*; see *sub-* and *feud*, *foff*.] To make subinfundation of; said of a vassal who vests lands held by him as such in a subvassal.

It was . . . impossible to *subfeu* the burgh lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 62.

subfeudation (sub-fū-dā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. *subfodatio(n)-*, *< subfodare*, *subfeu*; see *subfeu*] Same as *subinfundation*.

It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *subfeudation* or *subinfundation*, began with the feudal as only for life. *Brougham*.

subfendatory (sub-fū-dū-tō'-ri), *n.*; pl. *subfendatories* (-rīz). [*< sub- + fendatory*. Cf. *ML. subfendatarius*.] An inferior tenant who held a fief from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

subflavor (sub-flā'vor), *n.* A subordinate flavor; a secondary flavor.

subflavous (sub-flā'vus), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *flavus*, yellow; see *flavous*.] Yellowish. — **Subflavous ligament**, a short ligament of yellow elastic tissue interposed between the laminae of the vertebrae.

subflora (sub-flō'rā), *n.* [*NL. < sub- + flora*.] A more local flora included in a territorially broader one.

subfluvial (sub-flū'vi-āl), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *fluvius*, stream; see *fluvial*.] Situated under a river or stream.

The *subfluvial* avenue [Thames tunnel]. *Hammer, Our Old Home*, p. 2-5.

subfoliar (sub-fō'li-ār), *a.* [*< subfolium + -ar*.] Having the character of a subfolium. *B. G. Wilder*.

subfolium (sub-fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *subfolia* (-ī). A small or secondary folium, as of the cerebellum. *Buel's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 127.

subform (sub-fōrm), *n.* A secondary form. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX, 195.

subformical (sub-fōr'mi-kāl), *a.* Situated beneath the fornix of the brain.

subfossil (sub-fos'il), *a.* Partly fossilized; imperfectly petrified.

subfossilized (sub-fos'il-īzd), *a.* Same as *subfossil*.

subfossorial (sub-fō-sō'-ri-āl), *a.* In *entom.*, adapted in some measure for digging; said of the legs when they approach the fossorial type.

subfrontal (sub-frōn'tāl), *a.* Situated under the front, face, or fore end; subterminal in front. — **Subfrontal area**, of *Limulus*, a smooth flattened space on the ventral surface of the cephalic shield anteriorly. See *Limulus* (with cut). — **Subfrontal fold**, of trilobites, an inferior inflection of the limb or marginal area of the cephalic shield.

subfulcrum (sub-ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *subfulcra* (-krā). In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated labial sclerite between the mentum and the palpi (the latter in some systems being called the

fulcrum). It occurs in certain carabid and scarabæid larvae.

subfumigation (sub-fū-mi-gā'shən), *n.* Same as *subfumigation*.

subfusc, *a.* See *subfusc*.

subfuscous (sub-fus'kus), *a.* [*< L. subfuscus*; see *subfusc*.] Same as *subfusc*.

subfusiform (sub-fū'si-fōrm), *a.* More or less nearly fusiform or spindle-shaped.

subfusc, **subfusc** (sub-fusk'), *a.* [*< L. subfuscus*, *subfuscus*, somewhat brown; see *sub-* and *fuscous*.] Dusky; moderately dark; brownish; tawny; lacking in color.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusc*. *Shenstone, Economy*, iii.

The University statute requiring the wearing only of black or *subfusc* clothing. *Dickens, Dict. of Oxford*, p. 66.

subgalea (sub-gā'le-ā), *n.*; pl. *subgaleæ* (-ē). [*NL. < L. sub*, under, + *NL. galea*.] One of the sclerites of the typical maxilla of insects. It usually articulates with the stipes and bears the galea. In many beetles it is united with the lacinia. See *ent* under *galea*.

subganoid (sub-gan'oid), *a.* Having a somewhat ganoid character; as, a *subganoid* scale.

subgelatinous (sub-jē-lat'i-nus), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

subgenera, *n.* Plural of *subgenus*.

subgeneric (sub-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the rank, grade, or value of a subgenus.

subgenerical (sub-jē-ner'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *subgeneric*.

subgenerically (sub-jē-ner'i-kāl-i), *adv.* So as to be subgeneric; as a subgenus.

subgeniculate (sub-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

subgenital (sub-jē-ni'tāl), *a.* Situated beneath the genitalia; specifically noting certain pits or pouches of jellyfishes, as the rhizostomous or monostomous discomedusans.

subgenus (sub-jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *subgenera* (-jēn'-e-rā). [*NL. < L. sub*, under, + *genus*, kind; see *genus*.] A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species. Since there is no fixed definition of a genus, there can be none of a subgenus, and thousands of groups in zoology formerly regarded as subgenera, or disregarded entirely, are now named and held to be genera. Though there is theoretically no technical difference, it is ignored in practice; since a name whether given as that of a genus or of a subgenus, is a generic name. The case is somewhat different in practice from that of the names of families and subfamilies, whose difference in termination preserves a formal distinction, and from that of the names of all supergeneric groups, because none of these enter into the technical binomial designation of a given animal or plant. Thus, the name *Lynx* may have been given to a subdivision of the genus *Felis* and be thus a subgeneric name; but a cat of this kind, as the bay lynx, would be known by the alternative name *Felis rufus* and *Lynx rufus*, according to the difference of expert opinion in the case; or, as a compromise, the subgeneric term would be formally introduced in parentheses between the generic and the specific name, as *Felis (Lynx) rufus*. In botany a subgenus is a section of a genus so strongly marked as to have plausible claims to be itself an independent genus.

subget, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *subject*.

subglabrous (sub-glā'brus), *a.* In *entom.*, almost devoid of hairs or other like covering.

subglacial (sub-glā'shīal), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath or under a glacier; as, a *subglacial* stream.

subglenoid (sub-glē'noid), *a.* Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa.

subglobose (sub-glō'hōs), *a.* Nearly globose; subspherical; spheroidal.

subglobular (sub-glōb'ū-lār), *a.* Nearly globular.

subglobulose (sub-glōb'ū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat globulose.

subglossal (sub-glōs'āl), *a.* Same as *hypoglossal* or *sublingual*.

subglottic (sub-glōt'ik), *a.* Situated under the glottis, or beneath the true vocal cords of the larynx.

subglumaceous (sub-glū-mā'shīus), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

subgrade (sub-grād), *n.* A grade of the second rank in zoological classification: a prime division of a grade; used like *subclass*, *suborder*, etc. See *grade*, 3.

Subgrallatores (sub-grāl-ā-tō'rōz), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. sub*, under, + *NL. Grallatores*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Smedevall's system, a cohort of *Galinae*, composed of the genera *Thinocorus*, *Attagis*, and *Chitonis*. [Not in use.]

subgrallatorial (sub-grāl-ā-tō'-ri-āl), *a.* Imperfectly grallatorial; exhibiting imperfectly the characters of the grallatorial birds.

subgranular (sub-gran'ū-lār), *a.* Somewhat granular.

subgroup (sub-grōp), *n.* 1. Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with *sub-*, as *subfamily* or *subgenus*. — 2. A mathematical group forming part of another group.

subgular (sub-gū-lār), *a.* Situated under the throat, or on the under side of the throat; subjugular.

subhastation (sub-has-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. subhastation* = *Sp. subhastacion* = *It. subhastazione*, *< LL. subhastatio(n)-*, a sale by public auction, *< subhastare*, pp. *subhastatus*, sell at public auction, lit. 'bring under the spear' (in allusion to the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place), *< L. sub*, under, + *hasta*, a spear, a lance.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction. *By. Burnet, Letters from Switzerland*, p. 9.

subhead (sub'hēd), *n.* A subordinate head or title; a subdivision of a heading. See *head*, 13.

subheading (sub'hēd'ing), *n.* Same as *subhead*.

subhepatic (sub-hē-pat'ik), *a.* In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character, as a glandular tissue of some invertebrates, which resembles that of the liver. (b) Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of hepatic lobules; sublobular, as ramifications of the portal vein in the liver. (c) Situated beneath the hepatic region; specifically applied to an anterolateral division of the ventral surface of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans. See *Brachyura* (with *ent*).

subhexagonal (sub-hek-sag'ō-nāl), *a.* Six-sided, but not forming a regular hexagon.

Sub-Himalayan (sub-him-ā-lā-yān), *a.* Related to or forming the whole or a part of the Sub-Himalayas, the designation adopted by the Geological Survey of India for a fringe or belt of hills extending along the southern edge of the Himalayan chain almost uninterruptedly for a distance of 1,500 miles, and composed of Tertiary rocks.

By abrupt difference of elevation and by contour, the Sub-Himalayan hills are everywhere easily distinguishable from the much higher mountains to the north of them. *Geol. of India*, ii, 521.

Sub-Himalayan system, in *geol.*, the name adopted by the Geological Survey of India for the system of rocks forming the Sub-Himalayan division of the Himalayas. It is divided into two series — the Siwalik (subdivided into three subgroups, the Upper, Middle, and Lower or Nahan) and the Siwar (also with three subgroups, the Upper or Kinsaul, the Middle or Dagsial, and the Lower or Subathu). See *Sivalik*.

subhuman (sub-hū'mān), *a.* Under or beneath the human; next below the human.

Pretended superhuman birth and origin. . . lives and characters more decidedly *subhuman* than those of common men. *E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel*, p. 230.

subhumeral (sub-hū'mē-rāl), *a.* Situated below the humerus.

subhumeral (sub-hū'mē-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder, + *-ate*.] To take or bear on one's shoulders. *Feltham, Resolves*, i, 82.

subhyaloid (sub-hī'ā-loid), *a.* Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eyeball.

subhymenial (sub-hī-mō'ni-āl), *a.* In *bot.*, lying under or just below the hymenium. — **Subhymenial layer**, a stratum of hyphal tissue under the hymenium in some fungi; the hypothecium, and sometimes another layer still further below. See *cut* under *apothecium* and *ascus*.

subhyoid (sub-hī'oid), *a.* 1. Situated below the hyoid bone, as of man. — 2. Coming next in order after the hyoid arch from before backward; specifically, noting the fourth visceral arch of the vertebrate embryo, or first branchial arch proper.

subhyoidean (sub-hī-oi'dē-ān), *a.* Same as *subhyoid*.

subicteric (sub-ik-tor'ik), *a.* Somewhat but not distinctly icteric.

subiculum (sū-bik'ū-lum), *n.* [*NL. dim. of subex (subic-)*, in pl. *subiers*, a layer, *< subicere*, throw under; see *subject*.] 1. The uncus. — 2. In *bot.*, the modified tissue of the host penetrated by the mycelium of a parasite. *Burrill*.

subiliac (sub-il'i-āk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the subilium. — 2. Situated below the ilium.

subilium (sub'il'i-um), *n.*; pl. *subilia* (-ī). [*NL. < L. sub*, under, + *NL. ilium*, q. v.] An inferior section of the ilium, supposed to correspond to the subscapula.

subimaginal (sub-i-maj'i-nəl), *a.* [*< subimago (-imajin-) + -al.*] Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect; pseudimaginal.

subimaginary (sub-i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Imaginary in a reduced sense.—**Subimaginary transformation**, *n.* linear transformation defined by equations between two sets of variables, which equations are imaginary, but the transformation being such that a real linear function may in that way be transformed into a real function.

subimago (sub'i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *subimagoes* or *subimagines* (sub'i-mā'gōz or -maj'i-nōz). [NL., *< L. sub*, under, + *imago*, image: see *imago*.] An imperfect or incomplete winged stago in certain pseudoneuropterous and neuropterous insects, succeeding the pupa, and preceding the imago. Also called *pseudimago*. The insect in this stage is active, and resembles the imago, but has to shed another skin. This stage occurs as a rule in the *Ephemeridae* of the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and Riley has recorded it in *Chrysopa* of the *Neuroptera*.

subimpressed (sub-im-prest'), *a.* In *entom.*, slightly impressed; having indistinct impressions.

subincomplete (sub-in-kom-plēt'), *a.* In *entom.*, noting that metamorphosis of an insect in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago, the pupa having rudimentary wings, as in the grasshoppers.

subincusation (sub-in-kū-zā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *incusatio* (*n.*), accusation, *< incusare*, accuse, bring a complaint against, *< in*, on, against, + *causa*, a cause, suit: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] An implied charge or accusation.

But all this cannot deliver thee [Mary] from the just blame of this bold *subincusation*.—Lord, dost thou not care?—*Ep. Hall*, Contemplations, Mary and Martha.

subindicate (sub-in'di-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate secondarily; indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* The act of indicating secondarily; a slight indication.

subindicative (sub-in-dik'ā-tiv), *a.* Partially or secondarily indicative. *Lamb*, Some of the Old Actors.

subindividual (sub-in-di-vid'ū-əl), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals*.—*Milton*, On Def. of Unruh. Remonst., § 13.

subinduce (sub-in-dūs'), *v. t.* To insinuate; suggest; offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches in Parliament, p. 114.

subinfer (sub-in-fēr'), *v. t.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Ep. Hall*, Resol. for Religion.

subinfundation (sub-in-fū-dā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. subinfundatio*, *< L. sub*, under, + *ML. infundatio* (*n.*), infundation: see *infundation*.] 1. The process, in feudal tenure, where the stipendiary or feudatory, considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the example of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant: a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or *vassal* as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord. *H. Stephen*. See *Statute of Quia Emptores*, under *statute*.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfundation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone*, Com., II. viii.

2. The fief or tenancy thus established.

These smaller fiefs were called *subinfundations*, and were, in fact, mere miniatures of the larger fiefs. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 137.

Also *subfundation*.

subinfudatory (sub-in-fū-dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subinfudatories* (-riz). One who holds by subinfundation.

At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Lincoart, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his *subinfudatory* Paganus. *Engc. Brit.*, XX. 298.

subinflammation (sub-in-flā-mā'shon), *n.* Incipient or undeveloped inflammation.

subinflammatory (sub-in-flām'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight and indistinct degree of inflammation.

subingression (sub-in-gresh'on), *n.* The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

An eminent naturalist hath taught that, when the air is sucked out of a body, the violence wherewith it is wont to rush into it again proceeds mainly from this, that the pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession

of the air sucked out, which, to make itself room, forceth the neighboring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle*, New Experiments Touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. lii.]

subinspector (sub'in-spok'tor), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector.

subinspectorship (sub'in-spek'tor-ship), *n.* [*< subinspector + -ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a subinspector.

subintestinal (sub-in-tes'ti-nəl), *a.* Situated beneath the intestine.

subintroduce (sub-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce in a subordinate or secondary manner.

Although presbyters join not in the consecration of a bishop, yet of a presbyter they do; but this is only by a positive *subintroduced* constitution, first made in a provincial of Africa. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

subinvariant (sub-in-vā-ri-ant), *n.* Any rational integral function, ϕ , of the letters a, b, c, \dots , which satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_a + 2bD_b + 3cD_c + \dots)\phi = 0$.

subinvolved (sub-in-vō-lū-ted), *a.* Exhibiting incomplete involution. *Medical News*, L. 394.

subinvolution (sub-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Incomplete involution. *Barnes*, Diseases of Women, xxxviii.

subitaneous (sub-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. subitaneus*, sudden, *< subitus*, sudden, unexpected: see *sudden*.] Sudden; hasty.

subitaneousness (sub-i-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness; hastiness.

subitany (sub-i-tā-ni), *a.* [*< L. subitaneus*, sudden: see *subitaneous*.] Sudden; hasty.

subito (sū'bi-tō), *adv.* [It., *< L. subito*, suddenly, *abl. siug. neut. of subitus*, sudden: see *subitaneous*, *sudden*.] In music, suddenly; quickly: as, *volti subito* (V. S.), turn (the leaf) quickly.

subj. An abbreviation of *subjunctive*.

subjacency (sub-jā'sen-si), *n.* [*< subjacen* (*t*) + *-cy*.] The state of being subjacent.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjacent* = Pg. *subjacente*, *< L. subjacent* (*-t*), *ppr. of subjacere*, lie under or near or adjoin anything, *< sub*, under, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacet*. Cf. *adjacent*.] 1. *a.* Lying under or below: in *geol.*, applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

Between some breaches of the clouds we could see landscapes and villages of the *subjacent* country. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1614.

3. In *alg.*, following below the line of the main characters: as, a *subjacent* letter, as the *n* in *un*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion.

subject (sub'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [Now altered to suit the orig. *L.* form; *< ME. subget, sugget, suget, soget*, *< OF. suget, soget, souget, sujet, sujert*, later *subject*, *V. sujet* = *Sp. sujeto*, *subjecto* = *Pg. sujeito* = *It. soggetto, soggetto*, *subject*, as a noun (= G. *subjekt*), a subject (person or thing), *< L. subjectus*, lying under or near, adjacent, also subject, exposed, as a noun, *subjectus*, *m.*, a subject, an inferior, *subjectum*, *neut.*, the subject of a proposition, *prop. pp. of subjicere*, *subicere*, *pp. subjicere*, throw, lay, place, or bind under, *subject*, *< sub*, under, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*. Cf. *subjunct*. Cf. *object*, *object*, *project*.] I. *a.* 1. Placed or situated under or beneath.

Long he them bore above the *subject* plane. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xl. 10.

2. Being under the power or dominion of another.

For thero nys God in heven or helle, iwis, But he hatit been right *sogot* unto Love. *Court of Love*, l. 93.

Though in name an independent kingdom, she [Scotland] was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., l.

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with *to*: as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold; a person *subject* to attacks of fever.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 54.

My Lord, you are a great Prince, and all Eyes are upon your Actions; this makes you more *subject* to Envy. *Howell*, Letters, l. iv. 18.

A little knowledge is *subject* to make men headstrong, insolent, and intractable. *Ep. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 429.

Hence—4. Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with *to*: as, *subject* to your approval; *subject* to correction.—5. Submissive; obedient. Tit. iii. 1.

subject

No man was ever bidd be *subject* to the Church of Corinth, Rome, or Asia, but to the Church without addition, as it held faithful to the rules of Scripture.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii. Unless Love held them *subject* to the Will That gave them being, they would cease to be. *Bryant*, Order of Nature.

=*syn.* 2. Subordinate, subservient, inferior.—3. *Apt*, *Likely*, etc. See *apt*.

II. *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

And he leet make an Ymage in the lyknesse of his Fadre, and constreyned alle his *Subgettes* for to worshippe it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

Tell his majesty I am a *subject*, and I do confess I serve a gracious prince. *Fletcher* (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

2. A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems Upon so soft a *subject* as myself!

Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 212. There is not a fairer *subject* for contempt and ridicule than a knave become the dupe of his own art.

Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 7. The town bear [of Congleton] having died, it was ordered that certain monies . . . should be placed at the disposal of the bearward, to enable him to provide a new *subject*.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2652. Specifically—(a) A dead body used for dissection. (b) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

The monotonous ticking of a watch held to the ear will throw the nervous system of a sensitive *subject* into an abnormal state. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 251.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 238.

Hear her, ye noble Romans! 'tis a woman; A *subject* not for swords, but pity. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 8.

4. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a *subject* of discussion or negotiation; a *subject* for a sermon or a song; the *subject* of a story.

The matter or *subject* of Poetrie . . . to myne intent is what soever wittic and delicate conceit of man meet or worthy to be put in written verse, for my necessary use of the present time, or good instruction of the posterity. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 18.

O, sure I am, the wits of former days To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise. *Shak.*, Sonnets, ltc.

This *subject* for heroic song Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

But this, no more the *subject* of debate, Is past, forgotten, and resign'd to fate. *Pope*, Essay, xix. 67.

5. In *gram.*, that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made. A *subject* may be *simple* or *compound*; it may be a noun, or anything used with the value of a noun, whether word or phrase or clause: thus, *that he has gone* is true. A *logical subject* is one having the character of a *subject* according to the true meaning of the sentence; a *grammatical subject* is one having that character formally only: thus, in *it is good to be here*, it is the grammatical and to be here is the logical subject.

6. In *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus, in the proposition "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the logical subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also, in the proposition "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

7. In *metaph.*: (a) A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject*, or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, viii.

(b) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere. The word is commonly used by those psychologists who teach that the immediate consciousness of self (the subject) is an aspect or inseparable accompaniment of an immediate perception of an external object. The doctrine is that perception involves a sense of action and reaction (self and not-self). To this is often joined another proposition, that there is no mode of consciousness in which the opposition of subject and object does not appear. [Expressions very close to this meaning are to be found in pre-Kantian writers (see *Leibnitz*, Remarques sur le livre de M. King, § 20), but the word is in such passages used relatively, as in def. 6.]

subjectivize (sub-jek'ti-vîz), *v.* [*< subjective + -ize.*] To render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

subjectless (sub-jekt-less), *a.* [*< subject + -less.*] Having no subject or subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing; the subjectless king can do something. *Carlyle.*

subject-matter (sub-jekt-mat'êr), *n.* The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

It [a catalogue] is disposed according to the *Subject Matter* of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 107.*

subjectness (sub-jekt-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subject-notion (sub-jekt-nô'shqn), *n.* A concept or notion of the subject of a judgment.

subject-object (sub-jekt-ob'jekt), *n.* The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the *object-object*, or unknown real object. [In Kantian terminology, the *Gegenstand*, as distinguished from the *Objekt*.]

subjectship (sub-jekt-ship), *n.* [*< subject + -ship.*] The state of being subject or a subject. [Rare.]

The *subjectship*, being the very relation in which the creature stands to the Creator as his lawgiver, ruler, and judge. *Candlish, The Fatherhood of God, I. 54.*

subjecture (sub-jek'tûr), *n.* [*< subject + -ure.*] The state of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subjee (sub'jê), *n.* [Hind. *subzi*, the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp-plant, also greenness, greous, *< subza*, greenness, verdure, the hemp-plant.] The larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp without the stalks. See *bhang*.

subjectibility (sub-jis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. subiectibilitas, < subiectibilis*; see *subjectible*.] Capability of being a subject of predication.

subjectible (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* [*< ML. subiectibilis*, subjectible, *< L. subiectere, subvere*, place under, subject; see *subject*.] 1. Capable of being subjected. [Rare.]

He [Jesus] was not a person *subjectible* to a command; it was enough that he understood the inclinations and designs of his Father's mercies. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 50.*

2. Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

subjoin (sub-join'), *v. t.* [*< OF. subjoindre, < L. subiungere*, add, annex, yoke, *< sub*, under, + *jungere*, join, yoke; see *join*.] To add at the end of, especially of something said or written; annex; append: as, to *subjoin* an argument or an illustration.

I shall *subjoin*, as a corollary to the foregoing Remark, an admirable Observation out of Aristotle. *Addison, Spectator, No. 273*

=*Syn.* To affix, attach.

subjoinder (sub-join'dêr), *n.* [*< OF. subjoindre*, subjoin, inf. used as a noun; see *subjoin*.] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. [Rare.]

"I will never stand to be kissed," was the *subjoinder* of young Countess. *Laub, Ellstoniana.*

subjoint (sub'joint), *n.* In *zool.*, a subsidiary or secondary joint; one of the subdivisions, often very numerous, of the regular joints of an insect's or a crustacean's legs, antennae, etc. Thus, the fore legs of a pedipalp arachnid, or the antennae of a lobster, have numerous subjoints in the long, slender, lash-like part of the organ beyond the short and stout joints that are identified by name. See *Phryganea*. Also called *subsegment*.

subjudice (sub-jû'di-sê), [*L. sub*, under; *judice*, abl. sing. of *judex*, judge; see *judge*.] Before the judge; under judicial consideration; not yet decided.

The relations of the people and the crown were then [reign of James I.] brought to issue, and, under shifting names, continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688. *De Quincey, Rhetoric.*

subjugable (sub-jû-ga-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *subjugabilis, < subiungere*, subjugate; see *subjugate*.] That may be subjugated; capable of being subdued or conquered.

An abundance of good, readily *subjugable* land awaiting the settler. *Science, VII. 232.*

subjugal (sub-jû'gal), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *F. jugul*.] Situated below the jugal, malar, or zygomatic bone.

subjugate (sub-jû-gât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subjugated*, ppr. *subjugating*. [*< L. subiugatus*, pp. of *subiungere* (> *lt. subiungere* = *Sp. subjugar*, *sojuzgar* = *Pg. subjugar* = *F. subjuguier*), bring under the yoke, subjugate, *< sub*, under, + *jugum*, yoke; see *yoke*.] 1. To bring under the yoke; subdue; conquer; compel to submit to the dominion or control of another; vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months he [Cromwell] *subjugated* Ireland as Ireland had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.*

2. To make subservient; take or hold captive; bring under bondage, as the senses.

Mans senco captiv'de, his reason *subjugate*. *Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.*

I understood that unto such a torment
The carnal malefactors were condemned
Who reason *subjugate* to appetite.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 30.

=*Syn.* 1. Vanquish, Subdue, etc. See *conquer*.

subjugation (sub-jû-gâ'shqn), *n.* [= *F. subiugation*, *< ML. subiugatio(n)-*, *< L. subiugare*, subjugate; see *subjugate*.] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

Her policy was military because her objects were power, ascendancy, and *subjugation*.

D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The *subjugation* of virgin soil, as we had occasion to notice, is a serious work.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 348.

subjugator (sub-jû-gâ-tôr), *n.* [= *Sp. sojuzgador* = *Pg. subjugador*, *< LL. subiugator*, one who subjugates, a conqueror, *< subiugare*, subjugate; see *subjugate*.] One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

subjunction (sub-jungk'shqn), *n.* [*< L. as if *subiunctio(n)-*, *< subiungere*, add, subjoin; see *subjoin*.] The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined; also, something subjoined.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. subjonctif* = *Sp. subjuntivo* = *Pg. subjunctivo* = *It. subjuntivo*, *< L. subiunctivus*, serving to join, connecting, in gram., *sc. modus*, the subjunctive mode, *< subiungere*, pp. *subiunctus*, add, join, subjoin; see *subjoin*.] 1. *a.* 1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time. *Ep. Hackel, Abp. Williams, p. 87. (Latham.)*

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb by which is expressed condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by one of certain conjunctions, especially (in English) *if* or *though*: as in the sentence "*if that be the case, then I am wrong*." The subjunctive mode was an original part of the inflection of Indo-European verbs, and is preserved in most of the existing languages of the family: but *be* and *were* are the only remaining forms in English in which it is conspicuously distinguished from the indicative. Abbreviated *subj.*

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the subjunctive mode.

The *subjunctive* is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xlv.*

subkingdom (sub-king'dm), *n.* 1. A prime subdivision of the animal kingdom; a superclass corresponding to the "branches" or "embranchements" of French zoölogists, as Cuvier, who recognized the four subkingdoms of the vertebrates, mollusks, articulate, and radiates. Such main groups are now more commonly called *phyla*. Eight such groups now very generally recognized, in fact if not in name, are *Protozoa*, *Cnidaria*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermea*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata*. Some authors degrade *Vermea* from this rank, or otherwise dispose of it as a subkingdom; some elevate the *Tunicata* to this rank; and the *Mollusca* are not recognized by all as a subkingdom.

The profile animals of the fifth day's creation belonged to the three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulate, and Mollusca, and to the classes of Fish and Reptiles among the Vertebrata.

Darwin, Origin of World, p. 213.

2. In *bot.*, a primary division of the vegetable kingdom; the highest class below the kingdom itself. The ordinary division is into two such subkingdoms, the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia*; but late systematists incline to recognize four: *Spermatophyta* (corresponding to the *Phanerogamia*), *Pteridophyta*, *Hydrophyta*, and *Thallophyta* (corresponding to *Cryptogamia*).

sublacunose (sub-lâ-kû'nôs), *a.* Somewhat lacunose.

Convergent to a *sublacunose* centre. *Encyc. Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 580.*

sublanate (sub-lû'nât), *a.* In *bot.*, somewhat lanate or woolly.

sublanceolate (sub-lan'sê-ô-lât), *a.* In *zool.* and *bot.*, approaching the lanceolate form; somewhat tapering and pointed.

sublapsarian (sub-lap-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-arian*.] 1. *a.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their tenets.

According to the *sublapsarian* doctrine. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* One who believes in sublapsarianism. Compare *supralapsarian*.

sublapsarianism (sub-lap-sâ'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< sublapsarian + -ism.*] The doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation are subsequent to the fall, or that men are elected to grace or reprobated to death while in a state of sin and ruin.

sublapsary (sub-lap-sâ-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sublapsarian*.

sublate (sub-lât'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublated*, ppr. *sublating*. [*< L. sublatus*, used as pp. of *tolere*, raise, take up, *< sub*, under, from under, + *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre*, bear.] 1. To take or carry away; remove. [Rare.]

The authoress of *ye mischiefe* [were] *sublated* & plucked away. *Hall, Hen. VII., an. 1.*

2. In *logic*, to deny: opposed to *posit*.

Where . . . the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn that all such opposition is *sublated*. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, II. 471.*

3. In *Hegelian logic*, to cancel by a subsequent movement.

The process of the external world left to itself in its externality can only be to go into itself, or to *sublate* or remove its own externality. *Craig, Hegel, p. 108.*

sublation (sub-lâ'shqn), *n.* [*< L. sublatio(n)-*, a raising, removal, *< sublatus*, raised, taken away; see *sublate*.] 1. The act of taking or carrying away. [Rare.]

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union. *Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 188.*

2. Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

sublative (sub-lâ-tiv), *a.* [*< sublate + -ive.*] Tending to take away or deprive.

sublease (sub-lês'), *n.* In *law*, an under-lease; a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee or tenant. For some purposes, a sublease for the entire remaining term of the lessor is deemed an assignment rather than a sublease.

sublease (sub-lês'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subleased*, ppr. *subleasing*. To underlease.

He leased his house . . . and *subleased* part of it. *New York Evening Post, March 3, 1866.*

sublessee (sub-lê-sê'), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

sublessor (sub-lês'gr), *n.* The grantor of a sublease.

sublet (sub-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublet*, ppr. *subletting*. To underlet; let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee or tenant.

He's let and *sublet*, and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time. *The Century, XL. 221.*

sublevaminous (sub-lê-vam'i-nus), *a.* [*< ML. sublevamen (-min)-*, a lifting, supporting, *< L. sublevare*, lift, support; see *subliterate*.] Supporting; upholding.

His upholding and *sublevaminous* Providence. *Feltham, Resolves, II. 2.*

sublevate (sub-lê-vât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublevated*, ppr. *sublevating*. [*< L. sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> *It. sollevare* = *Pg. Sp. sublevar*), lift up from beneath, *< sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, *< levare*, light.] To raise; elevate; excite. Formerly also *sollevate*.

sublevation (sub-lê-vâ'shqn), *n.* [= *Sp. sublevacion* = *Pg. sublevação* = *It. sollevazione*, *< L. sublevatio(n)-*, a lightening, *< sublevare*, pp. *sublevatus*, lift up from beneath, support; see *subliterate*.] 1. The act of lifting or raising; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection.

Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people. *Sir W. Temple, Works (ed. 1731), II. 506.*

sublicense (sub-lî'sens), *v. t.* To underlicense; license to another person under the provisions of a license already held by the person so licensing.

sublieutenant (sub-lî-ten'ant), *n.* In the British navy, a grade immediately below that of lieutenant. Formerly called *mate*.

subligation (sub-li-gâ'shqn), *n.* [*< LL. subligatio(n)-*, a binding below, *< L. subligare*, pp. *subligatus*, bind below, *< sub*, under, + *ligare*, tie, bind; see *ligation*.] The act of binding underneath. [Rare.]

sublimable (sub-lî-mâ-bl), *a.* [*< sublime + -able.*] Capable of being sublimated. See *sublimation*. *Boyle, Works, III. 57.*

sublimableness (sub-lî-mâ-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being sublimable. *Boyle, Works, I. 573.*

sublimary (sub-lî-mâ-ri), *a.* [*< sublime + -ary.*] Elevated. [Rare.]

First to the master of the feast
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and inspire.
A. Browne, The Painter's Entertainment.

sublimate

sublimate (sub-'li-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimated*, ppr. *sublimating*. [*L. sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high, raise: see *sublime*, *v.*] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See *sublimation*.—2. To extract by or as by sublimation.

It will be a harder alchemy than Lullius ever knew to find any good use out of such an invention.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 13.

You that have put so far for the philosopher's stone that you have endeavored to sublimate it out of poor men's brains ground to powder by your oppressions.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 330.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of earthly dross; elevate; refine; purify; idealize.

And when [the Sultan is] in state, there is not in the world to be seen a greater spectacle of humane glory, and of sublimated manhood.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 69.

I can conceive nothing more sublimating than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 97.

The atmosphere was light, odor, music; and each and all sublimated beyond anything the sober senses are capable of receiving.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 139.

sublimate (sub-'li-māt as adj., -māt as noun), *u.* and *n.* [*L. sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high: see *sublimate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as camphor, sulphur, etc.; hence, elevated; purified.

Offering her self more sublimate and pure, in the sacred name and rites of Religion.

Purshas, *Kilgrimage*, p. 360.

II. *n.* 1. Anything produced by sublimation or refining.—2. In *mineral*, the deposit formed, as in a glass tube or on a surface of charcoal, when a mineral containing a volatile ingredient is heated before the blowpipe.—Blue sublimate, a preparation of mercury in combination with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—Corrosive sublimate. See *corrosive*.

sublimation (sub-'li-mā-'shon), *n.* [*ME. sublimacioun*, < *OF. (and F.) sublimation* = *Sp. sublimacion* = *Pg. sublimação* = *It. sublimazione*, < *LL. sublimatio(n-)*, a lifting up, a deliverance, < *L. sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *v.*] 1. In *chem.*, the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation effects for solids to some extent what distillation effects for liquids. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed matters with which they are associated. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. The vapors of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condense in the form of a fine powder called *flowers*; such are the flowers of sulphur, flowers of benzoin, etc. Other sublimates are obtained in a solid and compact form, as camphor, ammonium chlorid, and all the sublimates of mercury.

The quint essence therof is naturally incorruptible, the which we schal drawe out by sublimacioun.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

2. The act of heightening, refining, purifying, or freeing (something) from baser qualities: as, the *sublimation* of the affections.—3. That which has been highly refined or purified; hence, the highest product of anything.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality.

South.

His verse was the sublimation of his rarest mood.

Stedman, *Poets of America*, p. 178.

Sublimation theory, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory according to which ore-deposits were formed and veins filled by the volatilization of metalliferous matter from beneath, or from the ignited interior of the earth.

sublimatory (sub-'li-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sublymatorie* = *F. sublimatoire*, < *LL. sublimator*, a lifter, < *L. sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

II. *n.*; pl. *sublimatories* (-riz). A vessel for sublimation.

Violes, croslets, and sublymatories.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 240.

sublime (sub-'lim'), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sublime* = *Sp. Pg. It. sublime*, < *L. sublimis*, uplifted, high, lofty, sublimo; origin unknown.] 1. *a.* 1. High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.

Lie to thy self, pursue not after Fame; Thunders at the sublimest buildings aim.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 532.

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 748.

2. High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent: said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but amongst them all, if we except the sublime Julian leader, none, as re-

gards splendour of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero.

De Quincey, *Cicero*.

Here dwells no perfect man sublime, Nor woman winged before her time.

Whittier, *Last Walk in Autumn*.

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, *sublime scenery*; *sublime heroism*.

Easy in Words thy Style, in Sense sublime.

Prior, *To Dr. Sherlock*.

Know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong.

Longfellow, *Light of Stars*.

The forms of elevated masses that are most sublime are the lofty and precipitous, as implying the most intense effort of supporting might.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 238.

Dinah, covered with her long white dress, her pale face full of subdued emotion, almost like a lovely corpse into which the soul has returned charged with sublime secrets and a sublimer love.

George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, xv.

4. Of lofty mien: elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

His fair large front and eye sublime declared Absolute rule.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 300.

For the proud Scoldan, with presumptuous cheare And countenance sublime and insolent, Sought onely slaughter and avengement.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. viii. 30.

5. In *anat.*, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to *profound*: as, the *sublime flexor* of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).—Sublime geometry, the theory of higher curves.—Sublime Porte. See *Porte*.—Syn. 2 and 3. *Grand*, *Lofty*, *Sublime*, majestic, stately. *Grand* founds its meanings on the idea of great size, *lofty* and *sublime* on that of height. Natural objects may be *sublime* without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the *sublime* is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the *grand* suggests both vastness and elevation. *Lofty* may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the *sublime*, *sublime* being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

II. *n.* That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article. (*a*) In *lit.*, that which is most elevated, stately, or imposing in style.

The sublime rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase.

Addison.

The origin of the sublime is one of the most enrious and interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy the attention of a critic.

Macaulay, *Athenian Orators*.

(*b*) The grand, impressive, and awe inspiring in the works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

There is a sublime in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized.

Fleming, *Vocab. Philos.*

(*c*) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

Your upward gaze at me now is the very sublime of faith, truth, and devotion.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxv.

Are you—poor, sleek, old ere your time— Nearer one what your own sublime Than we who never have turned a rhyme?

Browning, *The Last Ride Together*.

sublime (sub-'lim'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. [*ME. sublimen*, < *OF. sublimar* = *Sp. Pg. sublimar* = *It. sublimare*, < *L. sublimare*, raise on high, in *ML.* also *sublimare*, < *sublimis*, raised on high, *sublime*: see *sublime*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To raise on high.

Thou dear vine, . . . Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong, Nor can thy head (not help'd) itself sublime, Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.

Sir J. Denham, *Old Age*, iii.

One mind has climbed

Step after step, by just ascent sublimed.

Browning, *Sordello*.

2. To sublimiate. Th' austere and ponderous juices they sublime Make them ascend the porous soil and climb The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.

Sir R. Blackmore, *Creation*, ii. 234.

Sub. How do you sublime him? Face. With the Calce of Egg-shells.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii. 5.

3. To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize. Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fixed thee In the third region, called our state of grace?

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

I am sublimed I gross earth, Support me not! I walk on air!

Massinger, *City Madam*, iii. 3.

sublingua

Our Dross but weighs us down into Despair, While their *sublimed* spirits daunce i' th' Air.

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, ii.

A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, *sublimes*, and adorns oratory or elocution.

Goldsmith, *Metaphors*.

II. *intrins.* 1. To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.

Newton, *Opticks*, iii., query 31.

Different bodies *sublime* at different temperatures, according to their various degrees of volatility.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 203.

2. To become exalted as by sublimation. This new faith *subliming* into knowledge.

E. H. Sears, *The Fourth Gospel*, p. 172.

sublimed sulphur. Same as *flowers of sulphur*. See *sulphur*.

sublimely (sub-'lim-'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with exalted conceptions; loftily.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great, Thy Homer warms with all his ancient heat.

Parnell, *To Pope*.

sublimeness (sub-'lim-'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of sentiment or style; sublimity.

sublimier (sub-'li-'mër), *n.* [*sublime*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which sublimizes; specifically, an apparatus for performing the operation of sublimation. Sublimiers are of various forms and materials, according to their special requirements, but each consists essentially of an inclosure of metal, earthenware, or glass, to which heat may be applied, and a condenser or collector for the sublimed substance.

sublimette (sub-'li-met'), *n.* [*F. sublime*, high (see *sublime*), + *dim. -ette*.] A variety of music-box.

sublimification† (sub-'lim-'i-fi-kā-'shon), *n.* [*L. sublimis*, sublimo, + *facere*, do, make (see *-fy*), + *-ation*.] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

subliminal (sub-'lim-'i-nāl), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] Below the threshold of sensation. In the following quotation a similar threshold of consciousness is supposed.

As attention moves away from a presentation its intensity diminishes, and when the presentation is below the threshold of consciousness its intensity is then *subliminal*, whatever that of the physical stimulus may be.

J. Ward, *Eacye*, Brit., XX. 49.

sublimitation (sub-'lim-'i-tā-'shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation. *De Quincey*, *Style*, iii.

sublimity (sub-'lim-'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sublilities* (-tiz). [*F. sublimité* = *Sp. sublimitad* = *Pg. sublimitade* = *It. sublimità*, < *L. sublimita(-)s*, loftiness, elevation, < *sublimis*, raised on high, *sublime*: see *sublime*.] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublimo; grandeur. Especially—(*a*) Loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur: as, the *sublimity* of an action.

The sublimity of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians.

Buckminster.

(*b*) Loftiness of conception; exaltation of sentiment or style.

Milton's chief talent, and, indeed, his distinguishing excellence, lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 279.

(*c*) Grandeur; vastness; majesty, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building.

It seems manifest that the most perfect realization of structural beauty and *sublimity* possible to music is attained by instrumental composition.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 217.

There is also the sensation of great magnitude, corresponding to the voluminous in sound, and lying at the foundation of what we term *sublimity*.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 217.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

The particle of those *sublilities* Which have relapsed to chaos.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 54.

3. The highest degree of its highest quality of which anything is capable; climax; acme.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying.

Jer. Taylor.

Extensive, intensive, etc., *sublimity*. See the adjectives.—Syn. 1. See *sublime*.

sublinear (sub-'lin-'ē-ār), *a.* Nearly linear.

Suture *sublinear* above and slightly channeled below.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 1017.

sublingua (sub-'ling-'gwā), *n.*; pl. *sublinguæ* (-gwē). [*NL. (cf. LL. sublinguūm*, the epiglottis), < *L. sub*, under, + *lingua*, the tongue.] A process of the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth developed between the tip of the tongue and the symphysis of the lower jaw of some animals, as lemurs: it may acquire con-

siderable size, and become denticulated or pectinated.

In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called *sublingua*.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 553.

sublingual (sub-ling'gwāl), *a.* [= *F. sublingual*; as *sub- + lingual*.] 1. Situated under the tongue, or on the under side of the tongue; hypoglossal: specifying various structures. Also *subglossal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the sublingua.—**Sublingual artery**, a branch of bifurcation of the lingual artery, arising with the ramus opposite the margin of the hyoglossus muscle, and running on the geniohyoglossus to the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual calculus**, a salivary calculus of the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual cyst**. Same as *ranula*.—**Sublingual fossa**, a shallow cavity on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone above the mylohyoid ridge, and near the symphysis menti, partly lodging the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual gland**, the smallest salivary gland, lying on the floor of the mouth, discharging by a series of ducts (eight to twenty—the ducts of Rivini) either freely into the mouth or into the duct of Wharton. The longest duct, running along Wharton's duct, and opening with or very near it, is called the *duct of Bartholin*. See cut under *salivary*.—**Sublingual process**, the sublingua.

sublition (sub-līsh'ōn), *n.* [*< L.* as if **sublitione*], *< sublinere*, pp. *sublitus*, anoint beneath, lay on as a ground-color, prime, *< sub*, under, + *luere*, smear: see *liment*.] In *painting*, the act or art of laying the ground-color under the perfect color.

sublittoral (sub-lit'ō-rāl), *a.* In *zoöl.*, of littoral habits to some extent; living near the seashore; especially, living at a somewhat lower horizon under water than that of the littoral zone.

sublobular (sub-lob'ū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath a lobule. Compare *intralobular* and *intra-lobular*.

The intra-lobular vein . . . opens into the sublobular vein, and thence into the hepatic vein.

Holten, Anat. (1855), p. 507.

sublobular veins, branches of the hepatic vein on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intra-lobular veins discharge.

sublunar (sub-lū'nār), *a.* [= *F. sublunaire* = *Sp. Pg. sublunar* = *It. sublunare*, *< L. sub*, under, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Situated beneath or nearer than the moon.

This vast sublunar vault.

Milton, P. L., l. v. 777.

The city's moonlit spires and myriad lamps

Like stars in a sublunar sky did glow.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

sublunary (sub'lū-nār-i), *a.* and *n.* [See *sublunar*.] 1. *a.* 1. Situated beneath the moon.

Each sublunary body is composite

Of the lower elements, which are composite

By Nature to that end.

Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Hence—2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly: as, *sublunary* affairs.

All things which are sublunary are subject to change.

Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Am I not now dying a victim to the horror and mystery of the wildest of all sublunary visions?

Poe, Tales, I. 418.

II.† *n.* Any worldly thing.

That these sublunaries have their greatest freshness placed in only Hope, it is a conviction undeniable; that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.

Fellham, Resolves, II. 66.

sublunate (sub-lū'nāt), *a.* Approaching the form of a crescent; subcrescentic: as, a *sublunate* mark.

subluxate (sub-luk'sāt), *v. t.* To dislocate partially.

subluxation (sub-luk-sā'shōn), *n.* Partial dislocation.

submammary (sub-man'ā-ri), *a.* Situated beneath or below the mammary gland; inframammary; also, more deeply seated than this gland.—**Submammary abscess**, an abscess between the mammary gland and the chest-wall.—**Submammary region**. Same as *inframammary region* (which see, under *inframammary*).

submargin (sub-mār'jiu), *n.* In *entom.*, a space parallel to a margin and but slightly separated from it.

submarginal (sub-mār'ji-nāl), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, situated near the margin.—**Submarginal cells**, in *entom.*, a series of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect lying behind the stigma and marginal cell.—**Submarginal vein** or *nerve*, in hymenopterous insects, one of the transverse nervures separating the submarginal cells. In the *Chalcididae* it is a short subcostal vein running from the base of the wing and bending upward to the costal margin, where it takes the name of *marginal vein*.

submarginate (sub-mār'ji-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

submargined (sub-mār'jind), *a.* Same as *submarginate*.

submarine (sub-ma-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sous-marin* = *Sp. Pg. submarino*; as *sub- + marine*.] 1. *a.* 1. Situated or living under or in the sea, either at the bottom or below the surface; below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* plants; a *submarine* telegraph.—2. Occurring or carried on below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* explorations; designed for use under the sea: as, *submarine* armor.—**Submarine armor**. See *armor*.—**Submarine boat**, a boat which is so fitted that it can be propelled when entirely submerged, and carries a sufficient amount of compressed air to admit of remaining below the surface for several hours. The chief object sought is the carrying and operating of torpedoes.—**Submarine cable**. See *cable*.—**Submarine denudation**, denudation which takes place beneath the level of the sea. Some geologists, however, do not clearly distinguish between marine and submarine denudation. In the former, all denudation under or at the edge of the sea is properly included; in the latter, only that which takes place beneath the sea-level.—**Submarine forest**. See *forest*.—**Submarine gun**, a gun adapted for the discharge of projectiles below the surface of the water.—**Submarine lamp**, mine, etc. See the nouns.—**Submarine volcano**, a volcano begun beneath the sea, but usually developed by the continued action of the eruptive forces so as to rise above the sea-level, and sometimes to a very considerable height. Some islands thus begun by submarine volcanic agencies have disappeared after a time; others have been permanent. The Mediterranean, the vicinity of the Azores, and the coast of Iceland are localities where submarine volcanic action has been exhibited on a grand scale.

II. *n.* A submarine plant.

submaster (sub-mās'tēr), *n.* [*< OF. sousmaître*, *F. sousmaître*, *< ML. submagister*, a submaster, *< L. sub*, under, + *magister*, master: see *master*.] A subordinate or deputy master: as, the *submaster* of a school.

submaxilla (sub-mak-sil'ij), *n.*; pl. *submaxillæ* (-ē). The under jaw or mandible; especially, the submaxillary bone, or bone of the under jaw.—**Submaxillary** (sub-mak'sil-ij), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.*; pl. *submaxillaries* (-iz). The inferior maxillary bone; the under jaw-bone, *inframaxillary*, or *mandible*.

II. *a.* 1. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the under jaw or inferior maxilla; forming the basis of the lower jaw, as a bone or bones; mandibular. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland; as, *submaxillary* secretion or saliva.—2. Situated under the jaws: as, the *submaxillary* triangle.—**Submaxillary artery**, one of several large branches of the facial artery which supply the submaxillary gland and neighboring parts.—**Submaxillary duct**, the duct of Wharton.—**Submaxillary fossa**. See *fossa*.—**Submaxillary ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw, on either side, discharging beneath the tongue by Wharton's duct: it is innervated from the chorda tympani and sympathetic nerves. See cut under *salivary*.—**Submaxillary nerve**, the *inframaxillary* nerve.—**Submaxillary region**. Same as *sigmaphoid region* (which see, under *sigmaphoid*).—**Submaxillary triangle**. See *triangle*.—**Submaxillary vein**, a tributary of the facial vein draining the submaxillary gland.

submaximal (sub-mak'si-nāl), *a.* Nearly but not quite maximal.

Submaximal nerve-irritations.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 235.

submedial (sub-mē'di-āl), *a.* Same as *submedian*.

submedian (sub-mē'di-ān), *a.* Situated near but not at the middle; specifically, in *conch.*, admedian; lying next the middle line on each side, as certain teeth of the radula. Also *submedial*.—**Submedian cell**, in *entom.*, same as *internomedian cell* (which see, under *internomedian*).

submediant (sub-mō'di-ant), *n.* In *music*, the tone of a scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the sixth, as B in the scale of D. Also called *superdominant*.

submembranous (sub-mom'brū-nus), *a.* Somewhat membranous; a little leathery or coriaceous.

submeningeal (sub-mō-min'jē-āl), *a.* Situated beneath the meninges.

submental (sub-men'tal), *a.* [*< submentum + -al*.] 1. Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the lower jaw. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the submentum.—**Submental artery**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial artery, given off in the region of the submaxillary gland, and distributed to the muscles of the jaw.—**Submental vein**, that one of the tributary veins of the facial vein which accompanies the submental artery.

submentum (sub-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *submenta* (-tā). [*NL.*, *< L. sub*, under, + *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] In *entom.*, the proximal one of two basal median parts or pieces of the labium, the other being the *mentum*; the proximal one of the two basal parts of the second maxilla. See cuts under *mouth-part*, *palpus*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.

submerge (sub-mér'j'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submerged*, ppr. *submerging*. [*< OF. submerger*, *soumerger*, *F. submerger* = *Pr. submerger*, *submergir*, *somergir* = *Sp. sumergir* = *Pg. submergir* = *It. sommergere*, *< L. submergere*, *summergere*, plunge under, sink, overwhelm, *< sub*, under, + *mergere*, dip, sink, plunge: see *merge*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To put under water; plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; inundate: drown.

So half my Egypt were submerged, and made

A cistern for scaled snakes!

Shak., A. and C., II. 5. 9.

Submerged bog, **submerged forest**, a bog or forest sunk below its original position, so that it has become covered by water. Thus, at Clonea, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, there are remains of an ancient pine forest, miles in length, now usually covered with many fathoms of water.—**Submerged pump**. See *pump*.

II. *intrans.* To sink under water; be buried or covered, as by a fluid; sink out of sight.

There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the King to Ronen; plot after plot emerging and *submerging*, like *ignes fatui* in foul weather, which lead nowhither.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. III. 4.

submergence (sub-mér'jōns), *n.* [*< submerge + -ence*.] The act of submerging, or plunging under water; the state of being submerged; submersion; hence, a sinking out of sight.

submerse (sub-mér's'), *v. t.* [*< L. submersus*, *summersus*, pp. of *submergere*, *summergere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] To put under water; submerge. [Rare.]

submerse (sub-mér's'), *a.* [*< L. submersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *submersed*.

submersed (sub-mérst'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. Also *demersed* and *submerged*.

submersible (sub-mér'si-bl), *a.* [*< submerse + -ible*.] That may be submersed. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 59.

submersion (sub-mér'shōn), *n.* [= *F. submersion* = *Sp. sumersion* = *Pg. submersão* = *It. sommersione*, *< LL. submersio(n)-, summercio(n)-*, a sinking, submerging, *< L. submergere*, *summergere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

submetallic (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic: as, the *submetallic* luster of wolfram.

submiliary (sub-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Slightly smaller than miliary. *Lancet*, 1891, I.

subminimal (sub-min'i-māl), *a.* Less than minimal.

subminister (sub-min'is-tēr), *v.* [*< OF. subministrer* = *Sp. suministrar* = *Pg. subministrar*, *< L. subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, afford, supply, *< sub*, under, + *ministrare*, attend, provide, furnish, *< minister*, an attendant; see *minister*.] 1. *trans.* To supply; afford; administer. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mau-kind*, p. 154.

II. *intrans.* To subserve; be useful; be subservient. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

subministrant (sub-min'is-trant), *a.* [*< L. subministrant(-t)-s*, *sumministrant(-t)-s*, ppr. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Subservient; subordinate. *Bacon*.

subministrat (sub-min'is-trāt), *v. t.* [*< L. subministratus*, *sumministratus*, pp. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Same as *subminister*. *Harvey*.

subministration (sub-min-is-trā'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. subministration* = *Sp. suministracion* = *Pg. subministração*, *< L. subministratio(n)-, sumministratio(n)-*, a giving, supplying; see *subministrare*.] The act of subministering, or furnishing or supplying. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 529.

submiss (sub-mis'), *a.* [= *OF. submis*, *soumis*, *soumis*, *F. soumis* = *Sp. sumiso* = *Pg. submisso* = *It. somnesso*, *< L. submissus*, *summissus*, pp. of *submittere*, *summittere*, put under, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] 1. Humble; submissive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nearer his presence—Adam, though not awed,

Yet with *submiss* approach and reverence meek,

As to a superior nature bowing low.

Milton, P. L., v. 359.

A simple, *submiss*, humble style.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

2†. Low; soft; gentle.

Thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak

In *submiss* voice, that Isaac might not hear

His bitter grief.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Fathers.

These are crying sins, and have shrill voices in heaven; neither are they *submiss* and whispering on the earth.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 213.

submission (*sub-misht'yon*), *n.* [*< OF. submissio-, submis-ion, conmission, F. conmission = Sp. comission = Pg. commissão = It. commessione, < L. submittere(n-), summissio(n-), a letting down, lowering, sinking, < submittere, nmmittere, pp. submitter, submitted, put under, let down, lower, etc.; see submit.*] **1.** The act of submitting in any sense of that word; especially, the yielding; entire surrender to the control or instrument of another.

2. In *music*, the octave below a given tone.—Suboctave coupler, in *organ-building*, a coupler which adds digitals an octave below those struck, either on the same keyboard or on another.

suboctuple (sub-ok'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio 1:8. *Bp. Wilkins*, *Archimedes*, vii.

subocular (sub-ok'ū-ljūr), *a.* [*L. subocularis*, that is beneath the eye, < *sub*, under, + *ocularis*, pertaining to the eye, < *oculus*, eye.] Situated under the eye; suborbital; suboptic.—**Subocular antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ inserted below the eyes, as in most *Homoptera*.

subesophageal, *a.* See *subesophageal*.

subopercle (sub'ō-pēr'kl), *n.* The subopercular bone, or suboperculum, of a fish.

subopercular (sub'ō-pēr'kū-ljūr), *a.* [*L. suboperculatus*, *sub* + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *teleost*.—2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyro which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præoperculum.

suboperculum (sub'ō-pēr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *subopercula* (-lī). [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *teleost*.—2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyro which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præoperculum.

suboptic (sub-op'tik), *a.* Same as *suborbital*: as, the *suboptic foramen*.

suboral (sub-ō'rāl), *a.* Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

Other specimens with the characteristic dorsal surface have no *suboral* avicularium. *Geol. Jour.*, LXVII. 6.

suborbicular (sub-ōr-bik'ū-ljūr), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

suborbiculate (sub-ōr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *suborbicular*.

suborbital (sub-ōr'bi-tāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye or on the floor of that orbit; infra-orbital; subocular. Also *suboptic*, *suborbital*.—**Suborbital cartilage**. See II.—**Suborbital foramen**, the infra-orbital foramen (which see, under *foramen*).—**Suborbital fossa**. Same as *canine fossa*.

II. *n.* A special formation of parts below, along the lower border of, or on the floor of the orbit of the eye. (a) A branch of the second division of the fifth nerve, which in various animals, as man, runs under the orbit and escapes upon the cheek through the suborbital foramen. (b) One of a chain of bones or cartilages which in many of the lower vertebrates borders the brim of the orbit below, and corresponds to a like series which may form the supra-orbital margin. The great development of one of these suborbitals is a prominent feature of the mail-cheeked or cottoid fishes. See *Sceloporus*, and cut under *teleost*.

subordain (sub-ōr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain to an inferior position. [Rare.]

For she is finite in her acts and powre,
But so is not that Powre omnipotent
That Nature subordain'd chief Governor
Of fading creatures while they do endure.
Davies, *Mirum in Modum*, p. 21. (*Davies*)

suborder (sub'ōr'dér), *n.* 1. In *bot.* and *zool.*, a subdivision of an order; a group subordinate to an order; a superfamily. See *family*, 6, and *order*, *n.*, 5.—2. In *arch.*, a subordinate or secondary order; an order introduced for decoration, or chiefly so, as distinguished from a main order of the structure.

In the triforium of the choir [of the cathedral of Seville] the shafts which carry the *sub-orders* of the arches are comparatively slender monoliths.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 202.

subordinacy (sub-ōr'di-nā-si), *n.* [*L. subordinatus* + *-cy*.] The state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination. [Rare.]

He forms a Whole, coherent and proportioned in itself, with due Subjection and Subordinacy of constituent Parts. *Shaftesbury*, *Advice to an Author*, i. § 3.

subordinal (sub-ōr'di-nāl), *a.* [*L. subordo* (-ordin-), suborder (< *L. sub*, under, + *ordo*, order), + *-al*.] Of the classificatory rank or taxonomic value of a suborder; subordinate to an order, as a group or division of animals; or of pertaining to a suborder.

subordinance† (sub-ōr'di-nāns), *n.* [*L. subordinatus* + *-ance*.] Same as *subordinacy*.

subordinance† (sub-ōr'di-nāns), *n.* [As *subordinance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

The *subordinance* of the government changing hands so often.

Sir W. Temple.

subordinary (sub-ōr'di-nā-ri), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing of simple figure, often appearing, but

not considered so common or so important as one of the ordinaries. See *ordinary*, 9. Those bearings which are called *ordinaries* by some writers and not by others are called *subordinaries* by these latter: such are the pile, the inescutcheon, the bend sinister, the canton or quarter, the border, the orle, and the point.

subordinate (sub-ōr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subordinated*, ppr. *subordinating*. [*L. subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* (> *It. subordinare* = Sp. Pg. *subordinar* = F. *subordonner*), place in a lower order, make subject, < *L. sub*, under, + *ordinare*, order, arrange: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; make or consider as of less value or importance: as, to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

So plans he,
Always subordinating (note the point!)
Revenge, the mauler sin, to interest,
The manner. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 186.

All that is merely circumstantial shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird*.

2. To make auxiliary or subservient to something else; put under control or authority; make subject.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and subordinate their powers to the dictates of his will.

South, *Sermons*, VII. 1.

The branch societies were subordinated to the central one. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxv.

There is no known vertebrate in which the whole of the germ-product is not subordinated to a single axis. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 50.

Subordinating conjunction. See *conjunction*, 3.

subordinate (sub-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subordonné* = Sp. Pg. *subordinado* = *It. subordinato*, < *ML. subordinatus*, place in a lower order: see *subordinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. In a lower order or class; occupying a lower position in a descending scale; secondary.

Life is the function of the animal's body considered as one whole, just as the subordinate functions are those of the body's several sets of organs.

Mirart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 188.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, rank, importance, etc.

It was subordinate, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South*.

The great . . . are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the subordinate orders. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xix.

Subordinate clause. See *clause*, 1.—**Subordinate clause**. (a) In *gram.*, same as *dependent clause*. (See under *clause*, 3.) Such a clause has the value of either a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in some other clause to which it is subordinated, being introduced either by a relative pronoun or an adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. (b) In *law*, a clause in a statute which, from its position or the nature of its substance, or especially by reason of grammatical relation as above indicated, must be deemed controlled or restrained in its meaning if it conflicts with another clause in the same statute.—**Subordinate end**. See *end*. = *Syn.* Subservient, minor.

II. *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, etc.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often, one below and under the orders of another; in *gram.*, a word or clause dependent on another.

His next subordinate,
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 671.

subordinately (sub-ōr'di-nāt-ly), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, or dignity; as of inferior importance.

subordinateness (sub-ōr'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being subordinate or inferior.

subordination (sub-ōr'di-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subordination* = Sp. *subordinación* = Pg. *subordinação* = *It. subordinazione*, < *ML. *subordinatio* (-n-), < *subordinare*, subordinate: see *subordinate*.] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position, or in proper degrees of rank; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior; inferiority of rank or dignity.

There being no Religion that tends so much to the peace of mens minds and the preservation of civil Societies as this [the Christian religion] doth; yet all this it doth by way of subordination to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. iv.

In his narrative a due subordination is observed: some transactions are prominent; others retire.

Macaulay, *History*.

2. Degree of lesser rank.

Persons who, in their several subordinations, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift*.

3. The state of being under control of government; subjection to rule; habit of obedience to orders.

Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

They were without subordination, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 8.

subordinationism (sub-ōr'di-nā'shon-izm), *n.* [*L. subordination + -ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior to God the Father as regards (a) order only, or (b) as regards essence. The former doctrine is considered orthodox, the latter is that of the Arians and others.

Justin . . . did not hold a strict subordinationism.

Liddon, *Divinity of Our Lord*, p. 420.

subordinative (sub-ōr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [*L. subordino* + *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing, implying, or expressing subordination or dependence.

suborn (sub-ōrn'), *v. t.* [*F. suborner* = Sp. Pg. *subornar* = *It. subornare*, < *L. subornare*, furnish, equip, fit out, incite secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ornare*, fit out, provide, ornament.] 1. To furnish; equip; adorn; ornament.

Evil things, being decked and suborned with the gay attire of goodly words, may easily deceive.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. To furnish or procure unlawfully; procure by indirect means.

So men oppressed, when weary of their breath,
Throw off the burden, and suborn their death.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 1032.

3. To bribe or unlawfully procure to some act of wickedness—specifically, in *law*, to giving false testimony; induce, as a witness, to perjury.

He had put to death two of the kynges which were the chief outours of this newe reuolt, and had suborned Guaroncxins and the other kynges to attempte the same. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 84])

By heaven, fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st;
Or else thou art suborn'd against his honour

In hateful practice. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v. 1. 106.

It was he indeed

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

A faithless clerk, who had been suborned . . . to betray their consultations, was promptly punished.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 148.

To bribe a trustee, as such, is in fact neither more nor less than to suborn him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust. *Bentham*, *Intro. to Morals and Legislation*, [xvi. 27, note 3.]

subornation (sub-ōr-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subornation* = Sp. *subornación* = Pg. *subornação* = *It. subornazione*, < *ML. subornatio* (-n-), < *L. subornare*, pp. *subornatus*, furnish, suborn: see *suborn*.] 1. The act of procuring wrongfully.—2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, etc., to do a criminal or bad action; specifically, in *law*, the crime of procuring perjured testimony; procuring a witness to commit the crime of perjury; more specifically called *subornation of perjury*.

The subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge!

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xvii.

Foul subornation is predominant.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 143.

suborner (sub-ōr'nér), *n.* [*L. suborn + -er*.] One who suborns; one who procures another to do a bad action, especially to take a false oath.

Bacon, *Charge at Session for the Vorge*.

subostracal (sub-os'trā-kāl), *a.* Situated under the shell: noting a dorsal cartilage of some cephalopods.

A thin plate-like *subostracal* or (so-called) dorsal cartilage, the anterior end of which rests on and fits into the concave nuchal cartilage.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 675.

Subostratea (sub-os-trā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (De Blainville), < *L. sub*, under, + *NL. ostracea*.] A group of lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, so named from their relationship to the oyster family, including such forms as the thorn-oysters (*Spondylidae*), etc. See cut under *Spondylus*.

subostratean (sub-os-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Subostratea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subostratea*.

suboval (sub-ō-vāl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat oval.

subovarian (sub-ō-vā-ri-an), *a.* Situated below the ovary: specifying certain plates of cystic erinoids.

subovate (sub-ō-vāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat ovate.

subovoid (sub-ō-void), *a.* Somewhat or nearly ovoid.

suboxid, **suboxide** (sub-ok'sid, -sid or -síd), *n.* An oxid which contains less oxygen than the protoxid. [Now raro.]

subpallial (sub-pal'i-ál), *a.* Situated under the mantle or beneath the pallium of a mollusk; as, the *subpallial* space or chamber.

subpalmar (sub-pal'mát), *a.* Nearly or somewhat palmar.

subpanation (sub-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [*< NL. subpanatio(n)-, < *subpanare, < L. sub, under, + panis, bread: see pain². Cf. impanation.*] In the theological controversies of the Reformation, a designation of the view that Christ is under the form of bread and wine in a localized or materialistic sense. See *consubstantiation, transubstantiation*.

subparallel (sub-par'á-lel), *a.* Nearly or not quite parallel.

subparietal (sub-pā-rí'e-tál), *a.* Situated beneath or below the parietal bone or lobe.—**subparietal sulcus**, a small inconstant sulcus extending back from the callosomarginal sulcus at its angle.

subpetiolate (sub-pet'i-ó-lát), *a.* Imperfectly petiolate, as antennae which exhibit a form between serrate and petiolate.

subpeduncular (sub-pē-dung'kū-lār), *a.* Situated below a peduncle of the cerebellum.—**subpeduncular lobe of the cerebellum**. Same as *floculus*.

subpedunculate (sub-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* Having a very short stem or peduncle; scarcely pedunculate; subpetiolate. See *cut* under *Polistes*.

subpellucid (sub-pe-lū'sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

subpena, subpenal. See *subpœna, subpœnal*.

Subpentamera (sub-pen-tam'e-rī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Cryptopentamera* or *Pseudotetramera*.

subpentamerous (sub-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* Same as *cryptopentamerous* or *pseudotetramerous*.

subpentangular (sub-pen-tang'gū-lār), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly pentagonal; having five sides of different lengths, or five rounded-off angles.

subpericardial (sub-per-i-kār'di-ál), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

subpericranial (sub-per-i-kra'ni-ál), *a.* Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

subperiosteal (sub-per-i-os'tē-ál), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the periosteum.—**subperiosteal amputation**, an amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.—**Subperiosteal blastema**, the osteogenic layer of the periosteum. *Kollmer*.

subperiosteally (sub-per-i-os'tē-ál-lī), *adv.* In a subperiosteal manner.

subperitoneal (sub-per'i-tō-nē-ál), *a.* Situated beneath the peritoneum—that is, on its outer or attached surface.—**Subperitoneal abscess**, an abscess situated between the abdominal wall and the parietal peritoneum.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the layer of areolar and fatty tissue attaching the peritoneum to the surfaces it covers.

subpermanent (sub-pēr'mā-nent), *a.* Somewhat permanent; remaining for a time, but with gradual loss of intensity: as, the *subpermanent* magnetism of iron.

It was impossible in many cases to avoid imparting subpermanent torsion. *Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII 42.*

subperpendicular (sub-pēr-pen-dik'ū-lār), *n.* A subnormal.

subpetiolar (sub-pet'i-ó-lār), *a.* In *bot.*, situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree (*Platanus*).

subpetiolate (sub-pet'i-ó-lát), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.—2. In *zool.*, somewhat petiolate, as an insect's abdomen; subpedunculate. See *cut* under *Polistes*.

subpharyngeal (sub-fā-rin'jē-ál), *a.* Situated beneath or below the pharynx, as a nervous ganglion or commissure.

subphratry (sub-frā'trī), *n.* A subdivision of a phratry. *Eneyc. Brit., XXIII 474.*

subphrenic (sub-fren'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the diaphragm.—**Subphrenic abscess**, an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver.

subphyllar (sub-fī'lār), *a.* Subordinate to a phylum in taxonomic rank; of the classificatory value of a subphylum.

subphylum (sub-fī'lum), *n.*; *pl. subphyla* (-lā). A prime division or main branch of a phylum; a group of a grade next below that of a phylum. *Eneyc. Brit., XXIV 810.*

subpial (sub-pī'ál), *a.* Situated beneath the pia mater.

subpilose (sub-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thinly pilose or hairy.

subplantigrade (sub-plan'ti-grād), *a.* Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

subpleural (sub-plū'rál), *a.* Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.—**sub-**

pleural emphysema, that form of interstitial emphysema in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

subplexal (sub-plek'sál), *a.* Lying under a plexus of the brain. *Back's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII 145.*

subplinth (sub'plinth), *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

subpœna, subpœna (sub-pē'nā or su-pē'nā), *n.* [So called from the initial words of the writ in its original form, *L. sub pœna*, 'under penalty': *sub*, under; *pœna*, abl. of *pœna*, pain, penalty: see *pain²*.] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty. Specifically—(a) The process by which bills in equity are enforced, a writ issued by chancery in the name of the sovereign or of the people, commanding the person complained of to appear and answer the matter alleged against him, and abide by the order or decree of the court, under penalty of a fine, etc. Hence—(b) In *old Eng. law*, a suit in equity. (c) A writ by which the attendance of witnesses is required, used now in all courts. If the writ requires the witnesses to bring writings, books, or the like with him, it is called a *subpœna duces tecum*.

subpœna, subpœna (sub- or su-pō'nā), *v. t.* [*< subpœna, subpœna. n.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; command the attendance of in court by a legal writ: as, to *subpœna* a witness.

My friend, who has a natural aversion to London, would never have come up had he not been *subpœned* to it, as he told me in order to give his testimony for one of the rebels. *Addison, Freeholder, No. 41.*

subpœnal, subpœnal (sub- or su-pō'nál), *a.* [*< subpœna + -al.*] Subject to penalty.

These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary nor precarious, but *subpœnal*.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 483. (Davies.)

subpolar (sub-pō'lār), *a.* 1. Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.—2. Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

By a *subpolar* altitude of the sun, the latitude of 60° 02' N. was obtained (August 14th, 1872).

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 408.

subpolygonal (sub-pō-lig'ō-nál), *a.* Nearly or somewhat polygonal.

subporphyritic (sub-pōr-fī-rit'ik), *a.* Having in an imperfect degree the character of porphyry.

subprefect (sub-prē'fekt), *n.* [= *F. sous-préfet*; as *sub + prefect*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; specifically, in France, an official charged with the administration of an arrondissement under the immediate authority of the prefect of the department.

subprefecture (sub-prē'fēk-tūr), *n.* A part or division of a prefecture; also, the office or authority of a subprefect.

subprehensile (sub-prē-hen'sil), *a.* Somewhat prehensile, as a monkey's tail; imperfectly or partially fitted for prehension.

subpreputial (sub-prē-pū-shāl), *a.* Placed between the prepuce and the glans penis.—**Subpreputial calculus**, a calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis.

subprimary (sub-prī'mā-rī), *a.* Under the primary: as, a *subprimary* school.

subprincipal (sub-prin'si-pál), *n.* 1. An under-principal.—2. In *carp.*, an auxiliary rafter, or principal brace.—3. In *organ-building*, a subclass of the open diapason class.

subprior (sub-prī'or), *n.* [*< ML. subprior, < sub*, under, + *prior*, prior.] *Eccles.*, the vicergerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

subprostatic (sub-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Situated under the prostate gland. Rarely, also, *hypoprostatic*.

subprovince (sub'prov'ins), *n.* A prime division of a province; in *zoögeog.*, a division subordinate to a subregion.

subpubescent (sub-pū-bes'ent), *a.* In *entom.* and *bot.*, slightly or somewhat pubescent.

subpublic (sub-pū'bik), *a.* Situated beneath the pubes of man, or in the corresponding position in other animals.—**Subpublic arch**, the arch or angle formed by the junction of the ascending ramus of the pubes, broadly arched in the female, more angular and contracted in the male.—**Subpublic hernia**, obturator hernia. See *obturator*.—**Subpublic ligament**, a thick triangular fibrous arch lying along the lower margin of the pubic bones and binding them together.

subpulmonary (sub-pul'mō-nā-rī), *a.* Situated under (in man) or ventrad of the lungs.

subpurchaser (sub-pēr'chā-sēr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purveyor.

subpyramidal (sub-pi-rām'i-dál), *a.* Approximately pyramidal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV 51.*—**Subpyramidal fossa**, a depression in the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

subquadrangular (sub-kwōd-rang'gū-lār), *a.* Approaching an oblong form; in form between quadrangular and oval.

subquadrate (sub-kwōd'rāt), *a.* Nearly but not quite square; squarish. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 238.*

subquadruple (sub-kwōd'rō-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; having the ratio 1:4.

subquintuple (sub-kwin'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; having the ratio 1:5.

subradular (sub-rad'ū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the radula; specifying a membrane forming part of the odontophore of gastropods.

subramose, subramous (sub-rā'mōs, -mūs), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, slightly ramose; having few branches.—2. In *entom.*, noting antennae whose joints are furnished with short branches.

subrational (sub-rash'ōn-ál), *a.* Almost rational.—**Subrational function**. If *X* is a rational function of *x*, and *Y* a rational function of *y*, then the equation *X* = *Y* constitutes *y* as a subrational function of *x*.

subreader (sub'rē'dér), *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court. [*Eng.*]

subrectangular (sub-rek-tang'gū-lār), *a.* Approaching a right angle in form; a little obtuse or acute.

subrector (sub'rek'tōr), *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

subregion (sub'rē'jōn), *n.* A subdivision of a region; in *zoögeog.*, a faunal area subordinate in extent to one called a region.—**Guinean, Mediterranean, Mongolian, Mozambican subregion**. See the adjectives.—**New Zealand subregion**, a division of the great Australian region, probably more isolated, both in time and in space, than any other faunal area of the globe. It consists of the three large islands of New Zealand, with numerous satellites. The fauna is remarkable in the almost entire absence of indigenous mammals, and the presence of many peculiar avian and reptilian types, some of which, like the moas, are recently extinct, and others of which seem doomed to extinction in the near future.—**Papuan, Polynesian, Siberian, etc., subregion**. See the adjectives.

subregional (sub-rē'jōn-ál), *a.* [*< subregion + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a subregion: as, *subregional* divisions; *subregional* distribution of animals or plants.

subreniform (sub-ren'i-fōrm), *a.* Shaped somewhat like the human kidney.

subrent (sub-rent'), *v. t.* To sublease.

subreption (sub-rep'shon), *n.* [= *F. subreption* = *Sp. subrepción* = *Pg. subreção*, *< L. subreptio(n)-, surreptio(n)-*, a stealing, a purloining, *< subripere, surripere*, pp. *subreptus, surreptus*, take away secretly, steal, *< sub*, under, + *rapere*, take away, snatch; see *rapt*.] 1. The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business. *Ep. Hall, A Modest Offer.*

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by concealing the truth. Compare *obreption*, 2.

subreptitious (sub-rep-tish'us), *a.* Same as *surreptitious*.

subreptitiously (sub-rep-tish'us-lī), *adv.* Same as *surreptitiously*.

subreptive (sub-rep'tiv), *a.* [*< L. subreptivus, surreptivus*, false, fraudulent, *< subreptus, surreptus*, pp. of *subripere, surripere*, take away secretly, steal; see *subreption*.] Surreptitious.

Many conceptions arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed to inference after inference by a secret logic, without any clear consciousness either of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions—of which there are no small number—may be called *subreptive*.

Kant, tr. in E. Caird's Philos. of Kant, p. 161.

subresin (sub'rez'in), *n.* That part of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming pseudo-crystals.

subretinal (sub-ret'i-nál), *a.* Lying beneath the retina.

subretractile (sub-rē-trak'til), *a.* Somewhat retractile; noting the legs of an insect which can be folded against the body, but do not fit into grooves of the lower surface.

subrhomboidal (sub-rom-boi'dál), *a.* Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

subrigid (sub-rij'id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

subriguous (sub-rig'ū-us), *a.* [*< L. subriguus, surriguus*, watered, *< sub*, under, + *riguus*, that waters or irrigates, *< rigare*, wet, moisten.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount, Glossographia.*

subrogate (sub'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. subrogated*, *ppr. subrogating*. [*< L. subrogatus, surrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare, surrogare* (*> It. surrogare* = *Sp. Pg. subrogar* = *F. subroger*), put

in another's place, substitute: see *surrogate*.] To put in the place of another; substitute. See *surrogate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

subrogation (sub-rô-gâ'shon), *n.* [= F. *subrogation* = Sp. *subrogación* = Pg. *subrogação* = It. *surrogazione*, < ML. *subrogatio* (*n*-), substitution, < L. *subrogare*, *surrogare*, substitute: see *subrogate*.] 1. In law, the act or operation of law in vesting a person who has satisfied, or is ready to satisfy, a claim which ought to be borne by another with the right to hold and enforce the claim against such other for his own indemnification.

Subrogation is "purely an equitable principle, disregarding forms, and aiming to do exact justice by placing one who has been compelled to pay the debt of another as near as possible in the position of him to whom the payment was made." *Barton*.

2. In a general sense, succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

sub rosa (sub rô'zî). [L.: *sub*, under; *rosâ*, abl. of *rosa*, a rose.] Under the rose; privately. The rose is the emblem of silence.

subsacral (sub-sâ'krâl), *a.* Situated below (ventrad of) the sacrum; placed in relation with the venter or concavity of the sacrum; presacral (in man): as, *subsacral* foramina; *subsacral* divisions of nerves.

subsaline (sub-sâ-lîn' or -sâ'lin), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

subsalt (sub'sâlt), *n.* In chem., a basic salt; a salt in which two or more equivalents of the base, or molecules of the metallic oxid, are combined with one of the acids radical, as mercurous subacetate, $Hg_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, or cuprous chlorid, Cu_2Cl_2 .

subsanation (sub-sa-nâ'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *subsanare*, pp. *subsanatus*, mock, < L. *sub*, under, + *sannare*, mock, < *sanna*, < Gr. *savna*, a mocking grimace.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonor.

Idolatry is as absolute a *subsanation* and vilification of God as malice could invent.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, l. v. § 11.

subsaturated (sub-sat'î-rî-ted), *a.* Not completely saturated.

subsaturat (sub-sat-û-ra'shon), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated.

subscapular (sub-skâp'u-lâr), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In anat.: (a) Occupying the under surface of the scapula; or of pertaining to that side of the shoulder-blade which presents to the ribs. (b) Running under or below the scapula, as a vessel or nerve. — **Subscapular aponeurosis**, the subscapular fascia. — **Subscapular artery**, (a) The largest branch of the axillary artery, passing along the lower border of the scapula. (b) A small branch of the supra-scapular artery. — **Subscapular fascia**. See *fascia*. — **Subscapular fossa**. See *fossa*. — **Subscapular muscle**, the subscapularis. — **Subscapular nerve**, one of three branches of the brachial plexus: (a) the upper supplies the subscapular muscle. (b) the lower supplies the teres major muscle. (c) the long or middle supplies the latissimus dorsi, running in the course of the subscapular artery. — **Subscapular region**. See *region*. — **Subscapular vein**, a lateral tributary of the axillary vein.

II. *n.* A subscapular vessel or nerve, and especially the subscapular muscle. See *subscapularis*.

subscapularis (sub-skâp-u-lâr'is), *n.*; pl. *subscapulares* (-rêz). [NL.: cf. *subscapular*.] A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula, and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. — **Subscapularis minor**, an anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in eight subjects, having its origin on the axillary border of the scapula and its insertion above that of the teres major. Also called *subscapulohumeralis*, *infrascapularis secundus*.

subscapulary (sub-skâp'û-lâr'i), *a.* Same as *subscapular*.

subsclerotic (sub-skîlê-rot'ik), *a.* Beneath the sclerotic. — **Subsclerotic dropsy**, a morbid collection of fluid between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

subscribable (sub-skri'ba-bl), *a.* [*<* *subscribe* + -able.] Capable of being subscribed. *Coleridge*.

subscribe (sub-skrib'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subscribed*, pp. *subscribing*. [= F. *souscrire* = Sp. *subscribir* = Pg. *subscriver* = It. *scrivere*, < L. *subscribere*, write under, write below, sign one's name, < *sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] I. *trans.* 1. To write beneath: said of what is so written or of the handwriting.

Adm. You'll subscribe Your hand to this? *Camd.* And justify't with my life. *Massey*, Guardian, III. 3.

I saw in the Court of the . . . Senate house a goodly statue, . . . with an honourable Elogium *subscribed* underneath the same. *Coryat*, Crudities, l. 69.

Hence—2. To sign with one's own hand.

Let your Friend to you *subscribe* a Female Name. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

By extension—3. To give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath: as, to *subscribe* a covenant or contract. In law *subscribe* implies a written or printed signature at the end of a document. See *sign*, 2.

The Commons would . . . have freed the Clergy from *subscribing* those of the Thirty-nine Articles which related to discipline and Church government.

E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 16.

4. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

At last, after many Debatings and Demurs, the Archbishop yields to this also, and *subscribes* the Ordinance, and sets his Hand unto it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 67.

This message was *subscribed* by all my chief tenants. *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

5. To promise to give or pay, by writing one's name under a written or printed agreement: as, one *subscribed* \$10.—6. To resign; transfer by signing to another.

The king gone to-night? *subscribed* his power? *Shak.*, Lear, l. 2. 24.

7. To write down or characterize as.

Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 59.

He who would take Orders must *subscribe* (himself) slave, and take an oath withal, which, unless he took with a conscience that would retain, he must either strait perjure, or split his faith.

Milton, Church-Government, II, Int.

II. *intrans.* 1. To promise a certain sum verbally, or by signing an agreement; specifically, to undertake to pay a definite amount, in a manner or on conditions agreed upon, for a special purpose: as, to *subscribe* for a newspaper or for a book (which may be delivered in instalments); to *subscribe* to a series of entertainments; to *subscribe* for railway stock; also, to contribute money to any enterprise, benevolent object, etc. In law the word implies that the agreement is made in writing.

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe, And others roar aloud, "Subscribe, subscribe!" *Pope*, Prolog. to Satires, l. 114.

"Yes, I paid it, every farthing," replied Speers, who seemed to know the man he had to deal with too well to suppose that any blushing of the question would induce him to *subscribe* towards the expenses.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiv.

Mrs. H., who, being no great reader, contented herself with *subscribing* to the Book Club.

Bulwer, My Novel, l. 12.

2. To give consent; assent as if by signing one's name.

We will all *sub-scribe* to thy advice. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 129.

So spoke, so wish'd, much-bumbl'd Eke; but fate *Subscribed* not. *Milton*, P. L., xl. 182.

The foundations of religion are already established, and the principles of salvation *subscribed* unto by all.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 3.

The conclusion of the poem is more particular than I would choose publicly to *subscribe* to.

Walpole, Letters, II. 37.

3. To yield; submit.

For Hector in his blaze of wrath *subscribed* To tender objects. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 103.

Subscribing witness. See *witness*.

subscriber (sub-skri'hër), *n.* [*<* *subscribe* + -er.] One who subscribes, in any sense of that word.—The subscriber, the one writing or speaking. [Colloq.]

script (sub'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *souscrit* = Sp. *suscrito* = It. *suscritto*, < L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, write underneath or below: see *subscribe*.] I. *a.* Written beneath: as, the Greek iota (*ε*) *script*, so written since the twelfth century in the improper diphthongs *a* (*αι*), *y* (*ηι*), *ω* (*ωι*): opposed to *adscript* (as in 'At, 'Hu, 'Ue). This *ε* had become mute by about 200 B. C., and was sometimes written (ndscript), sometimes omitted.

II. *a.* Something written beneath. [Rare.]

Be they postscripts or *subscript*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture. *Bradley*, Free-Thinking, § 37.

subscription (sub-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *souscription* = Sp. *suscripción* = Pg. *subscrição* = It. *suscrizione*, < L. *subscriptio* (*n*-), anything written underneath, a signature, < *subscribere*, pp. *subscriptus*, write under, *subscribo*: see *subscript*.] 1. The act of subscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. That which is subscribed. (a) Anything underwritten.

The cross we had seen in the *subscription*. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

(b) The signature attached to a paper. In law *subscription* implies written signature at the end of a document. See *signature*, 3, *sign*, v. 2. (c) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

The more ye light of ye gospell grew, ye more ye urged their *subscriptions* to these corruptions. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 5.

(d) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed: as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription*, to a fund.

3. A formal agreement to make a payment or payments. See *subscribe*, v. i., 1.

Where an advance has been made or an expense or liability incurred by others in consequence of a *subscription*, before notice given of a withdrawal, the *subscription* becomes obligatory, provided the advances were authorized by a reasonable dependence on the *subscription*.

Anderson, Dict. of Law, p. 900.

4. Submission; obedience.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children, You owe me no *subscription*. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 2. 1.

[The word *subscription* is also used attributively, especially as noting what is done by means of the subscribing of money or by money subscribed.

The singers were all English; and here we have the commencement of the *subscription* opera.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 22.]

subscriptive (sub-skrip'tiv), *a.* [*<* *subscript* + -ive.] Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.

I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 78. (*Davies*.)

subscripture (sub'skrip'tjur), *n.* A subordinate or lesser scripture. *Sir W. Jones*, Dissertations-Relating to Histories, etc., of Asia, p. 401. [Rare.]

subsecive (sub'sê-siv), *a.* [*<* L. *subsecivus*, more prop. *subsecivus*, transposed *subsecivus*, *subsecivus*, that is cut off and left remaining (in surveying lands), hence, left over, remaining (*horre subsecivis, tempora subsecivis*, odd hours, spare time), < *subsecare*, cut away, < *sub*, under, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] Remaining; extrin; spare. [Rare.]

Surely at last those "*subsecive* hours" were at hand in which he might bring to a fruitful outcome the great labour of two-and-thirty years, his never-to-be-written "History of Portugal." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 337.

subsection (sub'sek'shon), *n.* 1. A part or division of a section: as, a *subsection* of a learned society; also, the act of subdividing a section. — 2. In bot. and zool., a division of a genus of less extent than a section, yet above and including one or more species.

subsecute (sub'sê-küt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *subsecutus*, pp. of *subsequi*, follow close after: see *subsequent*.] To follow so as to overtake; follow closely. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

subsecutive (sub'sek'û-tiv), *a.* [*<* *subsecuti* + -ive.] Following in a train or succession. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

subsegment (sub'seg'ment), *n.* In *anatom.*, same as *subjoint*.

subsellum (sub-sel'i-nm), *n.*; pl. *subsellum* (-îi). [*<* L. *subsellum*, bench, seat, < *sub*, under, + *sellâ*, a seat, a chair: see *sellâ*.] Same as *mistreri*, 2.

subsemifusat (sub-sem-i-fû'sij), *n.* In *musical notation*, a thirty-second note.

subsemitone (sub'sem'i-tôn), *n.* In *musical music*, same as *leading note* (which see, under *leading*), or *subtonic*.

subsensation (sub'sen-sâ'shon), *n.* A moderate or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside the obvious one. [Rare.]

As we followed the fortunes of the king, we should all the while have been haunted by a *subsensation* of how, in Bossett's weird phrase, his death was "growing up from his birth." *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

subsensible (sub-sen'si-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach or grasp. Compare *supersensible*.

Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subsensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots. *Tyndall*.

subseptuple (sub-sep'tij-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts: having the ratio 1:7.

subsequence (sub'sê-kwens), *n.* [*<* *subsequi* (*n*) + -er.] The state or act of being subsequent or following.

By which faculty [reminiscence] we are . . . able to take notice of the order of precedence and succession in which they are past.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, II. 3. (*Richardson*.)

subsequency (sub'sê-kwens-si), *n.* [As *subsequence* (see -cy).] Same as *subsequence*.

Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun? *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

Ep. Corbet, Ans. to A Certain Poem.
subsoil (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which

substalagmite (sub-stī-lag'mīt), *n.* A name used by Nelson for the compact deposit of carbonate of lime, without crystalline structure, filling crevices in the soft calcareous sandstone of Bermuda. Similar deposits when crystalline are called by him *stalagmite*. *Trans. Geol. Soc. London*, 1849, V, 106.

3. In *thcol.*, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

substance

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . being of one substance with the Father.
Nicene Creed.
 4. The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

Thou ground of our substance,
 Continue on us thy pitious care.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 57.

5. The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as distinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

Now have I here rehearsed in substance
 xv. yokes, as shortly as I might,
 With their power and all their hideousness.
Geoffrey Chaucer, The T. S., l. 1263.

Unto your grace do I in chief address
 The substance of my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 32.

It seems swearing of Pealty was with the Scots but a ceremony without Substance, as good as nothing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 97.

6. Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

Faith is the substance (margin, ground or confidence) of our assurance (margin, giving substance to), H. V. of things hoped for.
Heb. xi. 1.

7. Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body; specifically, a chemical species.

She there she stands,
 If aught within that little seeming substance
 . . . may dilly like your grace,
 She's there, and she is gone.
Shak., L. ar., l. 1. 201.

8. Wealth; means; good estate; as, a man of substance.

His substance also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels.
Job i. 2.
 I did not think there had been a merchant
 Lived in Italy of half your substance.
Heider, Nevil's Law-Case, l. 1.

9. Importance.

And for as much as hit is don me to understande that there is a greet strangueness betwix my right trusty friend John Radcliffe and you, withoute any matter or cause of substance, as I am tenned.
Paston Letters, 111. 426.

10. The main part; the majority.

Finally, what wisht that it with theyde,
 It was far toght — it moste ben, and shoulde
 For substance of the parliament it woulde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 217.

Colloid substance. See colloid. — Cortical substance of the kidney, the outer part of the kidney-substance, which contains the glomeruli. — Cortical substance of the teeth, the cementum of the teeth. — First substance, an individual thing. — Intervertebral substance. See intervertebral. — Nervous substance. See nervous. — Second substance, a natural class. See second. — Substance of Rolando. Same as substantia of Rolando. — Syn. 2. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.

substantiated (sub'stan-shi-ated), *v. t.* [*< substantiate, n.*] To furnish with substance or property; enrich.

Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

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substantial, of or pertaining to the substance, essential, *< substantia*, substance, material: see substance. 1. a. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of substance; being a substance; real; actually existing; true; actual; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

If this Atheist would have his chance or fortune to be a real and substantial agent, as the vulgar seem to have commonly apprehended, . . . he is . . . more stupid and more supinely ignorant than those vulgar.

Bentley, Eight Boyle Lectures, v.
 All this is but a dream,
 Too flattering-sweet to be substantial.
Shak., R. and J., il. 2. 141.

The sun appears to be that as a plate of silver . . . the moon appears to be as big as the sun, and the rainbow appears to be a large substantial arch in the sky; all which are in reality gross falsehoods.

2. Having essential value; genuine; sound; sterling.

The matter of the point controverted is great, but it is driven to an over-great subtilty and obscurity, so that it becomes a thing rather ingenious than substantial.

This he looks upon to be sound learning and substantial criticism.

3. Having firm or good material; strong; stout; solid; as, substantial truth.

Most ponderous and substantial things.

There are in the direction of the Lawgiver, certain good and substantial steps placed even through the very midst of this stretch of despond.

4. Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; well-to-do.

She has, amongst others, two substantial suitors.

5. Real or true in the main or for the most part; as, substantial success.

6. Of considerable amount; as, a substantial gift; substantial profit.

7. Capable of being substantiated or proved.

8. Vital; important.

9. In him, pertaining to or involving the merits or essential right, in contradistinction to questions of form or manner. Thus, a substantial performance of a contract is one which fulfills reasonably well all the material and essential stipulations, though it may be deficient in respect of punctuality or departure from minor details of manner for which moderate deductions from the price would compensate.

10. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of any part or organ.

11. a. 1. That which has a real existence; that which has substance. — 2. That which has real practical value.

A large and well filled basket . . . contained substantial and delicious.

3. An essential part.

Although a custom introduced against the substantiality of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentality of an appeal.

substantialia (sub'stan-shi-ah-lee-ah), *n. pl.* [NL., nom. pl. of *L. substantialis*: see substantial.]

In Scots law, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

substantialism (sub'stan-shi-ah-iz-um), *n.* The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

substantialist (sub'stan-shi-ah-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substantiality or substance to the manifestations of the eye and ear, are divided into realists or substantialists and idealists or non-substantialists.

substantiality (sub'stan-shi-ah-lee-tee), *n.* [*< F. substantialee = It. sostanziale, < L. substancia*]

substantialized (sub'stan-shi-ah-lee-ized), *v. t.* [*< F. substantialisé = It. sostanzializzato, < L. substancia*]

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a. = F. substantif = Sp. Pg. substantivo = It. sostantivo, < LL. substantivus, self-existent, substantive (substantivum verbum, the substantive verb), ML. also having substance, substantial, < L. substantia, substance, reality: see substance. II. n. = F. substantif = Sp. Pg. substantivo = It. sostantivo = D. substantief = G. Sw. Dan. substantiv, < NL. substantivum, se. unnen, a substantive name, a noun substantive (a noun), i. e. the name of a thing, as distinguished from*

substantive

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L. adjectivum, sc. *nomen*, an adjective name, a noun adjective (an adjective), the name of an attribute.] *I. a. 1.* Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb.—*2.* Depending on itself; independent; self-dependent; hence, individual.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.

Many . . . thought it a pity that so *substantive* and rare a creature should . . . be only known . . . as a wife and mother.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, *Finale*.
3. Substantial; solid; enduring; firm; permanent; real.

The trait which is truly most worthy of note in the politics of Hellenic Greece is . . . the *substantive* weight and influence which belonged to speech as an instrument of government.

Gladstone, *Studies on Homer* (ed. 1858), III. 102.
As to . . . the *substantive* value of historical training, opinions will still differ.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 35.
All this shows that he [Racine] had already acquired some repute as a promising novice in letters, though he had as yet done nothing *substantive*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 204.

4. Independent; not to be inferred from something else, but itself explicitly and formally expressed.

She [Elizabeth] then, by a *substantive* enactment, declaring her governorship of the Church.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 691.
The decisions of the chair . . . could be brought before the House only by way of a *substantive* motion, liable to amendment and after due notice.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 203.
5. In *gram.*, of the nature of a noun, usable as subject or object of a verb and in other noun constructions: as, a *substantive* word; a *substantive* pronoun; a *substantive* clause.—*Substantive* colors, colors which, in the process of dyeing, become fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective* colors, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.—*Substantive* law. See *law*.—*Substantive* verb, the verb to be.

II. n. 1. In *gram.*, a noun; a part of speech that can be used as subject or as object of a verb, but governed by a preposition, or the like. The term *noun*, in older usage, included both the "noun substantive" and the "noun adjective": it is now much more common to call the two respectively the *substantive*, or the noun simply, and the *adjective*. See *noun*. Abbreviated *s.*, *subst.*

24. An independent thing or person.

Every thing is a total or *substantive* in itself.

Deacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.
K. John, being a *Substantive* of himself, hath a Device in his Head to make his Subjects as willing to give him Money as he was to have it.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 70.
substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantived*, ppr. *substantiving*. [*< substantive*, *n.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

Wherefore we see that the word *δασμόν*, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv*, as well as *θεῖον* is.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 264.
substantively (sub'stan-tiv-ly), *adv.* *1.* In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially: as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—*2.* In *gram.*, as a substantive or noun: as, an adjective or a pronoun used *substantively*.

substantiveness (sub'stan-tiv-nos), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman*, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, I. § 1. [Rare.]

substantivize (sub'stan-tiv-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantivized*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [*< substantive* + *-ize*.] To make a substantive of; use as a substantive.

Perhaps we have here the forerunners of the *substantivized* être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, etc.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 161.
substation (sub'stā'shon), *n.* A subordinate station: as, a police *substation*.

substernal (sub-stēr-nal), *a.* Situated beneath the sternum; lying under the breast-bone.

substyle, *n.* See *style*.

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substituted*, ppr. *substituting*. [*< L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* (> *It. sostituire* = *Sp. sustituir* = *Pg. substituir* = *F. substituer*), place under or next to, put instead of, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *statuere*, set up, station, cause to stand: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] *1.* To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

For real wit he is obliged to *substitute* vivacity.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 1.
24. To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French
I have no certain notice.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 3. 84.

Their request being effected, he *substituted* Mr. Scriven his dear friend in the Presidency.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 180.
Substituted service. See *service*.

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. substitut* = *Fr. substituit* = *Sp. Pg. substituto* = *It. substituito* (= *D. substituit* = *G. Sw. Dan. substitut*, *n.*), < *L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*, *v.*] *1. a.* Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his room.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1427.
II. n. 1. A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; *theat.*, an understudy; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive *substitute* for simplicity.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xlii.
2. In *calico-printing*, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.—*Substitutes* in an entail, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others.—*Syn. 1.* Proxy, alternate.

substitution (sub-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [*< F. substitution* = *Sp. sustitucion* = *Pg. substituição* = *It. sostituzione*, < *L. substitutio(n)*], a putting in place of another, substitution, < *substituere*, pp. *substitutus*, substitute: see *substitute*.] *1.* The act of substituting, or putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; also, the state or fact of being substituted.

We can perceive, from the records of the Hellenic and Latin city communities, that there, and probably over a great part of the world, the *substitution* of common territory for common race as the basis of national reunion was slow.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 75.
2. The office of a substitute; delegated authority. [Rare.]

He did believe
He was indeed the duke; out of the *substitution*,
And executing the outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 103.

3. In *gram.*, the use of one word for another; syllophism.—*4.* In *Rom. law*, the effect of appointing a person to be heir, in case the heir first nominated would not or could not be heir. This was called *vulgar substitution*. *Pupillary substitution* existed where, after instituting his child as heir, the testator directed that, if after the child should have become heir it should die before attaining puberty, another be substituted in its place. This was originally allowed only for children under age in the power of the testator, but was afterward extended to children who for any reason could not make a valid will.

5. In *French law*, a disposition of property whereby the person receiving it, who is called the *institute* (le grévé), is charged either at his death or at some other time to deliver it over to another person called the *substitute* (l'appelé).

—*6.* In *chem.*, the replacing of one or more elements or radicals in a compound by other elements or radicals. Thus, by bringing water and potassium together, potassium (K) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in water (H₂O), yielding KOH, or caustic potash. By further action the other hydrogen atom may be replaced, yielding potassium oxide (K₂O). Substitution is the principal method employed in examining the chemical structure of organic bodies. Also called *metempsych*.

No generalization has, perhaps, so extensively contributed to the progress made by organic chemistry during the last fifteen years as the doctrine of *substitution*.

E. Frankland, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 210.
7. In *alg.*: (*a*) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it; also, in the language of some algebraists, the replacement of a set of variables by another set connected with the first by a system of equations equal in number to the number of variables in each set. See *transformation* (which is the better term). (*b*) The operation of changing the order of a finite number of objects, generally letters, that are in a row, the change following a rule according to which the object in each place is carried to some definite place in the row, this operation being regarded as itself a subject of algebraical operations. For example, supposing we were to start with the row *n, b, c, d, e*, a substitution might consist in carrying us to the row *b, c, a, e, d*. Denoting this substitution by *S*, the repetition of it, which would be denoted by *S*², would carry us to *e, a, b, d, c*. If *T* denote the substitution of *c, d, e, b, a* for *a, b, c, d, e*, then *TS* would convert the last row into *d, e, n, c, b*, while *ST* would convert it into *d, c, e, a, b*. One way of denoting a substitution to which the terminology of the theory refers is to write a row upon which the substitution could operate, with the resulting row above it. These two rows are called the *terms* of the *substitution*, the upper one the *numerator*, the lower the *denominator* of the *substitution*. The objects constituting the rows are called the *letters* of

the *substitution*.—Associate substitution, one of two substitutions interchangeable with the same substitution.—*Bifid substitution*. See *bifid*.—Circular factors of a substitution, circular substitutions whose product constitutes the substitution spoken of, it being understood that no two of these affect the positions of the same letters.—Circular substitution, a substitution whose successive powers carry the letters which it displaces round in one cycle.—Cremona substitution, a substitution of a Cremona transformation, especially of a quadratic transformation.—Derivant substitution, a substitution whose inverse multiplied by another substitution, and then this product by the derivant substitution itself, makes a substitution the derivate of the other substitution.—Derivate of a substitution, the product of three substitutions, of which the middle one is the substitution spoken of, while the other two are its inverse substitutions.—Determinant of a linear substitution. See *determinant*.—Doctrine of substitution, in *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, as a substitute for the sinner.—Elementary substitution, a substitution into which only the elements 0, + 1, - 1 enter.—Identical substitution, a substitution which leaves the order of all the letters unchanged.—Imprimitive substitution, a substitution not primitive.—Index of a system of conjugate substitutions, the quotient of the number of permutations of the letters by the order of the system.—Interchangeable substitutions, two substitutions which give the same product in whichever order they are multiplied—that is, whichever is taken first in forming the product.—Inverse substitutions, two substitutions whose product is an identical substitution.—Isomorphous substitution group, one of two groups of substitutions such that every substitution of the one corresponds to a single substitution of the other, and every product of two substitutions to a product of analogous substitutions.—Linear substitution. (*a*) A circular substitution between a variable, a linear function of it, and the successive iterations of that function. (*b*) A linear transformation.—Order of a substitution, that power of a substitution which is an identical substitution.—Order of a system of conjugate substitutions, the number of substitutions belonging to the system.—Orthogonal substitution. See *orthogonal*.—Permutable substitutions, interchangeable substitutions.—Power of a substitution, the operation which consists in the repetition of the substitution spoken of as many times as the exponent of the power indicates.—Primitive substitution, a substitution whose order is a prime number or a power of a prime number.—Product of two substitutions, the result of performing two substitutions successively upon one row.—Rational substitution, a circular substitution between successive iterations of a rational function, such as $x_{m+1} = (ax_m + b) / (cx_m + d)$.—Reduced substitution, a substitution represented by an integral algebraic function having 1 for the coefficient of the highest power of the variable, and 0 for the coefficient of the next highest power and for the absolute term.—Regular substitution, a substitution whose circular factors are all of the same order.—Service by substitution. See *substituted service*, under *service*.—Similar substitutions, two substitutions which have the same number of circular factors and the same number of letters in the cycles.—Substitution product, a chemical compound prepared by substituting an element or radical for some member of a complex molecule without altering the rest of the molecule.—System of conjugate substitutions, a group of substitutions—that is to say, such a collection of substitutions that every product of substitutions belonging to it is itself a substitution of the same collection.—Term of a substitution, one of the two permutations whose relation constitutes the substitution.

substitutional (sub-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [*< substitution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying, or capable of supplying, the place of another. *Imp. Diet.*

substitutionally (sub-sti-tū'shon-al-ly), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Eccl. Rev.*

substitutionary (sub-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< substitution* + *-ary*.] Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

The mediation of Christ in what may . . . be called his *substitutionary* relation to men. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 52.

substitutive (sub'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [*< LL. substitutivus*, conditional, < *L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Jip. Wilkins*.

subtract (sub-strakt'), *v. t.* An erroneous form of *subtrahere*, common in vulgar use. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 469.

subtraction (sub-strak'shon), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtraction*.

subtractor (sub-strakt'or), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtractor*, *subtractor*: used in the quotation in the sense of 'detector.'

By this hand they are scoundrels and *subtractors*. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, I. 3. 25.

substrate (sub'strāt), *n.* [*< NL. substratum*.] A substratum.

Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter—not, however, in matter as a formless *substrate*, but in determinate matter (*materia signata*), which is explained to mean matter quantitatively determined in certain respects.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 423
substrate (sub'strāt), *v. t.* [*< L. substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, strew or spread under, < *sub*, under, + *sternere*, spread, extend, scatter: see *stratum*.] To strew or lay under anything.

A division of coleopterous insects, having the tarsi four-jointed with the third joint diminutive and concealed: synonymous with *Cryptotetramera* and *Pseudotetramera*.

subtetrameros (sub-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. **subtetramerus*, *<* L. *sub*, under, + NL. *tetramerus*, four-parted: see *tetrameros*.] Four-jointed, as an insect's tarsus, but with the third joint very small and concealed under the second; of or pertaining to the *Subtetramera*; pseudotrimeros.

subthoracic (sub-thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated under or below the thorax.—2. Not quite thoracic in position: as, the *subthoracic* ventral fins of a fish.

subtil, *a.* An obsolete or archaic form of *subtile* or *subtle*.

subtile (sut'il or sub'til), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *subtil*, *subtyle*; an altered form, to suit the L., of the earlier *sotil*, *sutil*, etc.; = F. *subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, *<* L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate, perhaps *<* *sub*, under, + *tela*, a web, fabric: see *tela*, *toil*.] 1. Tenuous; thin; extremely fine; rare; rarefied: as, *subtile* vapor; *subtile* odors or effluvia; a *subtile* powder; a *subtile* medium. Also *subtle*.

He forges the *subtile* and delicate air into wise and melodious words. Emerson, *Nature*, p. 49.

2. Delicately constituted, made, or formed; delicately constructed; thin; slender; fine; delicate; refined; dainty. Also *subtle*.

The remnant was well levered to my pay,
Ryght with a *subtyl* covercheif of Valencia,
Ther nas no thikkere clothe of defens.

Chaucer, *Parlament of Fowls*, l. 272.

Gadere that away with n *sotil* spone or ellis a fethere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

When he [the beere] resorteth to the hyllooke where the antes lye hid as in theyr fortasse, he putteth his tooinge to one of the ryttes wherof we haue spoken, being as *subtyle* as the edge of n sword, and there with continually lye-kyng maketh the place moist.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 222).

Venustus, in a silver robe, with n thin, *subtyle* veil over her hair and it.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Beauty*.

The more frequently and narrowly we look into them [works of nature], the more occasion we shall have to admire their fine and *subtyle* texture, their beauty, and use, and excellent contrivance. Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xii.

The virtue acquires its *subtyle* charm because considered as an outgrowth of the beautiful, beneficent, and bounteous nature in which it has its root. Whipple, *Starr King*.

3†. Sharp, penetrating; piercing.

The Monasterie is moist and y^e soyle colde, the aïre *subtyle*, scarce of bread, cuil wines, crude waters.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 45.

Pass we the slow Disease, and *subtil* Pain,
Which our weak Frame is destin'd to sustain.
Prior, *Solomon*, III.

4. Same as *subtle*, 3.
The Devels ben so *subtyle* to make a thing to seme otherwis than it is, for to disceyve mankynde.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 233.

The seyd Walter by hese *sotill* and ungodly enformacion caused the seyd Duke to be hevy lord to the seyd William.
Paston Letters, l. 16.

Now the serpent was more *subtil* than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made.
Gen. iii. 1.

The *subtyle* persuasions of Uliesses.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 25.

Wherevnto this *subtyle* Savage . . . replied.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 195.

A most *subtyle* wench! how she hath baited him with a viol yonder for a song!
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

But yet I shall remember you of what I told you before, that he [the earp] is a very *subtyle* fish, and hard to be caught.
I. Watton, *Complete Angler*, p. 145.

5. Same as *subtle*, 4.

And [he] made that by *subtyll* conduytes water to be hydde, and to come downe in maner of Rayne.
Holy Rood (D. E. T. S.), p. 162.

With *soutil* pencil depeynted was this storie,
In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1101.

6. Same as *subtle*, 5.

Subtyle and sage was he manyfold,
All trouth and verite by hym was vnfold.
Rom. of Parcenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5939.

A *subtyle* observer would perceive how truly he [Shelley] represents his own time.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 411.

7. Same as *subtle*, 7.

She . . . made her *subtil* werkmen make n shryne
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she coude espye.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 672.

subtiler (sut'il or sub'til), *v.* [*<* ME. *sotiller*, *<* OF. *soutiller*, *subtilier*, *<* ML. *subtiliare*, make thin, contrive cunningly, *<* L. *subtilis*, thin, subtle: see *subtile*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To contrive or practise cunningly.

Alle these sciencis I my-self *sotiled* and ordeyned,
And founded hem formest folke to deceyne.
Piers Plowman (B), l. 214.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scheme or plan cunningly.

Elehe man *sotileth* a sleight synne forto hyde,
And coloureth it for a kunnyng and a cleue luyng.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 454.

2. To tamper; meddle.

It is no science for sothe forto *sotyle* inne.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 183.

subtilely (sut'il-li or sub'til-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *subtily*, *subtilley*; *<* *subtile* + *-ly*. Cf. *subtly*.] 1. In a *subtile* manner; thinly; finely.

A dram thereof [glass] *subtily* powdered in butter or paste.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 5.

2. Artfully; skilfully; subtly.

At night she stal away ful prively
With her face ywimpled *subtily*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 797.

Putte it into a uessel of glas clepid amphora, the which *sotyle* seele.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

In avoydng of the payement of the seid vij. e. mare, the seide Sir Robert Wyngfeld *sotylly* hath outlaywed the seide John Lyston in Notynggham shir, be the vertue of qwech outlagre all mmer of chettell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng nnn acruwyd on to the Kyng.
Paston Letters, l. 41.

A Sot, that has spent £2000 in Microscopes, to find out the Nature of Eals in Vinegar, Mites in a Cheese, and the blue of Plums, which he has *subtily* found out to be living Creatures.
Shadwell, *The Virtuoso*, l. 1.

subtleness (sut'il-nes or sub'til-nes), *n.* [*<* *subtile* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtleness*.] The character or state of being *subtile*, in any sense.

subtiliate (sub-til'i-ät), *v. t.* [*<* L. *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtle, + *-ate*.] To make *subtile*; make thin or rare; rarefy.

Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still.

Boyle, *Works*, III. 39.

subtiliation (sub-til-i-ä'shön), *n.* [*<* *subtiliate* + *-ion*.] The act of making thin, rare, or *subtile*.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.
Boyle, *Works*, III. 39.

subtilisation, *subtilise*, etc. See *subtilization*, etc.

subtilism (sut'i-lizm or sub'ti-lizm), *n.* [*<* *subtile* + *-ism*.] The quality of being *subtile*, discriminating, or shrewd.

The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, xiv. 3.

subtily (su- or sub-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *subtillity*; *<* F. *subtilité* = Sp. *subtilidad* = Pg. *subtilidade* = It. *sottilitàä*, *<* L. *subtilitas* (-is), fineness, slenderness, acuteness, *<* *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtle: see *subtile*.] 1. Subtleness or subtleness; the quality of being *subtile* or *subtle*. Also *subtly*. [Rare.]

Without any of that speculative *subtily* or ambidexterity of argumentation.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*.

2. A fine-drawn distinction; a nicety. Also *subtly*.

1 being very Inquisitive to know of the *subtilities* of those countreyes [China and Tartary], and especially in matter of learning and of their vulgär Poesie.
Puteham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 75.

Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the *subtilities* of logic.
Lord Herbert of Cheshbury, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 42.

subtilization (sut'i- or sub'ti-li-zä'shön), *n.* [= F. *subtilisation* = Sp. *subtilización* = Pg. *subtilização*; as *subtilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making *subtile*, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.—3. Nicety in drawing distinctions, etc.

Also spelled *subtilisation*.

subtilize (sut'i-liz or sub'ti-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subtilized*, ppr. *subtilizing*. [= F. *subtiliser* = Sp. *subtilizar* = Pg. *subtilizar* = It. *sottilizzare*; as *subtile* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To make thin or fine; make less gross or coarse; refine or etherealize, as matter; spin out finely, as an argument.

They spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith.
Warburton, *Works*, IX. viii.

By long brooding over our recollections we *subtilize* them into something akin to imaginary stuff.
Hawthorne, *Bithedale Romance*, xii.

What has been said above, however, in regard to n possible *subtilized* theory applies a fortiori to the coarser theory of Absolute and Relative Time.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 66.

II. *intrans.* To refine; elaborate or spin out, as in argument; make very nice distinctions; split hairs.

In doubtfull Cases he can *subtilize*.

And wyldest planders hearts anatomize.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

And Rask, one of the most eminent of modern philologists, has *subtilized* so far upon them [intimations] that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.
G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xiii.

Seneca, however, in one of his letters (ep. lxxv.), *subtilizes* a good deal on this point (that the attentions are of the nature of a disease).
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 19.

Also spelled *subtilise*.

subtilizer (sut'i- or sub'ti-li-zër), *n.* [*<* *subtilize* + *-er*.] One who or that which *subtilize*; one who makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter.

A *subtilizer*, and inventor of unheard-of distinctions.
Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, l. 118. (*Darwin*.)

subtily (sut'il-ti or sub'til-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtillies* (-tiz). [A form of *subtly*, partly conformed in mod. use to *subtillity*: see *subtly*, *subtillity*.] 1. The state or character of being *subtile*: thinness; fineness; tenuity: as, the *subtily* of air or light; the *subtily* of a spider's web. Also *subtly*.

Moderation must be observed, to prevent this fine lig^t from burning, by its too great *subtily* and dryness.
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, vi. [Lxx].

2. The practice of making fine-drawn distinctions; extreme niceness or refinement of discrimination; intricacy; complexity. Also *subtly*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtily* in nice divisions.
Lock.

The *subtily* of nature, in the moral as in the physical world, triumphs over the *subtily* of syllogism.

Macaulay, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

Subtily of motives, refinements of feeling, delicacies of susceptibility, were rarely appreciated [by the Romans].
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 226.

3. Same as *subtly*, 4.

The Sarazines countrefeten it be *sotyllee* of Craft for to disceyven the Cristene Men, as I have seen fulle many a tyme.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 51.

Put thou thy mayster to no payne
By fraude nor fayned *subtillie*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

But had of his owne perswaded her by his great *subtillie*.
Purcheas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 27.

His *subtily* hath chose this doubling line.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, iv. 5.

Indeed, man is naturally more prone to *subtily* than open valor, owlag to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals.
Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 370.

He [Washington] had no *subtily* of character, no cunning; he hated duplicity, lying, and liars.
Theo. Parker, *Historic Americans*, p. 120.

4. Same as *subtly*, 5.

Loading him with trifling *subtillies*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 6.

It is only an elevated mind that, having mastered the *subtillies* of the law, is willing to reform them.
Sumner, *Orations*, I. 162.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

For eld, that in my spirit dulleth me,
Hath of endyting al the *sotelle* [var. *subtillie*]
Wel ny brefft out of my remembrance.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Venus*, l. 77.

6†. A delieney; a carefully contrived dainty.

A bake mete . . . with a *sotelle*: an antelope . . . on a sole that salth with scriptour, "beith all gladd & merry that sitteth at this messe."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7†. An intricate or curious device, symbol, or emblem.

But Grekes have an other *subtillie*:
Of see quyete up taketh thai mayne
Wnter purest, oon yere that lete it fyne,
Whicof thai sayn so made is the nature
Of bitternesse or salt that it is sure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 197.

A *subtillie*, a kyng setting in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standing at the bar.
Leland, *Inthron. of Abp. Warham*. (*Richardson*.)

subtitle (sub'ti'tl), *n.* 1. A secondary or subordinate title of a book, usually explanatory.

In this first volume of Mr. Van Cnmpen's monograph (the Dutch in the Arctic Seas, Volume I: A Dutch Arctic Expedition and Route; being a Survey of the North Polar Question, etc.) it is the *sub-title* rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 346.

2. The repetition of the leading words in the full title at the head of the first page of text.

Table and contents, xii, followed by *subtitle* to whist.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 143.

subtle (sut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *suttle*; *<* ME. *sotil*, *sotyl*, *soutil*, *subtlyl*, *subtyl*. *<* OF. *sotil*, *soutil*, *subtil* = Sp. *subtil*, *subtil* = It. *sottile*. *<* L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate: see *subtile*, a more mod. form of the same word. The *b* in *subtle* and its older forms *subtil*, etc., was silent, as in *debt*, *doubt*, etc., being, as in those words, inserted in simulation of the orig. L. form. The form *subtil*, used in the authorized version of the Bible, has been retained in the revised version.] 1. Same as *subtile*, 1.

subtle

- See, the day begins to break,
And the light shoots like a streak
(*Of subtle fire.*)
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.
We'll rob the sea, and from the subtle air
Fetch her inhabitants to supply our fare.
Dekker and Fort, Sun's Darling, v. 1.
2. Same as *subtile*, 2.
I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily,
and successfully, and so applaud myself in my
own wit, and my subtle contrivances?
South, Sermons, III. iii.
The functional truth, there is always a subtle and
highly ornamental play of lines and surfaces in these fa-
cades (grotesques in medieval sculpture).
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.
3. Sly; insinuating; artful; cunning; crafty;
sly; treacherous; as, a *subtle* adversary;
his scheme. Also *subtile*.
May thou the subtle spider; weave fine nets
To ensnare her very life.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, I. 1.
The world, with all the subtle haggars of all men
Purges, Pilgrimage, p. 151
The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field.
Milton, P. L., vi. 495.
4. Cunningly devised; artfully contrived or
planned; ingenious; clever: as, a *subtle* strat-
agem. Also *subtile*.
There is nowhere a more *subtle* machinery than that of
the British Cabinet. . . . These things may be pretty
easily ascertained: that it is not a thing made to order, but
a growth; and that no subject of equal importance has
ever so little studied. *Gladsone, Mists of Night*, p. 101.
5. Characterized by acuteness and penetration of
mind; sagacious; discerning; discerning;
shrewd; quick-witted; as, a *subtle* understanding;
subtle penetration or insight. Also *subtile*.
She is too *subtle* for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her
Shak., As you Like It, I. 3. 70
. . . erases no very *subtle* perception of the
spiritual mysteries of the universe.
Whipple, Tea and Her, I. 321
The brave impetuous heart yields everywhere
To the *subtle*, controlling hand.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.
The name of the *Subtle Doctor*, we are told, was dis-
tinguished on the list, and the entry recording his death
ran as follows:—*U. F. Joannes Scotus, sacre theologie
professor, Doctor subtilis nominatus, quondam lectur
Cologne, qui obiit Anno 1295. VI. Idus Novembria.*
X. and Q., 7th ser. VII. 452.
6. Made carefully level; smooth; even.
Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.
Shak., Cor. v. 2. 29
The *subtle* bowling-ground in all Tartary.
H. Jonson, Chloridia.
7. Ingenious; skilful; clever; handy: as, a
subtle operator. Also *subtile*.—*Syn.* 3. *Cunning*,
Artful, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*), designing, acute keen,
scrutinous.—*Syn.* 3. *Sagacious*, *Sage*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *acute*),
deep, *profound*.
- subtleness** (sub'tl-ness), *n.* [*< subtle + -ness*. (*Cf.*
subtleness.)] The quality of being subtle, in any
sense.
- subtlety** (sub'tl-ty), *n.*; *pl.* *subtleties* (-tiz). [*Cf.*
subtly; *< ME. sotilte, subtile, sotille, sotile*, (*< OF.*
sotilte, sotillier, later sotillier (*< E. sotillier*),
< L. subtilitas), fineness, shrewdness, acuteness;
see *subtly*, and *cf.* *subtle*, *subtile*.] 1.
Form as *subtly*, 1.
Caught to the soul, her *subtly* is such
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Saint.
2. Acuteness of intellect; delicacy of discrimi-
nation or penetration; intellectual activity;
subtility.
Although it may seem that the ability to deceive is a
mark of *subtly* or power, yet the will testifies without
doubt of malice and weakness.
Deceitful, Mollifications (tr. by Vetch) 15.
Voiled with much humour fine *subtly* of apprehen-
sion.
H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 15
3. Same as *subtly*, 2.—4. Slyness; artifice;
cunning; craft; stratagem; craftiness; artful-
ness; villainy. Also *subtly*.
For, in the wily snake
Whatever gleights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native *subtly*
Proceeding.
Milton, P. L., ix. 63.
5. That which is subtle or subtile. Also *subtly*.
(a) That which is fine-drawn or intricate.
My father delighted in *subtleties* of this kind, and lis-
tened with humble attention.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29
(b) That which is intellectually acute or finely discern-
ing.
The delicate and infinite *subtleties* of change and growth
discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest
among poets.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 7.
(c) That which is of false appearance; a deception; an il-
lusion. [Rare.]

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Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*.

Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.

6. Same as *subtly*, 6.

At the end of the dinner they have certain *subtleties*,
entertainments, sweet and delicate things.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

subtle-witted (sub'tl-wit'ed), *a.* Sharp-witted;
crafty.

Shall we think the *subtle-witted* French,
Conjurors and sorcerers, . . . have contrived his end?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 25.

subtly (sub'tl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutly*;
< ME. sotly; *< subtle + -ly*. *Cf.* *subtly*.] In
a subtle manner: with subtlety. (a) Ingeniously;
cleverly; delicately. *Adverb.*

I know how *sutly* greatest Clarks
Presume to argue in their learned Works.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

In the nice way what cause so *sutly* true
From poisonous herbs extract the healing dew?
Pope, Essay on Man, I. 210.

Substance and expression *subtly* interblended. *J. Caird*.

(b) Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

How *sutly* to detain thee I devise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 207.

(c) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That playst so *sutly* with a king's repose.
Shak., 1 Hen. V., iv. 1. 275.

subtonic (sub'ton'ik), *n.* In music, the next
tone below the upper tonic of a scale; the
leading-tone or seventh, as E in the scale of F.
Also called *subsemitone*.

subtorrid (sub'tor'id), *a.* Subtropical.

subtract (sub-trakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly, and still
in illiterate use, erroneously *substract* (so earlier
subtraction for *subtraction*), after the F. forms,
and by confusion with *abstract*, *extract*; *< L.*
subtractus, pp. of *subtrahere* (*> It. sottrarre* = *Sp.*
subtrair, *subtrair* = *Pg.* *subtrahir* = *F.* *sous-*
traire = *G.* *subtrahere* = *Sw.* *subtrahera* = *Dan.*
subtrahere), draw away from under, take away
by stealth, carry off, *< sub*, under, + *trahere*,
draw, drag; see *tract*. *Cf.* *abstract*, *extract*,
protract, *retract*, etc.] To withdraw or take
away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

All material products consumed by any one, while he
produces nothing, are so much *subtracted*, for the time,
from the material products which society would otherwise
have possessed.
J. S. Mill, Polit. Econ., I. iii. § 4.

Syn. *Subtract*, *deduct*. See *deduct*.

subtraher (sub-trak'ter), *v. t.* [*< subtract + -er*.]

1. One who subtracts. — 2. A subtractor.

subtraction (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [Formerly, and
still in illiterate use, *substraction* (= *D. substrak-*
tion), *< OF. substraction*, *substraction*, *F. sous-*
traction = *Sp. sustraccion* = *Pg. subtracção* = *It.*
subtrazione = *G.* *subtraction* = *Sw.* *subtraktion*,
< L. subtrahere (a), drawing back, taking
away, *< subtrahere*, pp. *subtrahere*, draw away,
take away; see *subtract*.] 1. The act or oper-
ation of subtracting, or taking a part from a
whole.

The colour of a coloured object, as seen by transmitted
light, is produced by subtraction of the light absorbed from
the light incident upon the object.
A. Daniell, Trin. of Physics, p. 450.

2. Specifically, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the taking of
one number or quantity from another; the
operation of finding the difference between
two numbers.

Subtraction diminisheth a grosse sum by withdrawing of
other from it, so that *subtraction* or relation is nothing else
but an arte to withdraw and abate one sum from another,
that the remainder may appear. *Reconite, Ground of Artes*.

3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as
when a person who owes any suit, duty, cus-
tom, or service to another withdraws it or neg-
lects to perform it. — 4. Detraction. [Rare.]

Of Shakespeare he [Emerson] talked much, and always
without a word of subtraction. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

subtractive (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* [= *Pg. subtrac-*
tivo; *as subtract + -ive*.] 1. Tending to sub-
tract; having power to subtract. — 2. In *math.*,
having the minus sign (—).

subtrahend (sub'trah-end), *n.* [*< NL. subtra-*
hendum, neut. of *L. subtrahendus*, that must be
subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*; see
subtract.] In *math.*, the number to be taken
from another (which is called the *minuend*) in
the operation of subtraction.

subtranslucent (sub-tranz-lu'shent), *a.* Imper-
fectly translucent.

subtransparent (sub-tranz-pär'ent), *a.* Im-
perfectly transparent.

subtransverse (sub-tranz-vér's), *a.* In *entom.*,
somewhat broader than long; specifying coxae
which tend to depart from the globose to the
transverse form.

subtreasury (sub-trez'ü-ri), *n.* A branch of
the United States treasury, established for con-

subulate

voionce of receipt of public moneys under the
independent treasury system, and placed in
charge of an assistant treasurer of the United
States. There are nine subtreasuries, situated in New
York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chi-
cago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

subtriangular (sub-tri-ang'gü-lär), *a.* Some-
what triangular; three-sided with uneven sides
or with the angles rounded off. *Darwin, Fertil.*
of Orchids by Insects, p. 104.

subtriangulate (sub-tri-ang'gü-lät), *a.* In *en-*
tom., subtriangular.

subtribal (sub-tri-bäl), *a.* [*< subtribe + -al*.]
Of the classificatory grade of or characterizing
a subtribe.

subtribe (sub'trib), *n.* A division of a tribe;
specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, a section or divi-
sion of a tribe: a classificatory group of no
fixed grade. See *tribe*.

subtribed (sub-tri-b'ed), *a.* Same as *subtri-*
hed. *Owen*.

subtrifid (sub-tri-fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

subtrigonal (sub-trig'gü-näl), *a.* Nearly or some-
what trigonal. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 449.

subtrigonal (sub-trig'gü-näl), *a.* Same as *sub-*
trigonal.

subtrihedral (sub-tri-hö'dräl), *a.* Somewhat
prismatic; somewhat like a three-sided pyra-
mid: as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth.

Also *subtriedral*.

subtriple (sub-trip'l), *a.* Containing a third or
one of three parts: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9; hav-
ing the ratio 1:3.

subtriplicate (sub-trip'li-kät), *a.* In the ratio
of the cube roots: thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *sub-*
triplicate ratio of *a* to *b*.

subtrist (sub-trist'), *a.* [*< L. subtristis*, some-
what sad, *< sub*, under, + *tristis*, sad; see *trist*.]
Somewhat sad or saddened. [Rare.]

But hey! you look *subtrist* and melancholic.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

subtrochanteric (sub-trö-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Sit-
uated below the trochanter.

subtropie (sub-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same
as *subtropical*.

II. *n.* A subtropical region.

There are but two counties [of Florida] in the *sub-tropics*
— Dade and Monroe. Of these Dade has the most equable
climate. *The Times* (Phila.), May 3, 1886.

subtropical (sub-trop'ik-äl), *a.* Of a climate or
other physical character between tropical and
temperate; approaching the tropical or torrid
zone in temperature; noting a region on the
confines of other tropic, or its plants, animals,
and other natural productions: as, *subtropical*
America; a *subtropical* fauna or flora.

subtrude (sub-trüd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sub-*
truded, pp. *subtruding*. [*< L. sub*, under, +
trudere, thrust, press on, drive. *Cf.* *intrude*, *ex-*
trude, *protrude*, etc.] To insert or place under.
[Rare.]

subtutor (sub'tü'ter), *n.* An under-tutor.

subtypanitic (sub-tim-pä-nit'ik), *a.* Ap-
proaching tympanitic quality.

subtype (sub'tip), *n.* In *biol.*, a more special
type included in a more general one.

subtypical (sub-tip'i-käl), *a.* Not quite typical,
or true to the type; somewhat aberrant; noting
a condition or relation between typical and
aberrant. Compare *atypical*, *ctypical*.

subucula (sü-buk'ü-lä), *n.* [*< L. subucula*, a man's
undergarment, a shirt, *< sub*, under, + *uere*,
used also in *exuere*, put off; see *exuvie*.] 1.
Among the ancient Romans, a man's under-
tunic. — 2. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, an inner
tunic worn under the alb. It seems to have
served the purpose of a cassock. *Rock, Church*
of our Fathers, i. 460.

Subularia (sü-bü-lär'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus,
1737), named from the leaves; *< L. subula*, an
awl.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the
order *Cruciferae* and tribe *Camelineae*. It is char-
acterized by its growing im-
mersed under water, and by
its awl-shaped leaves, and
its short ovate-globose tur-
gid silicle, with about four
seeds. The original species,
S. aquatica, is a native of
fresh-water lakes of Europe,
Siberia, and North America,
occurring within the United
States in lakes of Maine and
New Hampshire, and at Yel-
lowstone Lake and Mono
Lake, California. A species
in Abyssinia is also reported.
See *nigrifolia*.

subulate (sü-lü-lät), *a.*
[*< NL. subulatus*, *< L.*



Subulate Leaves of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

subulate

subula, an awl, < *suero*, sew: soo *scie*l.] Awl-shaped; subuliform; in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, etc., slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. See *awl-shaped*, 2.

subulated (sū'bū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< subulate + -ed*]. Same as *subulate*.

subulicorn (sū'bū-li-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. subulicorns*, < *L. subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] *I. a.* Having subulate antennae, as an insect; or pertaining to the *Subulicornia*.

II. n. A member of the *Subulicornia*.

Subulicornia (sū'bū-li-kōr-ni-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Latreille, in the form *Subulicorne*), < *L. subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of *Neuroptera* containing the *Odonata* of Fabricius, and the *Ephemera* or *Agnathi*, or the dragon-flies and May-flies.

subuliform (sū'bū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. subula*, an awl, + *forma*, form.] Subulate in form; awl-shaped.

Subulipalpi (sū'bū-li-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *L. subula*, an awl, + *pulpus*, in mod. sense of 'pulp.')] In Latreille's system, a group of ear-bored beetles, distinguished from the *Graucipalpi* by the subulate form of the outer palpi. It corresponds to the *Rembidiidae*.

subumbonal (sub-um'bō-nal), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve shell.

subumbral (sub-um'bral), *a.* In *Hydrozoa*, same as *subumbrellar*.

subumbrella (sub-um-brel'ā), *a.*; *pl. subumbrellae* (-ē). [*NL.* < *L. sub*, under, + *NL. umbra*, shadow.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, as a jellyfish; the muscular layer beneath the umbrella or swimming-bell of a hydromedusa, continuous with the velum. If such an acaleph is likened to a woman's parasol, then the lining is the subumbrella, the covering being the umbrellae. Compare cut under *Dusky*.

subumbrellar (sub-um-brel'ār), *a.* [*< subumbrella + -ar*]. Of, or having characters of, a subumbrella.

subuncinate (sub-um'si-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly uncinate or hooked.

subundant (sub-um-dānt), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *undare*, overflow; see *und*, inundation.] A flood; a deluge. *Hubert*.

subungual, **subungulal** (sub-ung'gwāl, -gwīnāl), *a.* Situated under the nail, claw, or hoof.

Subungulata (sub-ung'gwī-lā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of *subungulatus*; see *subungulate*.] *1.* The *Ungulata polydactyla*, or polydactyl hoofed quadrupeds, including the existing *Hyracoida* and *Proboscidea*, with the fossil *Amblypoda*, having a primitive or archetypal carpus, with the os magnum of the distal row of carpal bones articulating mainly with the humeri, or with the carpaliform, but not with the scapular. See *Ungulata*.—*2.* In Huxley's classification (1871), a family of rodents whose claws are somewhat hoof-like, as the porcupine, guinea-pig, and capibara. See *Caviidae*.

subungulate (sub-ung'gwī-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. subungulatus*, < *L. sub*, under, + *L. ungula*, hoof.] *I. a.* Hoofed, but with several digits, and thus not typically ungulate; having the characters of the *Subungulata*, 1. See *ungulate*, and compare *subungulate*.

II. n. A member of the *Subungulata*, 1, as the elephant or the hyrax.

suburb (sub'urb), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. suburbe*, *sub-urbe*, < *OF. suburbe*, usually in pl. *suburbes*, = *Sp. Pg. suburbio*, < *L. suburbium*, an outlying part of a city, a suburb, < *sub*, under, near, + *urbe*, city; see *urb*.] *I. n.* 1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside of the city boundaries but adjoining them; often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city; as, a garden situated in the *suburbs* of London. The form *suburbs* was formerly often used as a singular.

"In the *suburbs* of a town," quoted by "Lancelot in the forest and in the city." *Chaucer*, *Troil.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 101.

From which Northward is the Market-place and St. Nicholas Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *suburb* to the North-east, . . . and each *suburb* has its particular Church. *Defoe*, *Tour through Great Britain*, III. 213. (*Dirick*)

A small part only spreads itself out to Box, where it begins to climb the hills. . . . This outlying part, which contains two churches, may pass as a *suburb*, a *Persta*. *L. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 179.

2. The confines; the outskirts.

The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Shelton*, *P. L.* l. 173.

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This life of mortal breath
Is but a *suburb* of the life of bliss,
Whose portal we call Death.

Longfellow, *Resignation*.

II. a. Suburban; suited to the suburbs, or to the less well regulated parts of a city.

Now, if I can but hold him up to his height, as it is happily begun, it will do well for a *suburb* humour; we may lap have a match with the city, and play him for forty pound. *J. Joann*, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 2.

A low humour, not thickened with ornament; fitted to the tastes of the inferior people who usually reside in the suburbs.

Italley, Note at "humour" in the above passage.

Some great man sure that 'a shan't of his khedret; perhaps some *Suburb* Justice, that sits o' the skirts of the City, and lives by 't. *Brown*, *Sparagus Garden*, II. 3.

suburban (sub'urb-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. suburbano*; < *L. suburbani*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

The old ballad of King Christian
Shouted from *suburban* taverns.
Longfellow, *Texas Old Danish Song-book*.

II. n. One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

suburbanism (sub'urb-an-izm), *n.* [*< suburban + -ism*.] The character or state of being suburban. *Mrs. Humphrey Ward*, *Robert Elsie*, II. xi.

suburbed (sub'urbd), *a.* [*< suburb + -ed*]. Having a suburb. [*Rare*.]

Bottreux Castle, . . . *suburbed* with a poor market town. *J. Carey*, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 129.

suburbial (sub'urb-i-āl), *a.* [*< L. suburbium*, suburb (see *suburb*), + *-i-āl*.] Same as *suburban*. *T. Harlow*, *Hen. IV.*, l. 2., note.

suburbian (sub'urb-i-an), *a.* [*< OF. suburbien*, < *ML. suburbianus*, < *L. suburbium*, suburb; see *suburb*. Cf. *suburban*.] Same as *suburban*. *Dryden*, *Mac Flecknoe*, l. 81.

Take me ere a shop *suburban*
That sells such ware.
Tukey (*White*), *P. L. S.*, p. 72.

suburbicant (sub'urb-i-kān), *a.* [*For suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburban*. *Bp. Laudon*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 27. (*Dirick*.)

suburbicarian (sub'urb-i-kā-ri-an), *a.* [*< L. suburbicarius*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *L. sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*.] Being near the city; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. The name *suburbicarian churches* is by some restricted to those that are within a hundred miles of Rome, or, as at a later period, the district in central and southern Italy and the Italian islands, since this district was under the authority of the prefect of the city. Certain Roman Catholic scholars, however, consider it to have included and still to include all the churches of the Western Church.

The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* province.

Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*.

suburbicary (sub'urb-i-kā-ri), *a.* [*< L. suburbicarius*; see *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbicarian*.

subursino (sub'urb-sīn), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Somewhat ursine; bear-like in some extent; representing the ursine series of canivores subtypically; praconiform or racoon-like.

II. n. A subursine canivore; one of several small animals of the ursine or ursine series, as the racoon, the coati, and the panda.

subvaginal (sub-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

subvarietal (sub-vā-ri'e-tal), *a.* Varying slightly; having the character of a subvariety.

subvariety (sub-vā-ri'e-tī), *n.* [*< subvarietal* (-tiz).] A subordinate variety; the further and minor modification of a variety; a strain differing little from one more comprehensive, as among domestic animals or cultivated plants.

subvene (sub-ven'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subvenit*, *subvening*. [*< F. subvenir* = *Sp. subvenir*, relieve, supply, < *L. subvenire*, come to aid, relieve, succor, < *sub*, under, + *venire*, come; see *come*. Cf. *convene*, etc.] To come under, as a support or stay; arrive or happen, especially so as to prevent or obviate something.

A future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.

Warburton, *Hollachbrook's Philosophy*, tr.

subvontaneous (sub-ven-tā-nē-us), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *ventus*, wind, + *-aneus*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by wind; winny. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

subvention (sub-ven'shun), *n.* [*< F. subvention* = *Sp. subvención*; < *L. subveniō* (n-), a ren-

subverticillate

dering of aid, assistance, < *L. subvenire*, relieve, subvene: see *subvene*.] *1.* The act of coming under.

The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground. *Stackhouse*.

2. The act of coming to the relief of some one; something granted in aid; support; subsidy. For specific use, see under *subsidy*.

The largesses to the Roman people, and the *subventions* to the provinces in aid of sufferers from earthquakes. *C. T. Newton*, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 131.

= *Syn. 2.* *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. See *subsidy*.

subvention (sub-ven'shun), *v. t.* [*< subvention*, *n.*] To give aid to; assist pecuniarily.

The *Revue Européenne* (1859) was at first *subventioned*, like the *Revue Contemporaine*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 140.

subventitious (sub-ven-tish'us), *a.* [*< subvention + -itious*.] Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Itabellus*, III. 33.

subvermiform (sub-vér'mi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *vermis*, a worm, + *forma*, form.] Shaped somewhat like a worm.

subverser (sub-vér'ser), *v. t.* [*< L. subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*, subvert: see *subvert*.] To subvert. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 42.

subversed (sub-vér'st), *a.* Same as *subverted*.

subversion (sub-vér'shun), *n.* [= *F. subversion* = *Sp. subversión*, *subversión* = *Pg. subversão* = *It. subversione*, < *L. subversio* (n-), an overthrow, ruin, destruction, < *subvertere*, overturn, subvert: see *subvert*.] *1.* The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

Subversion of thy harmless life. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, III. 1. 28.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber. *Keats*.

Nothing can be so gratifying and satisfactory to a rightly disposed mind as the *subversion* of imposture by the force of ridicule. *Landor*, *Lucian and Timotheus*.

2. The cause of overthrow or destruction.

It may be truly affirmed [the Pope] was the *subversion* and fall of that Monarchy, which was the bulwark of the *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

= *Syn. 1.* Overturning, downfall, demolition. See *subvert*.

subversory (sub-vér'shōn-ārī), *a.* [*< subversion + -ary*.] Destructive; subversive.

subversive (sub-vér'siv), *a.* [= *F. subversif* = *Sp. subversivo*, *subversivo* = *Pg. subversivo*; as *subverse* + *-ive*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin; with of.

Utterly *subversive* of liberty. *A. Tucker*, *Light of Nature*, II. III. 25.

From mere superstition may arise a systematized polytheism, which in every stage of growth or decay is *subversive* of all high religious aims. *Deussen*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 25.

subvert (sub-vér't), *v. t.* [*< F. subvertir* = *Sp. subvertir* = *Pg. subvertere* = *It. subvertere*, *subvertere*, < *L. subvertere*, overturn, upset, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *vertere*, turn; see *verse*. Cf. *evect*, *inert*, *pervert*, etc.] To overthrow; overturn; ruin utterly; destroy.

We worth these gifts! they *subvert* justice every where. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon text, Edw. VI., 1549.

Those books tend not so much to corrupt honest ruling as they do to *subvert* true religion. *Archib.*, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 79.

Raze thy cities and *subverts* your towns. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. VI.*, II. 3. 65.

The tempest of wind being south-west, which *subverted*, besides huge trees, many houses. *Keats*, *Diary*, Feb. 17, 1822.

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke*.

In Rome the oligarchy was too powerful to be *subverted* by force. *Macaulay*, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

= *Syn. 1.* *Overthrow*, *Invert*, etc. See *overturn*.

subvertebral (sub-vér'tē-brāl), *a.* Placed under a vertebra; lying under the vertebral or spinal column; subspinal or hypaxial.—**Subvertebral aorta**, the aorta; especially, one of the primitive aorta, as distinguished from the ductile aorta. See *aorta*.—**Subvertebral chevron-bone** or *wedge-bone*. See *vertebra*, and cut under *chevron-bone*.

subverted, **subvertent** (sub-vér'ted, -tēnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

subverter (sub-vér'tēr), *n.* [*< subvert + -er*.] One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland*, *On Occasional Reflections*, i, App.

subvertible (sub-vér'ti-bl), *a.* [*< subvert + -ible*.] Capable of being subverted.

subvortical (sub-vér'ti-kāl), *a.* Almost vertical or perpendicular.

subverticillate (sub-vér'ti-sil-āt), *a.* Imperfectly verticillate; forming or disposed in an incomplete or irregular whorl or verticil.

subvesicular

subvesicular (sub-vō-sik'ū-lār), *a.* Somewhat vesicular; imperfectly vesicular.

subvirate (sub-vi-rāt), *n.* [*< L. sub, under, + viratus, manly, < vir, man; see virile.*] One having an imperfectly developed manhood. [*Rare.*]

Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, subvirate of an organizable base as they often are, count as men if their courage is big enough for the uniform which hangs so loosely about their slender figures. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 9.*

subvirile (sub-vir'il), *a.* Deficient in virility. *Forster North, Examen, III. vii. § 62.*

subvitreous (sub-vit'rē-us), *a.* More or less imperfectly vitreous; vitreous in part.

subvoice (sub-vō'sē), [*L.: sub, under; vocē, abl. of vox, voice, a word; see voice.*] Under a word specified: a common dictionary reference. Abbreviated *s. v.*

subway (sub-wā), *n.* An underground way: an underground passage for traffic, or to contain gas- and water-mains, telegraph-wires, etc.

subworker (sub-wēr'kēr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

subzonal (sub-zō'nal), *a.* 1. Somewhat zonal or zonal, as the placenta of some mammals.— 2. Lying below a zone, belt, or girdle: noting a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle of a mammalian embryo.

subzone (sub-zōn), *n.* A subdivision of a zone. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 403.*

suc. See *sub.*

succade (su-kād'), *n.* [Also *suckel* (as if *< suck + -el*): appar. *< L. succus, sucus, juice, liquor, + -ula*.] A sweetmeat; green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup. *Defoc.—Succade gourd. See squash.*

succatash, *n.* Same as *succotash*. *J. F. Cooper.*

succedaneous (suk-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. succedaneus, succidaneus, that follows after or fills the place of something, < succedere, follow after, succeed; see succeed.*] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—**Succedaneous end**, an end sought in default of the principal end.

succedaneum (suk-sē-dā'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *succedanea* (-jē). [*NL., neut. of succedaneus; see succedaneous.*] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

I would have a gentleman know how to make these medicines himself, and afterwards prepare them with his own hands, it being the manner of apothecaries so frequently to put in the succedanea that no man is sure to find with them medicines made with the true drugs which ought to enter into the composition when it is exotic or rare. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 41.*

Prudence . . . is a happy succedaneum to genius. *Goldsmith, Voltaire*

Caput succedaneum. See *caput.*

succedent (suk-sē'dent), *n.* [*< ME. succedent. < L. succedent(-t)s, ppr. of succedere, follow after; see succeed.*] 1. A follower; a succeder.

So maketh to effate nature n succedent. *Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 101.*

2. That which follows or results.

Such is the mutability of the Inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented, despoiling the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the succedent. *L. Farnant (?), Hist. of Edw. II., p. 113.*

3. In *astrol.*, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. *Neat.*

The lord of the ascendent, say they, . . . is fortunate when he . . . is in a succedent, whereas he is in his dignitie and comforted with friendly aspects of planetes and wel received. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, ll. 1.*

succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.* [*< OF. succeder, F. succéder = Sp. suceder = Pg. succeder = It. succedere, succedere, succeed, < L. succedere, go below, go under, go from under, mount, also go near, come near, approach, follow after, follow, succeed, go well, prosper, < sub, under, + eedere, go; see eede.*] 1. To follow; come after; be subsequent or consequent to.

The curse of heaven and men succeed their evils! *Shak., Pericles, I. 4. 101.*

Those destructive effects . . . succeeded the curse. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 1.*

Hypocrisy in one age is generally succeeded by atheism in another. *Addison, Spectator, No. 119.*

2. To take the place of; be heir or successor to.

Not Anurath an Amurath succeeds, But Harry Harry. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 48.*

3. To fall heir to; inherit. [*Rare.*]

Else let my brother die, If not n feodary, but only he Owe and succeed thy weakness. *Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 123.*

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4t. To prosper; give success to.

God was pleased so far to succeed their . . . endeavours that a stop was put to the fury of the fire.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To follow; be subsequent; come after; come next; come in the place of another or of that which has preceded.

Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures; for long woes are to succeed.

Milton, P. L., iv. 535.

The pure law Of mild equality and peace succeeds

To faiths which long have held the world in awe. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 15.*

The succeeding Legend has long been an established favourite with all of us. *Barkham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.*

2. To become heir; take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 39.*

Rodolph succeeded in the See of Canterbury, but not till five Years after the Death of Anselm.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 41.

3. To come down by order of succession; descend; devolve.

A ring the county wears That downward hath succeeded in his house, From son to son, some four or five descents.

Shak., All's Well, iii. 7. 23.

4. To arrive at a happy issue; be successful in any endeavor; meet with success; obtain the object desired; accomplish what is attempted or intended.

It is almost impossible for poets to succeed without ambition. *Dryden.*

The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed. *Sheridan. (N. Y. Dict.)*

5. To terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: as, his plan succeeded admirably.—6t. To descend.

Or will you to the cooler enve succeed? *Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, v.*

7t. To approach by following. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 8.—Syn. 1. Follow, Succeed, Enue. See follow.*

4 and 5. To prosper, flourish, thrive.

succedant (suk-sē'dant), *a.* [*< F. succédant, < L. succedant(-is), following; see succedent.*] In *her.*, following: especially, following one another: noting several bearings of the same sort, especially beasts or birds.

succeder (suk-sē'dēr), *n.* [*< succeed + -er*.] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. *Shak., Rich. III., v. 5. 30.*

succeeding (suk-sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *succedēre*.] 1. The act of one who succeeds.—2t. Consequence; result.

Laf. Is it not a language I speak?

Par. A most harsh one, and not to be understood without bloody succeeding. *Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 199.*

succent (suk-sent'), *v. t.* [*< L. succentus, pp. of succurrere, succurrere, sing to, accompany, agree, < sub, under, + canere, sing; see chant.*] To sing the close or second part of. See the quotation. [*Rare.*]

One voice sang the first part of n verse (as we say, incepted it), and the rest of the congregation all together succented it—that is, sang the close of it.

Dict. of Christ. Antig., p. 1741.

succentor (suk-sen'tor), *n.* [*< LL. succentor, an accompanier in singing, a promoter, < L. succinere, succinere, sing to, accompany, agree; see succent.*] 1. In *music*: (a) One who sings a lower or bass part. (b) A precentor's deputy; a subchanter charged with the performance of the precentor's duties in his absence or under his direction. Also *subcantor, subchanter*.—2t. An inciter.

The prompter and succentor of these cruel entludes. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)*

succenturiatet, *v. t.* [*< L. succenturiatus, pp. of succenturiare, receive into a century, substitute, < sub, under, + centuria, a century; see century.*] To fill up the number of (a band of soldiers). *Boileau, 1731.*

succenturiate (suk-sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [*< L. succenturiatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Secondary or subsidiary to; substituted for, or as it were taking the place of: applied in anatomy to the adrenals or suprarenal capsules, formerly called *renes succenturiati*.

success (suk-ses'), *n.* [= *OF. succés, succés, F. succès = Sp. suceso = Pg. sucesso = It. successo, < L. succensus, an advance, a succession, a happy issue, success, < succedere, pp. succensus, follow, go well, succeed; see succeed.*] 1t. Succession; order of sequence. *Shak., W. T., I. 2. 394.*

Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd By dew successe. *Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.*

succession

2. The termination of any affair, whether happy or (now rarely) unhappy; issue; result; consequence.

Go bid the priests do present sacrifice, And bring me their opinions of success.

Shak., J. C., II. 2. 5.

In Italy the Spaniard hath also had ill successes at Piombino and Porto-longone. *Howell, Letters, II. 43.*

3. A favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; prosperous issue; often, specifically, the gaining of money, position, or other advantage.

Or teach with more success her son The vices of the time to shun.

Waller, Epitaph on Sir George Speke.

The good humour of a man elated by success often displays itself towards enemies. *Macaulay, Dryden.*

They follow success, and not skill. Therefore, as soon as the success stops and the admirable man blunders, they quit him; . . . and they transfer the repute of judgment to the next prosperous person who has not yet blundered. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

Success in its vulgar sense, the gaining of money and position. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xi.*

4. A successful undertaking or attempt; what is done with a favorable result: as, political or military successes.

Could any Soul have imagined that this Isle [Great Britain] would have produc'd such Monsters as to rejoice at the Turks good Successes against Christians?

Howell, Letters, II. 62.

5. One who or that which succeeds, especially in a way that is public or notorious: as, the speech was a success; he is a social success. [*Colloq.*]

successantly, *adv.* In succession. *Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 113.*

successary, *n.* [*< success + -ary.*] Succession. [*Rare.*]

The glory Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd From successary, but purchas'd with my blood.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, I. 2.

successful (suk-ses'fūl), *a.* [*< success + -ful.*] Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; often, specifically, having succeeded in obtaining riches, high position, or other objects of ambition; prosperous; fortunate.

And welcome, nephews, from successful wars. *Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 172.*

But, besides the tempting profits of an author's night, which . . . could hardly average less than from three to four hundred pounds, there was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man . . . as a successful play. *J. Forster, Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 377.*

—*Syn. Prosperous, etc. (see fortunate); effectual.*

successfully (suk-ses'fūl-i), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

successfulness (suk-ses'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

succession (suk-sesh'ōn), *n.* [*< F. succession = Sp. sucesion = Pg. sucessão = It. successione, < L. successio(-n-), a following after, a coming into another's place, succession, success, < succedere, pp. succensus, follow after, succeed; see succeda.*] 1. A following of things in order; consequence; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

Another idea . . . is . . . constantly offered us by what passes in our own minds; and that is the idea of succession. For if we look immediately into ourselves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always . . . passing in train, one going and another coming without intermission.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. vii. 9.

The succession of his ideas was now rapid. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 5.*

The leaves of "evergreens" . . . are not cast off until the appearance of a new succession.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 418.

The succession of certain strong emotions passed through yesterday is easier to recall than the emotions themselves. *II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 105.*

2. The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of succession; also, a line of persons so succeeding.

Slander lives upon succession, For ever housed where it gets possession.

Shak., C. of E., III. 1. 105.

Especially—(a) The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

King Richard being dead, the Right of Succession remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 68.

These 2 Kings they have at present are not any way related in their Descent or Families, nor could I learn how long their Government has continued in the present form; but it appears to have been for some *successions*.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 67.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the *succession*.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Although their [the Beauforts'] legitimation by pope and parliament was complete, they were excluded from the *succession* by Henry IV. so far as he had power to do it.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(b) *Eccles.*, the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See *apostolic succession*, under *apostolic*.

We can justify that [mission] of our fathers by an uninterrupted *succession* from Christ himself: a *succession* which hath already continued longer than the Aaraical priesthood, and will, we doubt not, still continue till the church militant and time itself shall be no more.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

Cassihelan, . . . for him
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. i. 8.

4. In *biol.*, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.—5†. A person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton*.—6. In *music*, same as *progression* (of parts) or as *sequence*, 5.—7. In *psychol.*, suggestion; association. *Sir W. Hamilton*.—Apostolic *succession*. See *apostolic*.—Arms of *succession*. In *her.* See *arm*, 7 (d).—Conjunct *succession*. Same as *conjunct motion* (which see under *conjunct*).—Law of *succession*, the law regulating inheritance (See *descent* and *distribution*). In civil law *succession* is either *singular* or *universal*. It is the former when it passes one or more separate rights, the latter when all the rights as an aggregate are considered to pass.—Lucrative *succession*. See *lucrative*.—Right of *succession*, the right to succeed; the right to take by *succession*.—Succession Act, Succession to the Crown Act. See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under *limitation*.—Succession bath, a bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.—Succession Duty Act, an English statute of 1853 (16 and 17 Viet., c. 51) which imposed a tax upon property transmitted by will or operation of law. A class of somewhat similar statutes is known as *collateral inheritance tax laws*.—Succession of crops, in *agri.*, the rotation of crops. See *rotation*.—Succession tax, in *law*, a tax on property passing by *succession*, a tax on the devolution of property by inheritance or will. A collateral inheritance tax is a *succession tax* on the devolution of property on others than direct descendants or progenitors. A legacy tax is a *succession tax* on devolution in some or all cases by will.—Teeth of *succession*. See *tooth*.—Title by *succession*. (a) Title acquired by inheritance, etc. (b) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.—Wars of *succession*, wars undertaken for the purpose of settling a disputed *succession* to a throne. The most notable are those of the Spanish *Succession* (1701–13), of the Austrian *Succession* (1741–48), and of the Bavarian *Succession* (1777–79).

successional (suk-sesh'on-al), *a.* [*< succession + -al.*] Relating to *succession*; implying *succession*; existing in *succession*; consecutive; as, "successional tooth." *Owen*, Anat. of Vertebrates, § 70.

successionally (suk-sesh'on-al-i), *adv.* In a *successional* manner; by way of *succession*.

successionist (suk-sesh'on-ist), *n.* [*< succession + -ist.*] One who insists on the validity and necessity of a given *succession* of persons or events; especially, one who adheres to the doctrine of *apostolic succession*.

successive (suk-ses'iv), *a.* [= *F. successif* = *Sp. sucesivo* = *Pg. It. successivo*, *< ML. successivus*, *successive*, *< L. succedere*, pp. *successus*, *succeed*; see *succeed*, *success*.] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, either in time or in place, as a series of persons or things; consecutive.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior*

2†. Inherited by *succession*; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.

Shak., Tit. And., i. i. 4

This function is *successive*, and by tradition they teach their eldest sons the mystery of this iniquity.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 552

Successive indorsements. See *indorsement*, 3 (a).
successively (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In *succession*; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another.

These wet and dry Seasons do as *successively* follow each other as Winter and Summer do with us.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 2.

2. By order of *succession* and inheritance.

But as *successively* from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 135.

3†. **Successfully**; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

successiveness (suk-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being *successive*. *Bailey*.

successless (suk-ses'les), *a.* [*< success + -less.*] Without success.

Successless wars, and poverty behind.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 587.

successfully (suk-ses'les-li), *adv.* In a *successless* manner; without success. *Imp. Dict.*
successlessness (suk-ses'les-nes), *n.* The state of being *successless*; want of success. *Imp. Dict.*

successor (suk-ses'or), *n.* [*< F. successeur* = *Sp. sucesor* = *Pg. successor* = *It. successore*, *< L. successor*, a follower, one who succeeds, *< succedere*, follow after, succeed; see *succeed*.] One who or that which succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown.

Dryden, Secret Love, v. 1.

The splendid literature of the classic period in Greece and Rome had no *successors*, but only the feeblest of imitators.

N. A. Rev., CXL 329.

Singular successor. See *singular*.

successorship (suk-ses'or-ship), *n.* [*< successor + -ship.*] The state or office of a *successor*; the position of being in the line of *succession*.
successory (suk-ses'or-i), *a.* [*< LL. successorius*, of or belonging to *succession*, *< successor*, one who succeeds; see *successor*.] Of or pertaining to *succession*.

succi, *n.* Plural of *succus*.

succiduous (suk-sid'v-us), *a.* [*< L. succiduus*, sinking down, failing, *< succidere*, sink down, *< sub*, under, + *cadere*, fall; see *cadent*. Cf. *deciduous*.] Ready to fall; falling. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

succiferous (suk-sif'c-rus), *a.* [*< L. succus*, *succus*, juice, + *-ferre* = *E. bear*; see *ferous*.] Producing or conveying sap. *Imp. Dict.*

succin (suk'sin), *n.* [*< L. succinum*, *succinum*, amber (usually called *electrum*).] Amber.

succinate (suk'si-nit), *n.* [*< succin* (ie) + *-ate*.] A salt of succinic acid.

succinated (suk'si-nit-ed), *a.* [*< succin* (ie) + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

succinct (suk-singkt'), *a.* [= *F. succinct* = *Sp. succincto* = *Pg. It. succinto*, *< L. succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird below or from below, tuck up, *< sub*, under, + *cingere*, gird; see *cincture*.] 1. Drawn up, or held up, by or as by a girdle or band; passed through the girdle, as a loose garment the folds of which are so retained; hence, unimpeded. [*Rare.*]

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton*, P. L., III. 613.

Over her broad brow in many a round, . . .
Succinct, as toll prevales, the hair was wound
In lustrous coils, a natural diadem.

Lowell, Ode for Fourth of July, 1876, l. 1.

2. Compressed into a small compass, especially into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; terse: as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Hee [man] is stilled a little and *succinct* world within himself.

Hemans, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 84.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without loss, and that loss to be manifest.

B. Johnson, Discoveries.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well linked.

Cropper, Conversation, l. 225.

3. In *entom.*, girdled, as a lepidopterous pupa; having the character of those chrysalids which are supported by a silken thread around the middle. See *cut* under *Papilionide*. = *syn.* 2. *Condensed*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

succinctly (suk-singkt'li), *adv.* In a *succinct* manner; briefly; concisely; tersely: as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

succinctness (suk-singkt'nes), *n.* The state or character of being *succinct*; brevity; conciseness; terseness: as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

succinctorium (suk-singkt'or-i-m), *n.*; pl. *succinctoria* (-i). [*< LL. < L. succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird; see *succinct*.] A vestment worn on solemn occasions by the Pope, similar in shape to a mantle, and hanging on his left side from a cincture or girdle (also called *succinctorium* or *subcinctum*) answering to the lower of the two girdles formerly worn by bish-

ops with a similar pendent ornament, sometimes on both sides. It has been variously explained as originally a towel or cloth, and connected by some with the gremial or the Greek epigonation, or as a purse, at first a pair of purses. It has embroidered upon it an Agnus Dei bearing a banner. Also *subcinctorium*.

succinctory (suk-singkt'or-i), *n.*; pl. *succinctories* (-ries). [*< LL. succinctorium*; see *succinctorium*.] Same as *succinctorium*.

Succinea (suk-sin'e-i), *n.* [*NL. (Drapiez)*, *< L. succineus*, *succineus*, of amber, *< succinum*, *succinum*, amber; see *succin*.] The typical genus of *Succineidæ*; the amber-snails. Also *Succinea*, *Succinea*.

Succineidæ (suk-si-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Succinea + -idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Succinea*. The shell is more or less developed, spiral, thin, and transparent; the mantle is more or less included; the jaw is surmounted by an accessory quadrangular plate; and the teeth are differentiated into three kinds.

succinic (suk-sin'ik), *a.* [*< succin* + *-ic*.] (†) Of or pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—*Succinic acid*, C₆H₆O₄, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water. It is obtained by the dry distillation of amber, by the fermentation of calcium malate, and in small amount is a product of a variety of fermentations. It was formerly employed in medicine, under the name of *salt of amber*. Also called *acid of amber*.

succinite (suk'si-nit), *n.* [*< succin* + *-ite*.]

1. An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet.—

2. A name given to amber.

succinous (suk'si-nus), *a.* [*< L. succinus*, *succinus*, of amber; see *succin*.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

succirubra-bark (suk-si-rū'brā-bārk), *n.* [*< NL. succirubra*, specific name, fem. of **succiruber*, *< L. succus*, *succus*, juice, + *ruber*, red; see *red*.] The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*; red cinchona.

succise (suk-sis'), *a.* In *bot.*, appearing as if cut or broken off at the lower end. *A. Gray*.

succisont (suk-sizh'on), *n.* [*< LL. succisio* (n-), a cutting off or away, *< L. succidere*, pp. *succidus*, cut off, cut from below, *< sub*, under, + *cadere*, cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

In the *succision* of trees. *Bacon*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

succivorous (suk-siv'v-rus), *a.* [*< L. succus*, *succus*, juice, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as an insect.

succlamation (suk-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [*< L. succlamatio* (n-), a crying out, *< succlamare*, cry out, exclaim after or in reply, *< sub*, under, after, + *clamare*, cry out; see *claim*.] A shouting after; a calling after, as, to deter.

Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call all young men to the better side?

Plutarch's Morals (trans.), III. 412.

succor, **succour** (suk'or), *v. t.* [*< ME. socourru*, *sokouru*, *soucouru*, *socoreu*, *sacureu*, *< OF. socorre*, *soscorre*, *soscorrer*, *soscorrir*, later *secourir*, *P. secourir* = *Pr. socorre*, *secorre*, *secorre* = *Sp. socorrer* = *Pg. socorrer* = *It. socorrere*, *< L. succurrere*, *subcurrere*, run under, run to the aid of, aid, help, *succor*, *< sub*, under, + *currere*, run; see *current*.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; assist and deliver from suffering.

And anon the Cristene men kneleden to the grounde, and made hire preyeres to God, to *sokoure* hem.

Manderille, Travels, p. 260.

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. Heb. II. 18.

Bethink thee, mayest thou not be born
To raise the crushed and *succor* the forlorn?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

succor, **succour** (suk'or), *n.* [*< ME. socour*, *socours*, *socurs*, *sucurs*, *< OF. succurs*, *secours*, *socors*, *F. secours* = *Pr. socors*, *secors* = *Sp. socorro* = *Pg. socorro* = *It. soccorso*, *< ML. succursus*, help, *succor*, *< L. succurrere*, help, *succor*; see *succor*, *v.*] 1. Aid; help; assistance.

Thus, alas! withouten his *socours*,

Twenty tyme ysw owned hath she thanne.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1341.

My noble father, . . .

Flying for *succor* to his servant.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 1. 109.

She . . . knew them all, had studied their wants, had again and again felt in what way they might best be succored, could the means of *succor* only be found.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

2. The person or thing that brings relief; especially, troops serving as an aid or assistance.

Tham com the *socours* on both sides, and ther be gan the bataille a-bowte Gaweln fell and longe lasting.

Martin (E. T. S.), II. 108.

The levied *succours* that should lend him aid.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 4. 23.

Take up the bodies; mourn in heart, my friends;
You have lost two noble *succours*; follow me.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

succorable, succourable (suk'or-ə-bl), *a.* [= *F. succorabilis*; as *succor* + *-abilis*.] 1. Capable of being succored or relieved; admitting of succor.—2. Affording succor or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succorable*, serveth his elect and wings to his servants that are wrongfully troubled. *Cleaver, The Book of Proverbs*, p. 431. (*Latham*.)

succorer, succourer (suk'or-er), *n.* [*< M.E. socor, socor*; *< succor* + *-er*.] One who succors, affords assistance or relief; a helper; a defender.

... of the said fraternalite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.
... hath been a succorer of many, and of myself also.
Bonn. xvi. 2.

succorless (suk'or-es), *n.* [*< succor* + *-less*.] A helper.

... of Troilus, O Queene, thee succorless only
Stanhurst, *Amid*, i.

succorless, succourless (suk'or-less), *a.* [*< succor* + *-less*.] Destitute of succor, help, or relief. *Drayton, Queen Isabella to Rich. II.*

succory (suk'ō-ri), *n.* [*< corruption of cichory*, now *chicory*; see *chicory*.] The chicory, (*Chicorium intybus*). See *chicory*.—Blue succory, the blue capillone. See *Capillone*.—Gum succory, an old world composite plant, *Chondrilla juncea*, with straggling branches and small yellow heads, the leaves small except the radical. A narcotic gum is said to be obtained from it on the island of Lemnos. The plant is abundantly naturalized in Maryland and Virginia.—Lamb's-succory, a low stemless composite herb, *Artemisia pusilla*, found in central and northern Europe. The scapes bear single small yellow heads.—Poisonous succory, *Hyoscyamus* (*Hyoscyamus*) *foetida*.—Swine's-succory, the hog-succory, or the lamb's-succory. Also called *dicar* *nigricorn*.—Wild succory, the common or wild chicory. (See also *hog-succory*.)

succose (suk'ōs), *a.* [*< L. succus, sucus, juice*, + *-ose*.] Full of juice.

succotash (suk'ō-tash), *n.* [*< Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) sukutash*.] A dish consisting of Indian corn (maize) and beans, variously prepared.

The early settlers in New England and Virginia found it a favorite dish among the Indians. In winter it was and still is in some parts of New England prepared from hulled corn and dried beans, but it usually consists of green corn and beans, with or without a piece of salt pork or other meat.

According to him [Roger Williams, Key, pp. 20, 21], the Indian word *succotash* was hulled corn whole.

Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV, 18, note.
The wise Huron is welcome; ... he is come to eat his succotash with his brothers of the lakes.

J. T. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxviii.
And by, the old woman poured the contents of the pot into a wooden trough, and disclosed a smoking mass of the Indian dish denominated succotash—beef and corn (corn and beans, with a generous allowance of salt pork).

H. H. Brown, Oldtown, p. 137.

succour, succourable, etc. See *succor*, etc.

succub (suk'ub), *n.* [*< F. succube, < L. succuba*; see *succuba*.] Same as *succuba*.

succuba (suk'ū-bi), *n.*; pl. *succubae* (-bi). [*< L. succuba, succubus, m. and f., one who has sexual connection with another, a strumpet, < succumbere* (cf. *succubare*), lie under: see *succumb*.] A female demon fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep.

We call him *succubus*, with his black gth there his devil's seed, his spawn of Hell; that, at my conscience, was lured of the spine of Cerytus.

Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

succubate (suk'ū-bat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *succubated*, ppr. *succubating*. [*< L. succubatus*, pp. of *succubare*, lie under: see *succuba*.] To have carnal knowledge of (a man), as a succuba.

succubine (suk'ū-bin), *a.* [*< succuba* + *-ine*.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a succuba.

Oh happy the slip from his succubine grip
That saved the Lord Abbot.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 231.

succubous (suk'ū-bus), *a.* [*< L. succubus*, lie under (see *succuba*), + *-ous*.] In bot., having the anterior margin of one leaf passing beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it: opposed to *incubous*; noting the foliage of certain of the *Juncaginaceae*.

succubus (suk'ū-bus), *n.*; pl. *succubi* (-bi). [*< M.L. succubus*, a male form of *L. succuba*, regarded as feio. only: see *succuba*. Cf. *turnus*.] A demon fabled to have sexual intercourse with human beings in their sleep.

So Men (they say), by Hell's Delusions led,
Have ta'en a Succubus to their bed.

Cooley, The Mistress, Not Fair.

The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed
That raised the spirit and succubus.

Browning, Ring and Book, I, 230.

succula (suk'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *succulae* (-lā). [*< Prop. succula*; *L. succula*, a small, windlass, capstan.]

A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

succulence (suk'ū-lens), *n.* [*< succulent* (t) + *-ence*.] The character of being succulent; juiciness; as, the succulence of a peach.

succulency (suk'ū-len-si), *n.* [*< succulence* (see *-ency*).] Same as *succulence*.

succulent (suk'ū-lent), *a.* [= *F. succulent* = *Sp. succulento* = *Pg. succulento* = *It. succulento*.]

L. succulentus, succulentus, full of juice, sappy, *< succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, *< sugere*, suck: see *suck*. Cf. *suck*.] 1. Full of juice; specifically, in bot., juicy; thick and fleshy; noting plants that have the stems or leaves thick or fleshy and juicy, as in the houseleek and live-for-ever, the oysters (*Actinacea*, *Crassilaceae*, etc.).

As the leaves are not succulent, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.

Cook, First Voyage, i, 18.

succumb—2. Figuratively, affording mental sustenance; not dry.

It occurred to her that when she had known about them [chumpes of human heraldry] a good while they would cease to be succumb to themes of converse or meditation, and Mrs. Transom, having known them all along, might have felt a vacuum in spite of them.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

succulently (suk'ū-lent-ly), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

succulous (suk'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. succulent* (ent) + *-ous*.] Succulent. *Imp. Diet.*

succumb (suk'ū-kūn), *v. t.* [= *F. succomber* = *Sp. succumbir* = *Pg. succumbir* = *It. succumbere*, *< L. succumbere*, lie under, sink down, submit, yield. *succumb*, *< sub*, under, + *cubare*, lie down.] To sink or give way under pressure or superior force; be defeated; yield; submit; hence, to die.

He too had finally succumbed, had been led captive in the sack of a triumph.

Sir E. Crehan, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, v.

In general, every call to which we do not succumb is a banishment.

succumbent (suk'ū-kūn-ent), *a.* [*< succumb* (ent) + *-ent*.] Yielding; submissive.

Queen Morpheus ... used to make nature herself not only succumb to and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes.

Harriet Parry of Beasts, p. 2. (*Devick*.)

succumbentes (suk'ū-kūn-ben-tes), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of succumbere*, submit, sink down: see *succumb*.] The class of penitents also known as *lucifers*.

The succumbentes were passing the silver gates on their way out.

J. N. Saxe, Eastern Church, i, 210.

succursal (suk'ū-kūn-sal), *a.* [*< F. succursale*, an establishment that contributes to the success of another, a subsidiary branch, *< M.L. succursus*, sub, help, succor: see *succor*.] Serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease (which see, under *chapel*).

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its succursal churches, its monasteries and convents.

Milman, Hist. Latin Christianity, VI, 661.

succus (suk'us), *n.*; pl. *succi* (-si). [*N.L. < L. succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, moisture: see *suck*.] 1. In anat. and physiol., juice; one of certain fluid secretions of the body specified by a qualifying term.—2. In med., the extracted juice of different plants; as, *succus liquorice*, Spanish licorice.—*Succus entericus*, intestinal juice, the secretion of the small glands of the intestinal walls. It seems to have more or less feeble amylolytic and proteolytic properties.—*Succus gastricus*, gastric juice.—*Succus pancreaticus*, pancreatic juice.

succuss (suk'us), *v. t.* [*< L. succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, sling up, shake up, *< sub*, under, + *cutere*, shake, disturb: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

succussion (suk'ū-sā-shon), *n.* [*< L. succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, sling up, shake up, *< sub*, under, + *cutere*, shake, disturb: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

Lifting one foot before and the other a foot behind, which is succussion or trotting. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv, 6.

2. A shaking; concussion.

By a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the succussions of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the gall and other fitter juices from the gall-bladder ... down into their duodenum.

Serap, Tristram Shandy, iv, 22.

succussion (suk'ū-shon), *n.* [= *F. succussion*, *< L. succussio* (n), a shaking, *< succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] 1. The act of shaking.—2. A shaking; a violent shock.

If the trunk is the principal seat of lesion, as ... from violent succussion.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 111.

3. A method in physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands and shaking it quickly to elicit sounds, and thus to detect the presence of liquid, etc., in the pleural sacs.—*Succussion sound*, a splashing sound developed by sudden movements of the body, as in pneumothorax or pneumopyothorax.

successive (su-kus'iv), *a.* [*< L. succussus*, a shaking, jolting, *< succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up-and-down movement.

such (suk), *a.* and *pron.* [*Early mod. E. also sork, soche; dial. sich, sech, Se. sic, sick, sik, etc.; < M.E. such, such, soche, sich, also unassibilated sik, sike, contracted, with loss of w, from swich, swich, swich, swyche, itself contracted, with loss of l, from swilch, an assibilated form of swile, swilk, < A.S. swyle, swile, swile = OS. sulik = OFries. sulik, sellich, selik, selk, salik, selch, sek, suk = MD. solick, solch, sulch, D. sulik = MLG. solik, solik, solick, solk, LG. sölle, sülk, like, OE. sulik, solik, soll, MHG. sulich, solich, solch, G. solch = Icel. slíkr (> ME. slike) = OSw. satik, Sw. slík = Norw. slík = Dan. slig = Goth. swaleiks, such; < A.S., etc., swi, so, + -lic, an adj. formative connected with gelic, like, lic, form, body: see *sol* and *like*, -ly, and cf. *which*, *Se. which* and *thilk*, of similar formation with *such*, and *each*, which contains the same terminal element.] 1. *a.* 1. Of that kind; of the like kind or degree; like; similar. *Such* always implies from its sense a comparison with another thing, either unexpressed, as being involved in the context (as, we have never before seen *such* a sight (se, as this is); we cannot approve *such* proceedings (se, as these are); *such* men (se, as he is) are dangerous, or expressed, *such* being then followed by *as* or *that* before the thing which is the subject of comparison (as, we have never had *such* a time as the present; give your children *such* precepts as tend to make them wiser and better; the play is not *such* that I can recommend it). As in such constructions often becomes by ellipsis the apparent subject of the verb of the second clause: as, *such* persons as are concerned in this matter. It is to be noted that, as with other pronominal adjectives, the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article: as, *such* a man; *such* an honor; I never saw a man *such* as he.*

Clerks that knowen this sholde kenne lordes,
What Dauid seile of *suche* men as the souter telteth.

Piers Plowman (C), viii, 92.

I am *soche* a tale that I love a nother better than myself, and have hir learned so moche, where thought I on thus be-closed.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 694.

For truly, *such* as the noblemen be, *such* will the people be.

Lutiner, Sermon of the Plough.

The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth to the spectator is *such* that a man shall much wrong it to speak a little of it.

Coryat, Crudities, I, 216.

True fortitude glories not in the feats of war as they are *such*, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by strangers, whether they are *such* as come out of curiosity, or *such* who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on several occasions.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I, 420).

Trade brings men to look each other in the face, and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or over the mountain are *such* men as we, who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do.

Emerson, Wor.

When *such* is followed by an attributive adjective before the noun, it assumes a quasi-adverbial appearance, as if equivalent to *so*: as, *such* terrible deeds; *such* reckless men; *such* different views; but it is still properly adjective, as when with the indefinite article: as, *such* a terrible deed; *such* a reckless man.

Such terrible impression made the dream.
Shak., Rich. III., i, 4, 63.

In Middle English *such* appears in another quasi-adverbial use, preceding a numeral, in the sense of 'as such,' or 'as many': as, *such* seven, 'seven such'—that is, 'seven times as many.'

This town is full of ladies at about,
And to my doom, fayer than *swiche* twelve
As ever she was, shal I fynde in an adome.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv, 402.

The length is *suche* ten as the deepness.

Pilgrimage of the Monkhood, p. 235. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

Such without the correlative clause with *as* is often used emphatically, noting a high degree or a very good or very bad kind, the correlative clause being either obvious, as he did not expect to come to *such* honor (se, as he attained), or quite lost from view, as, *such* a time! he is *such* a liar!

How have I lost a father! *such* a father I
Such a one, Deedus! I am miserably
Beyond expression.

Bonn. and Fl., Laws of Canby, i, 2.

2. The same as previously mentioned or specified; not other or different.

A fyttyt to Maimes ye
To see *such* a chymistry.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), i, 300.

such

Soche was the a-vision that I saugh in my slepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.
 In China they have a holy kind of Liquor made of *such*
 sort of Flowers for ratifying and binding of Bargains.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.
 In another garden to the east is *such* another mosque,
 called by the Mahometans Zalousa, who pretend also that
 some holy person is buried there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 86.
 For *such* is fate, nor canst thou turn its course
 With all thy rage, with all thy rebel force.
Pope, *Winds*, viii. 595.
Such was the transformation of the baronage of early
 England into the nobility of later times.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 299.
 3. Of that class: especially in the phrase *as*
such, 'in that particular character.'
 Of onest merth sche cowde rith mosche,
 Too daunce and syngre and othre *suche*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 59.
 In it he melted lead for bullets
 To shoot at fowls and sometimes pullets,
 To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
 He ne'er gavo quarter t' any *such*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 358.
 Witty men are apt to imagine they are agreeable *as such*.
Sterle, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Some; certain: used to indicate or suggest
 a person or thing originally specified by a name
 or designation for which the speaker, for reasons
 of brevity, of convenience or reserve, or
 from forgetfulness, prefers to substitute, or
 must substitute, a general phrase: often re-
 peated, *such or such*, or *such and such* (even
 with a single subject, but in this case implying
 repetition of action or selection of instances).
 Newses then was brought unto the king
 That there was *such* a won as hee.
Julius Armetrang ('Child's Ballads, VI. 251).
 She complayneth of him that, not contented to take the
 wheate, the bacon, the butter, the oyle, the cheese, to glie
 unto *such* and *such* out of y^e doores, but also steleth from
 her, to glie unto his minion, that which she spinneeth at
 the rock. *Quecena*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.
 I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* a place.
 1 Sam. xxi. 2.
 When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
 Is new arriv'd. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, III.
 In the mean time, those [conditions in life] of husband,
 wife, parent, child, master, servant, citizen of *such* or *such*
 a city, natural-born subject of *such* or *such* a country, may
 answer the purpose of examples.
Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 11.
 From the earliest times we hear of the king of *such* and
such a province, the arch king of all Ireland, the kings of
 Orkney and Man, even kings of Dublin.
The Century, XI. 295.

As such. See def. 3.—*Never such*. See *never*.—*Such*
like. See *like* 2, a.
 II. *pron.* 1. *Such* a person or thing; more
 commonly with a plural reference, *such persons*
 or things: by ellipsis of the noun.
Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.
 Ps. cvii. 10.

2. The same.
 I bring you smiles of pity, not affection;
 For *such* she sent.
Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 1.
Suchospondylia (sû-kô-spon-dil'i-i), *n. pl.*
 [NL., < (Gr. *soi*, *soi*, the crocodile, + *σπονδή*,
 a vertebra: see *spondyl*.] One of the major
 groups into which *Reptilia* (except *Plurospon-*
dylia) are divisible, characterized by having
 upon the anterior dorsal vertebrae long and di-
 vided transverse processes, the divisions of
 these with which the tubercles of the ribs
 articulate being longer than those with which
 the heads of the ribs articulate. The group con-
 tains the existing order *Crocodylia*, and the fossil orders
Dicynodontia, *Oruothoscelida*, and *Pterosauria*, which are
 collectively thus distinguished from the one hand from
Herpospondylia and on the other from *Pero-*
spondylia. See these words, and *Pleurospoudylia*.

suchospondylia (sû-kô-spon-dil'i-an), *a.* [
Suchospondylia + *-an*.] Having a crocodilian
 conformation of the vertebrae with regard to
 the articulation of the ribs, in consequence of
 the occurrence of long divided transprocesses
 of the vertebrae; pertaining to the *Suchospon-*
dylia, or having their characters.

suchospondylous (sû-kô-spon-dil'i-us), *a.* [As
Suchospondylia + *-ous*.] Same as *suchospon-*
dylia.

suck¹ (suk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *souke*; < ME.
souken, *souken*, *sucken* (pret. *see*, *soc*, *suck*, *sok*), <
 AS. *sûcan* (pret. *sûc*, pp. *saccu*), also *sûgan* =
 MD. *sugghen*, D. *zuigen* = MLG. *sûgen* = OHG.
sûgan, MHG. *sûgen*, G. *saugen* = Icel. *sûga*,
sûga = Sw. *sûga* = Dan. *suge*, *suck* (Goth. not
 recorded): Tout. root in two forms, *√ suk* and
√ sug; = W. *sugno*, *suck*, = Gael. *sug*, *suck*, =
 OIr. *sugim*, Ir. *suglain*, *suck*, = L. *sugere* (pp.
suctus) (LL. **suctiare*, > It. *succiare* = OF.
succer, *sucer*), *suck* (cf. L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice:

see *succulent*, *suction*); = Lett. *sugn*, *suck*, =
 O Bulg. *sûsati*, *suck*. Hence ult. *soak* (of which
 the ME. form *soken* was more or less confused
 with the ME. forms of *suck*), *suckle*, *suckling*,
honey-suckle, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw into
 the mouth by action of the lips and tongue
 which produces a partial vacuum.

The milk thou *suck'st* from her did turn to marble.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 144.
 The Bee and the Spider *suck* Honey and Poison out
 of one Flower.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

2. To draw something from with the mouth;
 specifically, to draw milk from.

A certain woman . . . lifted up her voice, and said unto
 him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps
 which thou hast *sucked*. Luke xi. 27.

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, I make account
 it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces
 at six months old than at sixty. Locke, Education, § 115.

Somo [bees] watch the food, some in the meadows ply,
 Taste every bud, and *suck* each blossom dry.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. To draw in or imbibe by any process; in-
 hale; absorb: usually with *in*, *out*, *away*, etc.:
as, to *suck in* air; a sponge *sucks in* water.

Wise Dara's province, year by year,
 Like a great sponge, *sucked* wealth and plenty up.
Lowell, Dara.

4. To draw or drain.
 Old ocean too *suck'd* through the porous globe.
Thomson, Autumn, I. 770.

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; swallow up; in-
 gulf.
 As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn. Dryden.

Thus far no suspicion has been suffered to reach the
 disciple that he is now rapidly approaching to a torrent
 that will *suck* him into a new faith.
De Quincy, Essences, III.

6. To draw in or obtain by fraudulent de-
 vices; soak.
 For ther is no thief withoute a lowke,
 That helpeth him to wasten, and to *souke*
 Of that he herye kan or berve may.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, I. 52.

To *suck in*. (a) To draw into the mouth; imbibe; ab-
 sorb. (b) To cheat; deceive; take in. [slang.—To *suck*
 the monkey. See *monkey*.—To *suck up*, to draw into
 the mouth; draw up by any sucking action.
 II. *intrans.* 1. To draw fluid into the mouth;
 draw by producing a vacuum, as with a tube.
 Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 88.

2. To draw milk from a teat: said of the young
 of a mammal.—3. To draw air when the water
 is low or the valve imperfect: said of a pump.
 This pump never *sucks*; these screws are never loose.
Emerson, Farming.

suck¹ (suk), *a.* [*< suck¹*, *r.* Cf. *suck*², *n.*] 1.
 Suction by the mouth or in any way; the act of
 sucking; a sucking force.
 Powerful whirlpools, *sucks* and eddies.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 611.

2. Nourishment drawn from the breast.
 They moreover drawe unto themselves, together with
 their *suck*, even the nature and disposition of their
 nurses.
Spenser, State of Ireland.
 I have given *suck*, and know
 How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 51.

3. A small draught. [Colloq.]
 Well. No honest nor no tobacco?
Tap. Not a *suck*, sir;
 Nor the remainder of a single can.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, I. 1.

4. Rum or liquor of some kind. *Taft's Glos-*
sary.—5. Same as *suck¹*, 1.

suck² (suk), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) suc* = Sp. *succo*
 = Pg. *succo* = It. *succo*, *sugo*, < L. *succus*, prop.
sûcus, juice, moisture, < *sagere*, pp. *suctus*, *suck*:
 see *suck¹*, *c.*, and cf. *suck¹*, *n.*, with which *suck*²
 is confused.] Juice; succulence.

The force wherof pearseth the *suck* and marle [mar-
 row] within my bones.
Palace of Pleasure, II. 55 b. (*Nares*.)

suckatasht, *n.* Same as *succentash*.

sucken (suk'n), *n.* [Also *suckin*; a var. of *so-*
ken.] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a
 mill, or the whole lands adjoined to a mill, the
 tenants of which are bound to bring their grain
 to the mill to be ground. See *thirlage*. *Jamie-*
son. [Lowland Scotch.]

suckener (suk'nér), *n.* [*< sucken* + *-er*¹.] A
 tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain
 mill to be ground. See *sucken*.

suckenyi, *n.* [ME. *suckyn*, *suckenge*, < OF. *sou-*
quenie, *sosquenie*, *souskanie*, a surtout (> F. dim.
souquenille, *chiquenille*), < ML. *soscantia*, < MGr.
σσκάνια, a surtout; origin unknown.] A loose
 frock worn over their other clothes by eaters,
 etc.

sucker

She hadde on a *sukkenyc*,
 That not of henge ne heerdis was.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1233.

sucker (suk'ér), *n.* [*< suck¹* + *-er*¹.] 1. One
 who or that which sucks; a suckling.

The entry of doubts is as so many *suckers* or sponges to
 draw use of knowledge.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.
 Specifically—(a) A sucking pig: a commercial term.
 For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk.
Standard, Sept. 3, 1882. (*Encyc. Diet*.)

(b) A new-born or very young whale. (c) In ornith., a bird
 which sucks or is supposed to do so: only in composition.
 See *goatsucker*, *honey-sucker*. (d) In ichth., one of numer-
 ous fishes which suck in some way or are supposed to do
 so, having a conformation of the protrusive lips which sug-
 gests a sucker, or a sucker-like organ on any part of the
 body by means of which the fish adheres to foreign objects.

(1) Any North American cyprinoid of the family *Catostomi-*
dæ, as a carp-sucker, chub-sucker, hog-sucker, etc. There
 are about 60 species, of some 12 or 14 genera, almost con-
 fined to the fresh waters of North America, though one or
 two are Asiatic; they are little esteemed for food, the flesh
 being insipid and full of small bones. Leading generic
 forms besides *Catostomus* are *Ictalobus* and *Eubalichthys*, the
 buffalo-fishes; *Carpionides*, the carp-suckers, as *C. cyprinur*,
 the quillback or skimbuck; *Cyprinus*, as *C. elongatus*, the
 black-horse, or gonad-seed sucker; *Pantosteus*, the hard-
 headed suckers; *Erimyzon*, the chub-suckers, as *E. suetta*,
 the sweet sucker; *Moxostoma*, the spotted suckers; *Micro-*
stoma, some of whose many species are called mudlet, chub-
 mullet, jump-rocks, red-horse, etc.; and *Quassilabia*, or
 harelipped suckers. (See the distinctive names, with var-
 ous cuts.) The typical genus *Catostomus* is an extensive
 one, including some of the commonest species, as *C. com-*
mersoni, the white or brook sucker, 18 inches long, widely
 distributed from Labrador to Montana and southward to
 Florida; its section *Hypentidium* contains *H. nigricans*,
 the hog-sucker, hog-molly, or stone-lugger, etc. (2) Any
 fish of the genus *Lepidogaster*. The Cornish sucker is *L.*
gouani; the Connemara sucker, *L. caudollet*; the bimacu-
 lated or network sucker, *L. bimaculatus*. See cut under
Lepidogaster. [Eng.] (3) A small-fish or sea-slug; one of
 several different members of the family *Liparididæ*, as the
 mutton sucker, *Liparis vulgaris*. See cuts under *suck-*
fish. (4) The lump-sucker or lump-fish. See cut under
Cyclopterus. (5) The sucking-fish or remora. See cut under
Echeneis. (6) A cyclostomous fish, as the glutinous
 hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*, 3. (7) A Cali-
 fornia food-fish, the sculpin *Myoxocephalus undulatus*.

2. A suctorial part or organ; a formation of
 parts by means of which an animal sucks, im-
 bibes, or adheres to atmospheric pressure, as
 if sucking; a sucking-tube or sucking-disk. (a)
 The fin of a fish formed into a suctorial disk, as that of the
 remora. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombocottus*. (b)
 The mouth of a myzont or cyclostomous fish. (c) The
 haustellate or siphonal mouth-parts of an insect or siphon-
 stomous crustacean; a sucking-tube, especially of a flea.
 See cut under *chrysalis*. (d) One of the cup-shaped suck-
 ing-disks or cupules on the lower surface of the expanded
 tarsi, found in certain aquatic beetles. They are either
 affixed directly to the joint, or the smaller ones are ele-
 vated on stems, and resemble wine-glasses in shape. (e)
 An adhesive pad of an insect's foot, as a fly's, by means
 of which it walks on walls and ceilings; a pulvillus. See
 cut under *house-fly*. (f) A sucking-disk or acetabulum of
 the arms of a cephalopod, as an octopus; one of the ac-
 etabuliferous arms of such an animal. See cut under *cuttle-*
fish. (g) An adhesive or suctorial facet on the head or tail
 of various parasitic worms, as tapeworms or leeches; a
 bothrium. See cuts under *Eucephalus*, *leech*, and *cestoid*.
 (h) The disk-like suctorial mouth of a leech. (i) One of
 the ambulacral pedicels or tube-feet of echinoderms, as
 starfishes; a sucker-foot or sucker-tube.

3. The piston of a suction-pump.

Pretty store of oil must be poured into the cylinder,
 . . . that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it the more
 smoothly and freely. Boyle, Works, I. 6.

4. A pipe or tube through which anything is
 drawn.—5. In bot.: (a) A shoot rising from
 a subterranean creeping stem. Plants which
 emit suckers freely, as the raspberry and rose,
 are readily propagated by division. (b) A sprout
 from the root near or at a distance from the
 trunk, as in the pear and white poplar, or an
 adventitious shoot from the body or a branch
 of a tree.

Here, therefore, is our safest course, to make a retrench-
 ment of all those excrescences of affections which like
 the wild and irregular *sucker*, draw away nourishment from
 the trunk. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

(c) Same as *haustorium*. Compare *propagulum*
 (a).—6. A small piece of leather to the center of
 which a string is attached, used by children as
 a toy. When rendered flexible by wetting and pressed
 firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion
 of the two surfaces, due to atmospheric pressure, is so firm
 that a stone of considerable weight may be lifted by the
 string.

7. A parasite; a sponger; in recent use, also,
 a stupid person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

This *sucker* thinks none wise
 But him that can to immense riches rise.
Allan Ramsay, The General Mistake.

A person readily deceived . . . the . . . *Suckers*, . . .
 who, despite . . . oft-repeated warnings . . . swallowed
 the hook so clumsily baited with "Bohemian Oats."
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Jan. 11, 1887.

8. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois.
 [U. S.]—9. Same as *suck¹*, 1. [Scotch.]

sucker (suk'ér), *v.* [*sucker*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; specifically, to remove superfluous shoots from the root and at the axils of the leaves of (tobacco).

How the Indians ordered their tobacco I am not certain, but I am informed they used to let it all run to seed, and then according to the leaves to keep the sprouts from growing upon and starving them; and when it was ripe they pulled off the leaves, cured them in the sun, and laid them out to use. *Beverley, Virginia, II. ¶ 20.*

2. To provide with suckers: as, the suckered arms of a cuttlefish. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychology, § 5.*

II. intrans. To send out suckers or shoots.

In most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to sucker immediately.

Scribner's Mag., March, 1880, p. 762.

suckerel (suk'ér-el), *n.* [*suckl* + *-erel*, on model of *pickrel*.] A catostomid fish of the Mississippi valley, *Cyprinostomus elongatus*; the Missouri round-seed sucker, or black-horse, a singular catostomid of large size (14 to 24 feet long), and of very dark or blackish coloration. See *ent* under *Cyprinostomus*.

sucker-fish (suk'ér-fish), *n.* The sucking-fish or remora. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 325.*

sucker-foot (suk'ér-fut), *n.* 1. One of the suckorial tube-feet, or sucker-tubes, of an celomoderm; an ambulacral pedicel capable of acting as a sucker. — 2. In *entom.*, a proleg sucker-mouthed (suk'ér-moutht), *n.* Having a mouth like that of the catostomid fishes called suckers: as, the sucker-mouthed buffalo, a fish, *Itinhus bubalus*.

sucker-rod (suk'ér-rod), *n.* A rod which connects the brako and the bucket of a pump. *E. H. Knight.*

sucker-tube (suk'ér-tüb), *n.* One of the sucker-foot of an echinoderm.

sucker (suk'et), *n.* [Partly an accom. form of *suckade*, partly *suckl* + *-et*. Cf. equiv. *suckl*, *sucker*, *9.*] 1. A dried sweetmeat or sugar-plum; hence, a delicacy of any kind.

Wisdom, all razzlage, brake vype Plateados Caben, broke open his chestes, ejoyed sucke prouision of coultie stilled waters and suckettes as he hade provided for his health and lefte hym nothinge.

J. Eden, First Booke on America (ed. Arber, p. 277)

But, monsieur,

Here are suckles, and sweet dishes.

Tetcher, Sea Voyage v. 2.

2. A sucking rabbit. *Hallucell.* [Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

suckfish (suk'fish), *n.* 1. The sucking-fish or remora. — 2. A crustacean parasite of the sperm-whale: so called by whalers. *Whaling* is said to be done by the whale to rid itself of these troublesome creatures. *C. M. Seaman.*

suckin (suk'in), *n.* See *suckin*.

suck-in (suk'in), *n.* [*suck in*: see *suckl*.] A take-in; a fraud. [Slang.]

sucking (suk'ing), *p. a.* [*suck*, *v.*] 1. Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; not yet weaned; very young.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd up in a dish. *Marringer, City Madam, II. 1.*

Hence — 2. Figuratively, very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings; "veuly."

My enemies are but sucking cruties, who would fain be adults are their teeth are come. *Dryden, All for Love, Pref.*

The very curates . . . she . . . looked upon as sucking plants. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.*

3j. Drawing; exhausting.

Academy as a sucking pore.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 117.

Sucking center, a nervous center believed to exist in the medulla, with afferent fibers from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves—the efferent fibers being in the facial, hypoglossal, third division of the fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus, which supply the depressors of the lower jaw.—Sucking dove, a sucker or dupe; a simpleton; a cony; a gull.

sucking-bottle (suk'ing-bot'l), *n.* A nursing-bottle.

sucking-disk (suk'ing-disk), *n.* A sucker; a discoidal sucking-organ, as an acetabulum; applied to any flat or concave expansive surface which functions as a sucker.

sucking-fish (suk'ing-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Echeneididae*; a remora. — 2. The humprey. [Local, Eng.]

sucking-pump (suk'ing-pump), *n.* Same as *suction-pump*.

sucking-stomach (suk'ing-stum'ak), *n.* The haustellate or suckorial stomach of various insects and some crustaceans, which sucks up the

juices of plants on which they feed or of the host on which they are parasites.

suckinyt, *n.* Same as *suckeny*.

suckle (suk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suckled*, ppr. *suckling*. [Freq. of *suckl*. Cf. *suckling*.] *I. trans.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were, . . . To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 161.

II. intrans. To suck; nurse.

suckle (suk'l), *n.* [*suckl*, *v.*] A teat.

Two paps, which are not only suckles, but stills to creep a shore upon. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 26.*

suckler (suk'ler), *n.* [*suckl* + *-erl*.] An animal which suckles its young; any mammal; also, a young one not yet weaned; a suckling.

Sucklers, or even weaned calves. *The Field, Jan. 16, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)*

sucklers (suk'lerz), *n.* [Pl. of *suckler*.] The red clover, *Trifolium pratense*; also, the white clover, *T. repens*: so called because the flowers are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]*

suckling (suk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*suckl*, *v.*] 1. A suckling, *suckling*, *suckling* (= *MD. sugclinc, soogholuck, D. zuchling* = *MEG. sūgclinc, G. sūgling*), *n.* suckling, *sucklen, sonken, suck, + -lingl*. Cf. *suckl*.] *I. n. 1.* A suckler; a young animal not yet weaned.

Babes and sucklings. *Ps. viii. 2.*

The tenderest Kid And fattest of my flock, A Suckling yet, That never had nourishment but from the Teat. *Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.*

2. (a) The white clover, *Trifolium repens*; (b) the red clover, *T. pratense*; (c) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*; so called because their flower-tubes are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]*—Lamb's suckling, the white clover and the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*—Yellow suckling, an agricultural name for the small yellow clover, *Trifolium minus*.

II. a. Suckling, as a young mammal; not yet weaned; hence, figuratively, young and inexperienced.

o breast whereat some suckling sorrow ellings. *Swinburne, Laus Veneris.*

suckstone (suk'stōn), *n.* [*suckl*, *v.* + *obj. stone*.] The suckfish, *Echeneis remora*.

A little fish called a suckstone, that staid a ship under sail, remora. *Withals, Diet., 1603.*

sucree, *n.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *sugar*.

suere (suk'kr), *n.* A silver coin of Ecuador, of the weight of 25 grams and the fineness of .900. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, pp. 230, 412, 413.*

sucrose (suk'krōs), *n.* [*suck*, *v.* + *-ose*.] A general name for the sugars identical in composition and in general properties with cane-sugar, having the formula (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁)_n: same as *saccharose*.

suction (suk'shon), *n.* [*suck*, *v.*] 1. The process or condition of sucking; the removal of air or gas from any interior space producing a diminution of pressure which induces an inrush of gas or liquid to restore the equilibrium. If the process is maintained, a continuous current is produced. See *suction-pump* and *pump*. Also used attributively.—Suction curette of Teale, an instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye.

suction-anemometer (suk'shon-an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* An anemometer in which a diminution of pressure caused by the wind is used as a measure of its velocity. Two different forms have been proposed, corresponding to two distinct ways in which a moving fluid produces a diminution of pressure. This is the so-called *suction* is produced in the one by the wind blowing through a horizontal tube having a contracted section, and in the other by the wind blowing across the mouth of a vertical tube.

suction-box (suk'shon-boks), *n.* In *paper-making*, a chamber in which there is a partial vacuum, placed below the web of pulp to assist in removing the water from it.

suction-chamber (suk'shon-chām'bér), *n.* The barrel or chamber of a pump into which the liquid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

suction-fan (suk'shon-fan), *n.* In *milling*, a fan for withdrawing by suction chaff and refuse from grain, or steam and hot air from meal as it comes from the burs. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-pipe (suk'shon-pīp), *n.* 1. The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump-barrel or cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See *pump*. — 2. An air-tight pipe run-

ning from beneath a water-wheel to the level of the tail-race. It is said to render the whole fall available. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-plate (suk'shon-plāt), *n.* A form of dental plate for supporting an upper set of artificial teeth, held in position by atmospheric pressure induced by a vacuum between the plate and the roof of the mouth.

suction-primer (suk'shon-pri'mér), *n.* A small force-pump fitted to a steam-pump, and used to fill the pump and drive out the air before admitting steam to the main pump.

suction-pump (suk'shon-pump), *n.* A pump having a barrel placed above the level of the water to be drawn, a suction-pipe extending from the barrel down into the water to be raised, an inlet-valve opening inward or toward the piston, and an outlet-valve in the piston. When the piston is raised, the air in the barrel below the piston expands, its tension is correspondingly diminished, and the pressure of the external air upon the surface of the liquid outside forces it up into the suction-tube. See *pump*.

suction-valve (suk'shon-valv), *n.* 1. In a suction-pump, the valve in the bottom of the barrel, below the piston. — 2. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the rise of the plunger causes the water from the hot-well to flow into the feed-pump.

Suctorina (suk-tō'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *suctorius*; see *suctorious*.] Suctorial animals: applied to various zoological groups in which the mouth is suckorial, haustellate, siphonostomous, or otherwise fitted for sucking. Specifically—(a) In *ichth.*, the cyclostomous fishes, or myxozonts; the lampreys and hags, having the mouth formed into a sucker; in Cuvier's system, the second family of *Chondropterygii* branchiæ fixæ, later called *Cyclostomata*, or *Cyclostomi*, and *Myxozontes*, and now known as the class *Marsipobranchii*. Also *Suctorii*. See *ent* under *lamprey*. (b) In *Vermes*: (1) The suckorial or disciphorous annelids; the leeches; now called *Hirudinea*. See *ent* under *leech*. (2) A branch of the phylum *Platyhelminthes*, composed of the three classes *Trematoda*, *Cestoda*, and *Hirudinea*: an artificial group contrasted with a branch *Ciliata*. *E. R. Lankester. (cf.)* In *entom.*, the suckorial apterous insects: so called by De Geer; in Latreille's system, the fourth order of insects, also called by him *Siphonaptera*, and now known as *Aphaniptera*; the fleas. (d) In *Crustacea*, the *Rhizocophala* or *Centropogonida*. (e) In *Protozoa*, the suckorial, ciliateform, or tentaculiferous Infusorians; in the classification of Claparède and Lachmann (1858-60), the third order of *Infusoria*, consisting of a family *Actinetina*, with 8 genera: called by Kent *Tentaculifera suctorina*. See *Tentaculifera*.

suctorial (suk-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*suctorious* + *-al*.] 1. Adapted for sucking; functioning as a sucker or sucking-organ of any kind; sucking; haustellate: as, the suckorial mouth of a lamprey; the suckorial tongue (antlia) of a butterfly or moth; the suckorial proboscis of a flea; the suckorial disk of a sucking-fish, an octopod, a leech; the suckorial facets of a trematoid worm; the suckorial tentacles of an infusorian. — 2. Capable of sucking; fitted for imbibing fluid or for adhering by means of suckers; provided with a sucking-organ, whether for imbibing or for adhering; of or pertaining to the Suctorina, in any sense: as, a suckorial bird, fish, worm, insect, crustacean, or animalcule. — Suctorial fishes, the cyclostomous fishes, or lampreys and hags: same as *Suctorina* (a). The lancelets have been called *fringed-mouthed suckorial fishes*.

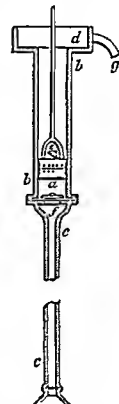
suctorian (suk-tō'ri-an), *n.* [*suctorious* + *-an*.] A suckorial animal; a member of the Suctorina, in any sense; especially, a cyclostomous fish.

suctorious (suk-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*suctorius*, *suckl*.] Same as *suctorial*. — Suctorious mandibles, in *entom.*, mandibles which are tubular, having an orifice through which liquid food passes to the mouth, as in the larvæ of certain aquatic beetles and in the young ant-lion.

sud (sud), *n.* [A var. of *sod*, or from the same ult. source: see *sod*, *seethe*. Cf. *suds*.] 1. The drift-sand left in meadows by the overflowing of rivers. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A young scallop of the first year, from July to November.

sud (sud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sudded*, ppr. *sudding*. [*suck*, *v.*] To cover with drift-sand by flood. *Wright. [Prov. Eng.]*

sudamina (sū-dam'i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL, < *L. sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] In *pathol.*, vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in various fevers.



Suction-pump. a, piston; b, barrel; c, pump-back or pump-box; d, valve in piston; e, valve which admits water into the barrel; f, spot; pump-handle, or date.

In *sudamina alba* the epithellum is macerated and the vesicular contents milky; in *sudamina crystallina* the vesicles are clear; and in *sudamina rubra* they have a reddish base.

sudaminal (sū-dam'i-nāl), *a.* [*< sudamina + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sudamina.

Sudanese (sū-dā-nēs' or -nēs'), *a. and n.* [*< Sudan (see def.) + -ese.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa lying south of Sahara, and sometimes extended to include the valley of the middle Nile and the region eastward to the Red Sea.

II. n. sing. and pl. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Sudan.

sudarium (sū-dū'rī-um), *n.*; *pl. sudaria* (-ī). [*L.: soo sudary.*] A handkerchief.

The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric sudarium.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, III.
Specifically—(a) The legendary sweat-clot; the handkerchief of St. Veronica, according to tradition miraculously impressed with the mark of Christ; also, the napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). (b) In general, any miraculous portrait of Christ. See *verruide*. (c) Same as *maniple*, 4. (d) The orarium or vextillum of a pastoral staff.

sudary (sū'dā-rī), *n.*; *pl. sudaries* (-rīz). [*< ME. sudarye, < L. sudarium, a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief, < sudare, sweat: see sudation.*] Same as *sudarium*.

He shewed me the cloth in which I wrapped his body and also the sudary that I bound his head with.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.
Here a monk fumbled at the monk's mouth
With some undoubted relic—a sudary
Of the Virgin. *Brownings, Paracelsus, III.*

sudation (sū-dū'shōn), *n.* [*< L. sudatio(n-), a sweating, perspiration, < sudare, pp. sudatus, sweat: see sweat.*] A sweating.

sudatorium (sū-dū-tō'rī-um), *n.*; *pl. sudatoria* (-ī). [*L., < sudare, pp. sudatus, sweat.*] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

sudatory (sū'dū-tō-rī), *n. and a.* [*< L. sudatorium, pertaining to or serving for sweating, < sudare, pp. sudatus, sweat.*] *I. n.*; *pl. sudatories* (-rīz). That which is sudorific; a sweat-bath; a sudatorium; a diaphoretic.

Neere to this cave are the natural caves of St. Germain, of the nature of sudatories in certain chambers partitioned with stone for the sick to sweat in.

Lebanon, May, Feb. 7, 1875.

II. a. 1. Sweating or perspiring.—*2.* Promoting or inducing perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic. — *Sudatory fever, sweating-sickness.*
sudd (sud), *n.* [*< Ar. sudd, sudd, a barrier, obstacle.*] An impenetrable mass of floating water-plants interlaced with trunks of trees and decayed vegetable matter, forming floating islands in the White Nile.

It is in this part of the White Nile that, from time to time, forms the sudd that vegetable barrier which completely closes the river to navigation.

Seebauer's Mag., VI. 250.
sudden (sud'n), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *suddan, soudan, soudine, < ME. sodan, soudin, soudyn, soudn, soudn, < OF. soudan, soudyn, soudin, soudann, soudan, F. soudana = Pr. soudan, soudan, soudan = Sp. soudano = Pg. soudano = It. soudano, soudano, soudan, < L. soudanus, ML. also soudanus, soudan, < soudus, soudan, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of sudare, come or go stealthily, < sub, under, + ere, go: see start. Cf. soudanous.] *I. a. 1.* Happening without notice, instantly and unexpectedly; immediate; instant.*

To glad, as to fury, but keeps these things between
For loss, or life, or any evil sudden

From lightnings and tempest, from plague, pestilence and famine, from battle and murder, and from sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us!

Book of Common Prayer, Litany.
For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them.

2. Found or hit upon unexpectedly.

Up sprung a sudden dawn, where a very tree
Impaled was with a hundred softest blades

J. Keats, Psyche, IV. 55
A sudden road! a long and simple way

Pope, Essay, IV. 121
A sudden light the river crossed my path,
As unexpected as a serpent comes

Browning, Child's Island
3. Hastily made, put in use, employed, prepared, etc.; quick; rapid.

Never was such a sudden scholar made

Shaks., Hen. V. I. 1. 32
These plons from fishes and colours, examined thoroughly,
are like the Apples of Asphodel's, appearing goodly to the sudden eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne like Clouds.

Milton, Ilioniad, xliv.

Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not sudden prodigies, but slow results.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 231.
4. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

The words of this *sodeyn* Diomedes.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1024.
I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name.

Shaks., Macbeth, IV. 3. 60.
How, child of wrath and anger! the loud lie?
For what, my sudden boy?

J. Jonson, Alchemist, IV. 1.
5. In *sudl.*, abrupt; sharply defined from neighboring parts; as, a sudden antennal club; a sudden truncation. — *Syn. 1.* Unexpected, unanticipated, unlooked-for, abrupt.

II. n. That which is sudden; a surprise; an unexpected occurrence. [Obsolote except in the phrases below.]
I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excesses of their children, especially at *suddenness* and surprise.

Sir H. Hall, Hellenism, p. 81.
All of (on) a sudden, at the sudden, on a (the) sudden, of a sudden, of the sudden, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; at all once and without notice; hastily; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Before we had gone far, we saw all of a sudden about fifty Arab horse coming towards us; immediately every one had his fire arm ready.

Poetel, Description of the East, II. 1. 145.
In the warro wee have seen many Captelnes lose for no other cause but for that, when they should have done a thing at the sudden, they have sit downe with great leisure to take counsell.

Guccara, Letters (tr. by Holloway, 1577), p. 70.
How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost.

Milton, P. L., IX. 600.
When you have a mind to leave your master and are too bashful to break the matter, for fear of offending him, the best way is to grow rude and saucy of a sudden.

Sir H. Hall, Hellenism, p. 81.
Why may not I be a favourite on the sudden? I see nothing against it.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 3.
O the sudden, as good gifts are wont to fall.

Brownings, King and Book, II. 155.
On such a sudden, so suddenly.

Is it possible, on such a sudden, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?

Shaks., As you like it, I. 3. 27.
Upon all sudden, for all unexpected occurrences; for all emergencies.

Be circumspect and careful to have your ships in readiness, and in good order always, and upon all sudden.

Hutchins's Voyages, I. 151.
sudden (sud'n), *adv.* [*< subita, a.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

suddenly (sud'n-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. soudynly, soudynly; < sudden + -ly.*] *1.* In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation; quickly; immediately. — *2.* In *sudl.*, sharply; abruptly; squarely; as, a part suddenly truncate.

suddenness (sud'n-ness), *a.* The state or character of being sudden, in any sense; a coming or happening without previous notice.

suddenly (sud'n-tī), *n.* [*< OF. soudainete, F. soudainete, < ML. soudanete (-s), suddenness, < L. soudanus, sudden: see sudden.*] Suddenness. [Scotch.] — on (of) a suddenly, on a sudden; without premeditation.

My father's tongue was hoarse of a sudden.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter vi.
sudder (sud'er), *a.* [*< Himl. sudr, < Ar. sudr, chief.*] Chief in Bengal specifically noting several important departments of government; as, the *sudder* court or *sudder* adawlat; the *sudder* board (of revenue); the *sudder* station, or the chief station of a district, where the civil officials reside.

An Indian lawyer expresses this by saying that the three older High Courts were formed by the fusion of the Supreme and *Sudder* Courts, words which have the same meaning, but which indicate very different tribunals.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 30.
sud-oil (sud'oil), *n.* In soap-making, oil or fat recovered from soupy waters or suds. The addition to such waters of an acid in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali frees the oily matters, which then separate from the water and are so regained.

sudor (sū'dor), *n.* [*L., < sudare, sweat: see sweat.*] Sweat or perspiration; the insensible vapor or sensible water which issues from the sudoriferous pores of the skin; diaphoresis. — *Sudor anglicus*, the English sweating-sickness. — *Sudor cruentus*, hemorrhoids.

sudoral (sū'dō-rāl), *a.* [*< sudor + -al.*] Of or pertaining to sudor or sweat.

sudoriferous (sū-dō-rīf'ē-rus), *a.* [= *F. sudorifer* = *Sp. sudorifero* = *Pg. It. sudorifico*, < *L. sudorifer*, sweat-producing, < *sudor* (*sudoris*), sweat, + *ferre* = *F. brace*.] Bearing or producing sweat; sudoriparous. — *Sudoriferous gland*, Same as *sweat-gland*.

sudorific (sū-dō-rīf'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. sudorifique* = *Sp. sudorifico* = *Pg. It. sudorifico*, < *L. sudor*, sweat, + *facere*, make, do.] *I. a.* Causing, inducing, or promoting sweat; sudatory; diaphoretic.

A decoction of *sudorifice* herbs. *Dracon, Nat. Hist., § 708.*
Dill you ever . . . burst out into *sudorifice* exultation like a cold thaw? *Darham, Ingoldstey Legends, I. 117.*

II. n. Something which promotes sweating; a diaphoretic.

sudoriparous (sū-dō-rīp'ā-rus), *a.* [*< L. sudor*, sweat, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] Secreting sweat; producing perspiration. — *Sudoriparous gland*, Same as *sweat-gland*.

sudorous (sū'dō-rus), *a.* [*< L. sudorus*, sweaty, < *L. sudor*, sweat: see *sudor*.] Sweaty; sticky or clammy like sweat; consisting of or caused by sweat. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.*

Sudra (sū'drā), *n.* [Also *Soodra* (and *Sooder*); < *Hind. sudra*, < *Skt. sudra*.] The lowest of the four principal castes into which Hindu society was anciently divided, composed of the non-Aryan aborigines of India, reduced to subjection or servitude by their Aryan conquerors.

The Brahmins still dodge the shadow of the *Soodra*, and the *Soodra* splits upon the footprint of the Pariah.

J. H. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 250.
suds (sudz), *n. pl.* [Prop. pl. of *sud*, var. of *sod*, lit. 'a bubbling or boiling': see *sud*, *sod*, *seethe*.] *1.* Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass; a lxdvium of soap and water.

Alas! my miserable master, what *suds* art thou wash'd into!

Marston, The Fawne, IV. 1.
Why, thy best shirt is in t' *suds*, and no time for t' stretch and iron it.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvii.
2. The foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale; white water. [Slang.]

An officer of a boat never follows the wake of a right whale, for the moment the boat strikes the *suds* it is maltreated that the whale is immediately made acquainted with the fact through some unknown agency.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 261.
In the suds, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress. [Colloq.]

Hist, hist, I will be rid'd;
I will, I faith; I will go presently:
Will you forsake me now, and leave me t' the suds?

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 3.
sue (sū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sued*, ppr. *suing*. [Early mod. E. also *sue*; < *ME. suen, suereu, sueen, seueren*, < *OF. suir, seoir, seoir, also seure, sure, suire*, *F. suirre* = *Pr. segre, seguir* = *Sp. Pg. seguir* = *It. seguire*, follow, < *LL. *sequere*, follow, for *L. sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, and cf. *ensue*, *pursue*, *suit*, *suite*, etc.] *I. trans. 1.* To follow; follow after; pursue; chase; follow in attendance; attend.

Malstre, I shall *sue* thee, whil'er ever thou shalt go.

Wycher, Mat. VII. 10.
For I was ther no man that hadde him *sue*d.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 577.
I shall *sue* thil wille.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 21.
2. To follow up; follow out; continue.

But while I, *suing* this so good success,
Laid siege to Orleanse on the river's side.

Mir. for Jags., p. 310. (Nares.)
He means no more to *sue*

His former quest, so full of toil and paine.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. li. 2.
3. To follow with entreaty; seek to persuade; entreat.

I *sue*dle hys Grace [Henry VIII.] to signe the Popis lettre. And he commaundydde me to luyne the same unto hym at crynunge tyme.

Richard Pace, Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 277.
4. To seek after; try to win; seek the favor of; seek in marriage; woo.

I was belov'd of many a gentle Knight,
And *sue*d and sought with all the service dew.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. li. 20.
They would *sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me.

Tennyson, The Merman.
5. To seek justice or right from by legal process; institute process in law against; prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. [Used sometimes of the object of the action instead of the defendant.]

The executors of bishops are *sued* if their mansion-house be suffered to go to decay. *Hocker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.*

It is written, our men's goods and estates in Spain are confiscated, and our men *sue*d, some to be imprisoned, others to be enjoined, on pain of death, to depart.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 69.
To *sue* livery, to sue out livery, to take proceedings, on arriving at age, to recover lands which the king had held as guardian in chivalry during the plaintiff's minority; hence, metaphorically, to declare one's self of age.

I am denient to *sue* my livery here.

Shaks., Rich. II., II. 3. 120.

Our little Cupid hath *sued* *livery*,
And is no more in his minority.
Donne, Eclogue (1613).

It concern'd them first to *sue* out this *Liverie* from the
unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative.
Milton, Miltonolasties, xi.

sue out, to petition for and take out; apply for and
as, to *sue* out a writ in chancery; to *sue* out a par-
a criminal.
*Thou art my husband, no divorce in heaven
has been su'd out between us.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

I now he would go to London at once, and *sue* out his
in *D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.*

II. intrins. 1. To follow; come after, either
consequence or in pursuit.
*With Hercules and other one of his aunc men,
He *sues* forth on the soil to Chelches the kyng.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), i. 821.*

With wel that wo . . . have grannityd . . . to the
of the forsyd cite the franchises that ben *suing*
to hem and to her eyers non successours for enur.
Chronicle of London (Eli. 11.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 23.

The Lynce dide do make this dragon in all the haste he
myght, like to the dragon that *suede* in the nyre.
Mertin (L. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. To make entreaty; entreat; petition; plead;
ally with for.
*And as men here devoutly wolde written holy Seyntes
Jakes and here Myraeles, mid seuen for here Canoniza-
clums, righte so don thei there, for hem that seen hem
willyth, and for love of here Ynde.*
Manderly, Travels, p. 176.

The Kings of Poland and Sweden have *sued* in the their
Proctor.
Horrell, Letters, i. vi. ii.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope*
Much less shall mercy *sue*
In vain that thou let innocence survive.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 103.

3. To pay court, or pay one's addresses as a
suitor or lover; play the lover; woo, or be a
wooer.
*Hal, foolish boy, what hooves thy service here
To her to whom the heavens doe serve and *sue*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 47.*

Well, Has she no suitors? . . .
All.
Such as *sue* and send,
And read and *sue* again, but to no purpose.
Mossinger, New Way to Play Old Hints, i. 1.

4. To prosecute; make legal claim; seek for
redress in law; as, to *sue* for damages.
*Their fast, on the 17 of the fourth Month, . . . and
from the use to the ninth day of the month following, are
faded and delicate days, in which school masters may not
beat their scholars, nor any man will *sue* at the law.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

5. To issue; flow.
*In the much-cast with odious sores to cover
The deadly juice that from his brain hath *sue*.
J. Beaumont, Pyrrhus, II. 167.*

To *sue*, labor, and travel, in *Eng. marine insurance*,
to make due exertions and use necessary and proper
means; used with reference to the preservation of insured
property from loss or in its recovery. What is called the
rule and laboring clause in a policy usually provides that
"in any case of loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to
the assured . . . in *sue*, labour, and travel for, in, and about
the defence, safeguard, and recovery of" what is insured.

These two words (*sue* and *labor*), the meaning of which
is different, and not merely a redundant parallelism, take
in the act of the insurer or insured, whether in asserting
and following the rights of interests in danger, or work-
ing and expending money for the benefit of those inter-
ests. . . . In this clause two things are noticeable: that
sue (which in this place is understood "doing work,"
and not simply "suing at law"), *labouring*, and *travelling*
are words lawful to certain persons acting in then of the
insured, and that to such expenses of *sue*, etc., the in-
surer is to contribute their share.
Hopkins, Law of Gen. Av., pp. 326, 330.

sue. An old spelling of *sue*, *sue*, 2.
suede (swid), n. and n. [F., 'Swede'] Of un-
dressed kid: said of gloves; also, undressed
kid. [Trade use.]

suent, **suently**. See *suant*, *suantly*.
suer (su'er), n. [*sue* + -er.] 1. One who
follows.—2. A suitor.

suertet, n. An old spelling of *surety*.
suet (su'et), n. [Early mod. E. also *seicet*; < ME.
suet, *suet*, < OF. *scut*, *scut*, *scut*, F. *suis* = Pr. *seu*,
seu = Sp. *sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, *sebum*,
tallow, suet, grease; prob. akin to *sapo*, soap:
sue *scharcons*, *sapp*.] The fatty tissue about
the loins and kidneys of certain animals, as the
ox, the sheep, the goat, and the hart, harder and
less fusible than that from other parts of the
same animals. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly
used, and when melted out of its connective tissue forms
tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates,
plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and mutton suet,
are used in cookery. The corresponding flaky fat of hogs
furnishes leaf-lard.

suet (su'et-i), a. [*suet* + -y.] Consisting
of suet or resembling it: as, a *suet* substance.
Imp. Diet.

suf. See *sub*.

suff (suf), n. See *sough*, *suff*.
suff (suf), n. See *sough*.
suffect (su-fekt'), v. t. [*L. suffectus*, pp. of
sufficere, put into, afford, furnish, be sufficient:
see *suffice*.] To substitute. [Rare.]

The question was of *suffecting* Amodeus, Duke of Savoy,
a married man, in the room of Eugenius.
Sp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, t. 5 24.

suffect (su-fekt'), a. [*L. suffectus*, pp. of *suf-
ficere*, put into: see *suffect*, v.] Substituted;
put in place of another. [Rare.]

The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silius the younger
is not known.
Athenaeum, Oct. 23, 1882, p. 603.

suffer (suf'er), v. [*L. sufferre*, *sufferre*, < OF.
souffrir, *souffrir*, *souffrir*, F. *souffrir* =
Sp. *sufir* = Pg. *sufir* = It. *sufferire*, *souffrire*, <
L. *sufferre*, carry or put under, hold up, bear,
support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*, under,
+ *ferre* = E. *bear*.] **I. trans. 1.** To endure;
support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear
up under.
*If she be rich and of high parage,
Tis more season it is to torment
To *suffer* here in wife's pride and hire malice.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 252.*

**Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.**
Milton, P. L., i. 147.

2. To be affected by; undergo; be acted on or
influenced by; sustain; pass through.
*Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth *suffer* a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.*
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 400.

When all that seems small *suffer* shock.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxxi.

3. To feel or bear (what is painful, disagree-
able, or distressing); submit to with distress
or grief; undergo; as, to *suffer* acute bodily
pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.
*At the day of doom 4 Angeles, with 4 Trompes,
schulle blowen and rouse alle men that hadden *suffered*
the stike that the world was formed, from Deth to
Lyf.*
Manderly, Travels, p. 114.

A word of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.
Prov. xix. 10.

It is not all martyrdoms looked mean when they were
suffered.
Emerson, Experience.

Each had *suffered* some exceeding wrong.
Tennyson, Gerald.

4. To refrain from hindering; allow; permit;
tolerate.
*I pruned these a talle adown an apple, and he wolde,
And *suffer* me to assaye what sauntere it hiddle.*
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 74.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbide
them not.
Mark x. 14.

Heaven will not *suffer* honest men to perish.
Fletcher (and Massinger), Lovers' Progress, II. 4.

My lord sandwich . . . *suffers* his beard to grow on his
upper lip more than usual.
Pepys, Diary, II. 347.

They live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is
the condition of being only *suffered*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

5. To tolerate; abstention from.
*Master More . . . by no means would admit of any
division, nor *suffer* his men from finishing their fortifica-
tions.*
Quintus in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 130.

=Syn. 2. To feel, bear, experience, go through.—4. *Al-
low*, *permit*, *convent*, etc. See *allow*.

II. intrins. 1. To have endurance; bear
evils bravely.
*Now look e that mumpree be thy byrdel,
And for the heste ay *suffer* to the tide.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 654.

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind;
bear what is distressing or inconvenient.
*If I be false,
Send me to *suffer* in those punishments
You speak of, hit me?*
Bacon and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

Raw meat, unless in very small bits, and large pieces
of mutton, &c., injure the nerves, which seem to
suffer, like animals, from a surfeit.
Whitman, Insectiv. Plants, p. 130.

3. To be injured; sustain loss or damage.
*The kingdom's honour *suffers* in this cruelty.*
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, II. 1.

Thus the English prosper every where, and the French
suffer.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 122.

4. To undergo punishment; especially, to be
put to death.
*The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day
appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.*
Charrington.

5. To allow; permit.
*Itemaying as divers languages and dialects will *suffer*,
almost the same.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

*Sill dost thou *suffer*, heaven! will no flame,
No heat of sin, make thy just wrath to boil!*
B. Jonson, Sejmus, IV. 6.

6. To wait; hold out.

sufferer (suf'er-er), n. [*L. sufferre*, *sufferre*, < OF.
souffrir, *souffrir*, F. *souffrir* = Sp. *sufir* = Pg. *sufir* =
It. *sufferire*, *souffrire*, < L. *sufferre*, carry or put under,
hold up, bear, support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*,
under, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] **I. a.** Tol-
erant; enduring; patient.
*Ye have a great loss;
But bear it patiently; yet, to say truth,
In justice 'tis not *sufferable*.*
Fletcher, Valentinian, IV. 4.

**I believe it's very *sufferable*; the pain is not so exquisite
but that you may bear it a little longer.
*Steele, Conscious Lovers, III. 1.***

2. Capable of suffering or enduring with pa-
tience; tolerant; patient.
*It is fair to have a wry in pees:
One of us two mosto bowen, doniteless;
And sith a man is more reasonable
Thou woman is, ye moste been *sufferable*.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 442.

The people are thus inclined, religious, frank, omor-
ous, irreful, *sufferable* of infant pains.
Stonhurst, Ireland, VIII. (Hollinshead's Chron., I.).

sufferableness (suf'er-a-bl-ness), n. The state
or character of being sufferable or endurable;
tolerableness.

sufferably (suf'er-a-bli), adv. In a sufferable
manner; tolerably. *Addison*, tr. of Claudian,
in *Anc. Medals*, ii.

sufferance (suf'er-ans), n. [Early mod. E. also
sufferance; < ME. *sufferance*, *soverans*, < OF. *souf-
france*, F. *souffrance* = Pr. *sufrensa*, *sufrensa* =
It. *sufferenza*, < L. *sufferentia*, endurance, tolera-
tion, < *sufferen* (t-), pp. of *sufferre*, endure, suf-
fer: see *suffer*.] **1.** The state of suffering; the
bearing of pain or other evil; endurance; suf-
fering; misery.
*He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance*.*
Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 167.

Sufferance
Of former trials hath too strongly arm'd me.
Ford, Frances, IV. 1.

*All praise be to my Maker given!
Long *sufferance* is one path to heaven.*
Scott, Rokeby, IV. 24.

2. Damage; loss; injury.
*A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet.*
Shak., Othello, II. 1. 23.

3. Submission under difficult or oppressive cir-
cumstances; patient endurance; patience.
*Therefore hath this wise worthy knight,
To live in ease, *sufferance* here bright.*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 60.

*Sill have I borne it with a patient surge,
For *sufferance* is the badge of all our tribe.*
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 111.

*Sir, I have learn'd in prisoner's *sufferance*,
And will obey.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.

4. Consent by not forbidding or hindering; tol-
eration; allowance; permission; leave.
*And, sers, syn he so be conerance of goddis,
Ya may falle here by fortune in fulfoll glite,
That shuld jolly be taght, as me leue thinke.*
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), i. 3154.

*Either dyspayest thou the riches of his goodness, pa-
cyence, and long *sufferance*?*
Bible of 1651, Rom. II. 4.

*Whose freedom is by *sufferance*, and not will
Of a superior, he is never free.*
Corper, Task, v. 303.

5. In *customs*, a permission granted for the ship-
ment of certain goods.—*Bill of sufferance*. See
bill.—Estate by *sufferance* or at *sufferance*, in law,
the interest in land recognized by the law in a person who
came into possession by lawful right but is keeping it af-
ter the title has ceased, without positive leave of the owner.
Such person is called a tenant at *sufferance*.—On *suffer-
ance*, by passive allowance, permission, or consent, with-
out being actively interfered with or prevented; without
being positively forbidden: often with a sense of blame or
disparagement.—*Sufferance wharf*, a wharf on which
goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such
wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the cus-
toms.

sufferant (suf'er-ant), a. and n. [*L. sufferant*, < OF.
souffrant, F. *souffrant* = Sp. *sufriente* = It. *sufferente*, < L. *sufferen* (t-), pp. of
sufferre, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] **I. a.** Tol-
erant; enduring; patient.
*Pure *sufferant* was her wit.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, I. 1010.

*And thus a gill in *sufferant* and remisse.*
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson (1874), VI. 167).

II. n. One who is patient and enduring.
*Forth, she with reason in this lede,
Men cryn the *sufferant* overcometh, parde.*
Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 1564.

sufferer (suf'er-er), n. [*L. suffer* + -er.] **1.**
One who suffers; a person who endures or un-

sufferer

dergoes pain, either of body or of mind; also sustaining evil of any kind.

Thro' Waters and thro' Flames I'll go,
Sufferer and Solace of thy Wee.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

2. One who permits or allows.

What care I though of weakness men tax me?
I'd rather sufferer than doer be.

Donne, To Ben Jonson.

suffering (suf'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *suffer*, *v.*] The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

In front of the pile is the suffering of St. Lawrence painted
a fresco on the wall. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

To each his sufferings; all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan.

Gray, Ode on Prospect of Elton College.

Meeting for Sufferings, in the Society of Friends, an organization, established in 1675, to investigate and relieve the sufferings of those who were distressed for tithes, etc. It acts for the Yearly Meeting at Interim. The name is still retained in England and Ireland, but in all the American yearly meetings except that of Philadelphia the body is now called the *Representative Meeting*.

Seventh Month 21st.—To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria.

William Allen, Journal, 1837.

suffete (suf'et), *n.* [Also *sufet*; < *L. sufes, suffes* (*sufet*, *suffet*), a suffete; < Punie; cf. Heb. *shôphêl*, judge, ruler.] One of the chief officials of the executive department of the government in ancient Carthage.

The Roman Senate encroached on the consuls, though it was neither a legislature nor representative; the Carthaginian Councils encroached on the Suffetes; the Venetian Councils encroached on the Doge.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 223.

suffice (su-fis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sufficed*, pp. *sufficing*. [Early mod. E. also *sufisce*; < ME. *sufficen*, *suffisen*; < OF. *sufis*, stem of pp. of *sufire*, *souffire*, F. *suffire*, be sufficient; < L. *sufficere*, put under or into, substitute for, substitute, supply, intr. be sufficient, suffice; < *sub*, under, + *facere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* 1†. To be sufficient for.

The heed condite concerneth this mesnre:

XII C pounds of nut shal suffice

A thousand feet in length of tapes sure.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

2. To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants or demands of.

Parents . . . being *sufficed* that their children can once
speak latine properly, or make verses with out matter
or sentence, they from thens forth do suffice them to lye
in idleness. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 13.

Let it suffice thee, speak no more unto me of this matter.
Deut. III. 26.

By farre they'd rather eat

At their owne houses, wher their carnall sense

May be suffic'd. Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18

Then Jove ask'd Juno "If at length she had suffic'd her
spleen,
Achilles being won to arms?" Chapman, Illad, xviii. 316.

3†. To afford in sufficient amount; supply adequately.

When they came ther thr[is] saw a faire cite,

As full n pepill as it coude suffice

Genesides (E. E. T. S.), I. 1159.

The pow'r appea'd, with whnde suffice'd the saill.

Dryden, Illad, I. 633.

II. *intrans.* To be enough or sufficient; be equal to the end proposed; be adequate.

What neded it thanne a newe lawe to blygyne,

Sith the fyrst suffice'd to esaueloun and to blyse?

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 31.

Suffice that I have done my dew in place.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 56.

My designs

Are not yet ripe, suffice it that ere long

I shall employ your loves.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

No matter for the sword, her word suffic'd

To epike the coward through and through

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 312.

sufficient (su-fish'ens), *n.* [= F. *suffisance* = Sp. *suficiencia* = Pg. *suficiencia* = It. *sufficienza*; < LL. *sufficiens*, sufficiency, sufficiency; < L. *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *sufisance*, the older form.] Same as *sufficiency*.

sufficiency (su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *sufficiency* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being sufficient; adequacy.

Some of ye cheefe of ye company, perceiving ye mariners
to feare ye sufficiency of ye ships, as appeared by their
utterings, they entred into serious consultation with
ye mr. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 76.

His sufficiency is such that he bestows and possesses,
his plenty being unexhausted. Boyle.

We know the satisfactoriness of justice, the sufficiency
of truth. Emerson, Success.

6044

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; efficiency.

Hee (Sir Humphrey Gilbert) hath worthely beene constituted a corouell and generall in places requisite, and hath with *sufficiency* discharged the same, both in this Realme and in forreigne Nations.
Gascoigne, in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), (Forewords, p. ix.)

A substitute of most allowed sufficiency.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 224.

We shall find two differing kinds of *sufficiency* in managing of business. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

3. Adequate substance or means; enough; abundance; competence; especially, supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

An elegant sufficiency, content,

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.

Thomson, Spring, I. 1159.

He (Phillip) had money in *sufficiency*, his own horses and equipage, and free quarters in his father's house.

Thackeray, Philip, v.

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance.

Sir W. Temple.

sufficient (su-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suffisant* = Sp. *suficiente* = Pg. *suficiente* = It. *sufficiente*; < L. *sufficiens* (-is), pp. of *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisant*, the older form.] I. *a.* 1. Sufficing; equal to the end proposed; as much as is or may be necessary; adequate; enough.

I sawe it in at a backe dore, and as it is sayd the same
stable or vought is *sufficient* to receyve a M. horses.

Sir R. Gynforde, Hylgrynage, p. 44.

Sufficient unto the day is the evill thereof. Mat. vi. 31.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Also, ther schul be foure *sufficient* men for to kepe the
cated wel and suffisantly. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. II. 16.

Pray you, let Canslo be received againe. . . .

You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man.

Shak., Othello, III. 4. 91.

Nay, they are esteemed the more learned, and *sufficient*
for this, by the many. B. Jonson, Alchemick, To the Reader.

3†. Having a competence; well-to-do.

His (John Seiden's) father . . . was a *sufficient* plebeian,
and delighted much in music.

Wood, Athenae Oxon., II. 170.

He (George Fox) descended of honest and *sufficient* parents,
who endeavoured to bring him up, as they did the
rest of their children, in the way and worship of the nation.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee),

Not to believe a thing. Beau. and Fl.

Sufficient condition, evidence, reason. See the nouns.
= Syn. 1. Ample, abundant, satisfactory, full.—1 and 2.
Competent, Enough, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* That which is sufficient; enough; a sufficiency.

One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands
multitude. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 452. (Dacier.)

sufficiently (su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [< *sufficient* + *-ly*. Cf. *suffisantly*, the older form.] 1. To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives satisfaction; adequately.

He left them *sufficiently* provoked, and conceived they
would have been well governed.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 103.

2. To a considerable degree; as, he went away sufficiently discontented. [Colloq.]

sufficiently (su-fish'ing-li), *adv.* In a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

sufficingness (su-fish'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 323.

suffisance (suf'i-zans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sufisance*; < ME. *sufisance*; < OF. *sufisance*, *sufisance*; < LL. *sufficiens*, sufficiency; see *sufficiency*.] Sufficiency; satisfaction.

No man is wretched but himself hit wene,

And he that hath himselfe hit *suffisance*.

Chaucer, Fortune, I. 26.

Be payed with litle, content with *suffisance*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

suffisant, *a.* [ME. *suffisant*, *suffisant*; < OF. *suffisant*, *suffisant*; < L. *sufficiens* (-is), sufficient; see *sufficient*.] Sufficient; capable; able.

He was lyk n knyght,

And *suffisant* of persone and of might.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1067.

suffisantly, *adv.* [ME. *suffisantly*; < *suffisant* + *-ly*.] Sufficiently. Chaucer, Prol. to Astrolabo.

suffix (su-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffixus*, *subfixus*, pp. of *suffixere*, *subfigere*, fasten below, fasten or fix on, < *sub*, under, below, + *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] To attach at the end: specifically used of adding or annexing a letter or syllable, a suffix.

suffocative

suffix (suf'iks), *n.* [= F. *suffixe* = Sp. *suffixo* = Pg. *suffixo* = It. *soffisso* = G. *suffix*; < NL. *suffixum*, a suffix, neut. of L. *suffixus*, *subfixus*, pp. of *suffixere*, *subfigere*, fasten or fix on: see *suffix*, *v.* Cf. *affix*, *prefix*, *postfix*.] 1. In gram., a letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word or to a verbal root or stem; a formative element, consisting of one or more letters, added to a primitive word to make a derivative; a postfix; a terminal formative, as the *-th* of *length*, the *-d* of *loved*, the *-ly* of *godly*, the *-ly* of *badly*, etc.—2. In math., an index written after and under a letter, as x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 .

suffixal (suf'ik-sul), *a.* [< *suffix* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a suffix; of the nature of a suffix. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 272; Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 29.

suffixion (su-fik'shon), *n.* [< *suffix* + *-ion*.] The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

sufflamine (su-flam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sufflaminatus*, pp. of *sufflaminare*, hold back by a clog, check, < *sufflāmen*, a clog, brake, shoe, drag-chain to check the motion of a wheel; perhaps for **sufflāmen*, < *sub*, under, + *flac*, in *flaccus*, **flācus*, hanging down; or for **suffragmen*, < *sub*, under, + *frag*, in *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break (cf. *brake* as related to *break*): see *suffrage*.] To retard the motion of, as a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving; stop; impede.

God could anywhere *sufflamine* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.

Harrow, Sermon on the Gunpowder Plot.

sufflate (su-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sufflated*, pp. *sufflating*. [< L. *sufflatus*, pp. of *sufflare*, *sufflare* (> It. *sufflare* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = F. *souffler*), blow up from below, inflate, < *sub*, under, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*, *flatus*.] To blow up; inflate; also, to inspire. [Rare.]

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind

Sufflated by the Holy Wind.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, III.

sufflation (su-flū'shon), *n.* [< L. *sufflatio* (-n-), a blowing or puffing up, < *sufflare*, blow up: see *sufflate*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

sufflue (su-flū'), *n.* In her., a clarion.

suffocate (suf'ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffocated*, pp. *suffocating*. [< L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* (> It. *suffocare*, *suffocare* = Pg. *suffocar* = Sp. *sufocar* = F. *suffoquer*), choke, stifle, < *sub*, under, + *fau* (*fau*-), the upper part of the throat, the pharynx: see *fauces*.] I. *trans.* 1. To kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills.

Either his (Judas's) grief *suffocated* him, or his guilt made him hang himself; for the words will signify either.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

2. To impede respiration in; compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemp his wind-pipe *suffocate*.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 6. 45.

3. To stifle; smother; extinguish: as, to suffocate fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind that it not only was not *suffocated* beneath the weight of fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and brilliance.

Meadowlay.

= Syn. 1. Stifle, Strangle, etc. See *smother*.

II. *intrans.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered: as, we are *suffocating* in this close room.

suffocate (suf'ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *suffocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Suffocated; choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,

Follows the choking. Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 125.

suffocating (suf'ō-kā-ting), *p. a.* Choking; stifling.

The *suffocating* sense of woe. Byron, Prometheus.

suffocatingly (suf'ō-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

suffocation (suf'ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *suffocation* = Sp. *sufocacion* = Pg. *suffocação* = It. *suffocazione*, < L. *suffocatio* (-n-), a choking, stifling, < *suffocare*, choke, stifle: see *suffocate*.] 1. The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

Death by apoplexy is a common mode of accomplishing homicide, as by *suffocation*, hanging, strangulation.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 780.

2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

It was a miracle to 'scape *suffocation*.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 119.

suffocative (suf'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *suffocate* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to choke or stifle. *Dr-buthnot*, Air.

suffossion (su-fosh'ōn), *n.* [*< L. suffossio(-n-), a digging under, an undermining, < suffodire, pp. suffossus, pierce underneath, bore through, < sub, under, + fodire, dig: see fodient, fossil.*] A digging under; an undermining.

Those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

suffragan (suf'ra-gan), *a. and n.* [*< ME. suffragan, < OF. *suffragan, var. of suffragant, in part prob. < ML. suffraganeus, suffraganius, assisting, applied esp. to a bishop, < L. suffragari, assist: see suffragant.*] *I. a.* Assisting; assistant; of or pertaining to a suffragan: as, a *suffragan* bishop; a *suffragan* see. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop of a province is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop. See *suffragan* bishop, under *bishop*.

The election of archbishops had . . . been a continual subject of dispute between the *suffragan* bishops and the Augustine monks.
Goldsmith, Hist. Eng., xiv.

II. n. 1. An auxiliary bishop, especially one with no right of ordinary jurisdiction; in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular part of his diocese, like the ancient chorepiscopus (which see).

In the time of the Christians it was the seat of a *suffragan*; now hardly a village.
Sandys, Travels, p. 157.

2. A title of every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior. = *syn. Coadjutor, Suffragan.* See *coadjutor*. **suffraganship** (suf'ra-gan-ship), *n.* [*< suffragan + -ship.*] The position of suffragan.

suffragant (suf'ra-gant), *a. and n.* [*< F. suffragant = Pr. suffragant = It. suffragante, < L. suffragan(-t)s, ppr. of suffragari, vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see suffragate, suffrage, v. Cf. suffragan.*] *I. a.* Assisting.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 175. (Latham.)

II. n. 1. An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with another.

More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women than enemies to their beauty.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 115.

2. A suffragan bishop; a suffragan. **suffragate** (suf'ra-gāt), *v. i.* [*< L. suffragatus, pp. of suffragari (> It. suffragare = Pg. suffragar = Sp. suffragar), vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see suffrage, v.*] To act as suffragant, aid, or subsidiary; be assistant.

Our poets lither for adoption come,
As nations sued to be made free of Rome;
Not in the *suffragating* tribes to stand,
But in your utmost, last, provincial band.
Dryden, Prol. to University of Oxford (1681 ?), l. 31.

It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind, p. 291.

suffragator (suf'ra-gā-tor), *n.* [*< L. suffragator, < suffragari, support by one's vote: see suffragate.*] One who assists or favors.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher, p. 67.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *n.* [*< F. suffrage = Sp. suffragio = Pg. It. suffragio, < L. suffragium, a voting-tablet, a ballot, a vote, the right of voting, a decision, judgment, esp. a favorable decision, approbation; prob. connected with suffrago, hock-bone, also a shoot or spray, and orig., it is conjectured, a broken piece, as a potsherd, used in voting (cf. ostracism, a kind of voting so called from the use of shells or potsherds); < suffringere (pp. suffractus), break below, break up, < sub, under, + frangere (> frag), break: see fraction, break. Cf. naufrage, sarifrage.*] *1.* A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person to occupy an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; assent; approval.

There doe they give their *suffrages* and voyces for the election of the Magistrates.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 253.

We bow to beg your *suffrage* and kind car.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, Prol.

I know, If it were put to the question of theirs and mine, the worse would find more *suffrages*.
D. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

2. The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the

adoption or rejection of fundamental laws: usually with the definite article.

The *suffrage* was not yet regarded as a right incident to manhood, and could be extended only according to the judgment of those who were found in possession of it.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 118.

3. Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine.
South.

4. Eccles., an intercessory prayer or petition.

The *suffrages* of all the saints.
Longfellow.

In *liturgies*: (*a*) Short petitions, especially those in the litany, the lesser litany or preces at morning and evening prayer, etc.

And then shall be said the litany; save only that after this place: That, . . . etc., the proper *suffrage* shall be, etc.
Book of Common Prayer, Consecr. of Bishops.

(*b*) The prayers of the people in response to and as distinguished from the versicles or prayers said in litanies by the clergyman.

5t. Aid; assistance; relief.

Charms for every disease, and sovereign *suffrages* for every sore.
W. Patten (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 71).

Female suffrage, the political right of women to vote. It is granted by the Constitutions of the States of Wyoming and Utah; and several other States of the Union allow women to vote on certain local matters, as is also the case in Great Britain. — **Household suffrage**. See *household*. — **Manhood suffrage**, a popular phrase denoting suffrage granted to all male citizens who are of age, and are not physically or morally incapacitated for its exercise. — **Universal suffrage**, a loose phrase commonly meaning suffrage of adult males; restricted only by non-citizenship, minority, criminal character, or bankruptcy: manhood suffrage.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *v. t. i.*, pret. and pp. *suffraged*, ppr. *suffraging*. [*< OF. *suffragere, < L. suffragari, L.L. also suffragare, vote for, support with one's vote, support, favor, assist, < suffragium, a vote: see suffrage, n. Cf. suffragant, suffragan.*] To vote for; elect. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii. [Rare.]*

suffragines, *n.* Plural of *suffrago*. **suffraginoust** (su-fraj'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. suffraginuosus, diseased in the hock, < suffrago (-n-), hock: see suffrago.*] Of or pertaining to the suffrago, especially of the horse.

The hough or *suffraginous* flexure behind.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 1.

suffragist (suf'rā-jist), *n.* [*< suffrage + -ist.*] *1.* One who possesses or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter. — *2.* One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage, as about its extension: as, a woman-suffragist.

One ardent *suffragist*, already referred to, reasoning by analogy from lower to higher, proves the worthlessness of man by the fact that the female spider devours her male consort.
Atlantic Monthly, LXV. 312.

suffrago (su-frā'gō), *n.*; pl. *suffragines* (-frāj'i-néz). [*L.: see suffrage.*] *1.* The hock, or so-called knee, of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward, and which corresponds to the human heel; the tibiotarsal articulation. See *cuts under hock* and *Perissodactyla*. — *2.* In *ornith.*, the heel proper, sometimes called the knee; the mediotarsal articulation, whose convexity is backward, at the top of the shank, where the feathers of most birds stop.

suffrutescent (suf-rū'tes'ont), *a.* [*< sub- + frutescent.*] In *bot.*, only slightly or obscurely woody; a little woody at the base.

suffrutex (suf'rū'teks), *n.* [*N.L., < L. sub, under, + frutex, a shrub, a bush: see frutex.*] *1.* In *bot.*, an undershrub, or very small shrub; a low plant with decidedly woody stems, as the trailing arbutus, American wintergreen, etc. — *2.* A plant with a permanent woody base, but with a herbaceous annual growth above, as the garden-sage, thyme, etc. [*Rare, Eng.*]

suffruticose (su-frū'ti-kōs), *a.* [*< suffrutex (-ic-) + -ose; or < sub- + fruticose.*] In *bot.*, having the character of a suffrutex; small with woody stems, or having the stems woody at the base and herbaceous above; somewhat shrubby; noting a plant or a stem.

suffruticous (su-frū'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *suffruticose*.

suffruticulose (suf-rū'tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< sub- + fruticulose.*] In *bot.*, slightly fruticulose, as some lichens.

suffulted (sn-ful'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, gradually changing to another color. — **suffulted pupil**, the central spot of an ocellus when it is formed by two colors shading off into each other.

suffumigate (su-fū-mi-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffumigated*, ppr. *suffumigating*. [*< L. suffumigatus, pp. of suffumigare, subfumigare (> It. suffumigare, suffumicare), smoke from below, < sub, under, + fumigare, smoke: see fumigate.*] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

suffumigation (su-fū-mi-gā'shōn), *n.* [*Also subfumigation; < ME. subfumygacoun, < OF. (and F.) suffumigation = Sp. subfumigacion = Pg. suffumigação = It. suffumicazione, < L.L. suffumigatio(-n-), subfumigatio(-n-), a smoking from below: see suffumigate.*] *1.* The act of fumigating, literally from below; fumigation.

Take your meate in the hotte time of Summer in cold places, but in the Winter let there bee a bright fire, and take it in hotte places, your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with *suffumigations*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

2. The act of burning perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation.

Sorceresses
That usen exorsisaciouns
And eke subfumygaciouns.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1264.

A simple *suffumigation*, . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.
Scott, Antiquary, xxii.

3. A fume; especially, a preparation used in fumigating.

As the *suffumigations* of the oppressed stomach surge up and cause the headache.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 204.

Another piebald knave
Of the same brotherhood (he loved them ever)
Was actively preparing 'neath his nose
Such a *suffumigation* as, once fired,
Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.
Browning, Paracelsus.

suffumige (su-fū'mij), *n.* [*< ML. suffumigium, < L. suffumigare, smoke from below: see suffumigate.*] A medicinal fume.

suffuse (su-fūz'), *v. t. i.*; pret. and pp. *suffused*, ppr. *suffusing*. [*< L. suffusus, pp. of suffundere, pour below or underneath, or upon, overspread, < sub, under, + fundere, pour out, spread out: see fuse.*] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; fill or cover, as with something fluid: as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*
Hers was a face *suffused* with the fine essence of beauty.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Alpine meadows soft-suffused
With rain.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

suffusion (su-fū-zhōn), *n.* [= *F. suffusion = Sp. suffusion = Pg. suffusão = It. suffusione, < L. suffusio(-n-), a pouring out or over, a spreading: see suffuse.*] *1.* The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or a color; also, the state of being suffused or overspread.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color.
Ray.

2. That which is suffused or spread over, as an extravasation of blood.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd.
Milton, P. L., iii. 26.

3. In *entom.*, a peculiar variegation, observed especially in *Lepidoptera*, in which the colors appear to be blended or run together. It is most common in northern or alpine forms of species which are found with normal colors in warmer regions.

suffusive (su-fū'siv), *a.* [*< suffuse + -ive.*] Pertaining to suffusion; overspreading. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.*

sufi, **sufi** (sō'fi, sō'fi), *n.* [*Also soofee, sophy, etc.; = F. sofî, soufi; = Hind. sufi, < Ar. sufi, a Moslem mystic; either lit. 'wise,' < Gr. σοφός, wiso (see sophist); or, according to some, < suf, wool, the sufi (dervishes, fakirs) being obliged to wear garments of wool, and not of silk.*] A Mohammedan mystic who believes (1) that God alone exists, and that all visible and invisible beings are mere emanations from him; (2) that, as God is the real author of all acts of mankind, man is not a free agent, and there can be no real difference between good and evil; (3) that, as the soul existed before the body, and is confined within the latter as in a cage, death should be the chief object of desire, for only then does the soul return to the bosom of the divinity; and (4) that religions are matters of indifference, though some are more advantageous than others (as, for instance, Mohammedanism), and that sufism is the only true philosophy.

If Pharaoh's Title had befall'n to thee (Solomon),
If the Medes Myter bowed at thy knee,
Wert thou a *Sophy*; yet with Vertues luster
Thou oughtst (at least) thy Greatness to illuster.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

The principal occupation of the *Sufi* whilst in the body is meditation on the . . . unity of God, the remembrance of God's names, . . . and the progressive advancement in the . . . journey of life, so as to attain unification with God.
Hughes, Diet. of Islam, p. 609.

sufic (sō'fik), *a.* [*< sufi + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to sufism.

There are frequent *Sufi* allegories, just as in the Makhzan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 522.
sufism, sofism (sō'fiz'm, sō'fiz'm), *n.* [Also *sufism*; < *sufi* + *-ism*.] The mystical system of the sufis.

The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes, and in accordance with which the poems of Hafiz are allegorically interpreted. Is called *Sufism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 363.

sufistic (sū-fis'tik), *a.* [Also *sufistic*; < *sufi* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *sufic*.

The point of view indicated by the *Sufistic* system of philosophy.

sug (sug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An unidentified parasite of the trout, probably an epizoe crustacean. Also called *trout-louse*.

Many of them (trout) have sticking on them *Sugs*, or Trout-lice, which is a kind of Worm, in shape like a Clove, or Pin with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *J. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 91.

sug- See *sub-*.

Sugantia (sū-gan'shi-ā), *n. pl.* A variant of *Sugentia*.

sugar (shūg'jir), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suger*; < ME. *sugur*, *sugur*, *sugre*, *suere*; < OF. *suere*, *P. suere* = Pr. *suere* = Sp. *azúcar* = Pg. *assucar* (with Ar. article *al*) = It. *zucchero* = D. *suker* = MLG. *sucker* = OHG. *zucara*, MHG. *zucker*, *zucker*, G. *zucker* = leel. *sukr* = Sw. *socker* = Dan. *sukker* = O.Bulg. *sakarā* = Serv. *čukara*, *čukara*, *čukur* = Bohem. *čukr* = Little Russ. *čukor*, *čukur* = Russ. *sukhoru* = Pol. *cykor* = Hung. *zukur* (Slavic, etc., partly after G.). < ML. *saccharum*, *saccharum*, *saccharum*, also *zucarium*, *zucurra*, *zucura*, also *suctura*, etc., altered forms, in part appar. simulating L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice (see *suck*), of *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, < Gr. *sákcharōn*, < Ar. *sakkar*, *sakkar*, *sakkar*, with the article *as-sakkar*, < Pers. *shakar* = Hind. *shukkar*, < Prukrit *sukkarā*, *sugar*, < Skt. *śukara*, candied sugar, orig. grit, gravel; cf. Skt. *śukara*, hard, L. *calculus*, a pebble (see *calculus*).] 1. The general name of certain chemical compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. They are soluble in water, have a more or less sweet taste, and are directly or indirectly fermentable. According to their chemical nature they are divided into two classes, the *saccharoses* and *glucoses*. See *saccharose* and *glucose*. 2. A sweet crystalline substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, and of the sugar-beet, but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, maple, sorghum, birch, and jowar. The process of manufacturing sugar generally begins with extracting the juice of the cane, either by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill (see *roller mill*), or by the use of rasps or "distillators" reducing the cane to pulp and expressing the juice by subjecting the pulp to the action of powerful presses. Maceration of the cane in steam or water, as a preparation for extraction of the juice, is also practiced to some extent. Another method, now coming extensively into use, is that of diffusion, in which the cane or beets are cut in small pieces, and the sugar is extracted by repeated washings with hot water. (Compare *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *osmotic*.) The extraction of the juice by the crushing and expressing action of rollers in sugar-mills is, however, still more extensively practiced than any other method. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers and is fermented by adding to it while heated below the boiling-point either milk of lime, lime-water, bicarbonate of lime, lime followed by sulphur dioxide, sulphur dioxide followed by lime, alkaline earths, sulphur compounds, or chlorine compounds, milk of lime being more generally used than any of the other substances named. (Compare *defecator*.) The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water, lime water is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present, the mass is impelled to rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of foam. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coppers, where it concretes. It is then put into hogheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drains off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw sugar*, or *unsucrated*. Sometimes the molasses is immediately separated from the sugar by centrifugal force. The raw sugar is further purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *loaf-sugar*, *loaf-sugar*, *refined sugar*, etc., according to the different degrees of purification and the form in which it is placed on the market. The manufacture of sugar from beet root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, etc. The sugar is mostly extracted from the roots by diffusion, and the subsequent defecation and concentration are carried out in a manner entirely analogous to that described for the operations in the manufacture of cane-sugar. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple. See *saccharum*. (See *cut under tree*.) The half States and the West Indies are the principal sources whence the supplies of cane-sugar are derived, the sugar used on the continent of Europe is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was trans-

planted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. For the chemical properties of pure cane-sugar, see *saccharose*, 3.

This Mauna is clept bred of Anageles; and it is a while thing, that is full sweet and righte delicious, and more sweet than Honey or Syre. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 152.

When shall we have any good sugar come over? The vras in Barbary make sugar at such an excessive rate, you pay sweetly now, I warrant, sir, do you not?

Dekker and Wetscher, Northward Ho, II. 1.

3. Something that resembles sugar in any of its properties.—4. Figuratively, sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—**Bastard, beet-root, black, centrifugal sugar.** See the qualifying words.—**Brown sugar**, common dark muscovado sugar.—**Coffee-crushed sugar**, a commercial name for crushed sugar in which the lumps are of convenient size for table use in sweetening coffee and tea.—**Confectioners' sugar**, a highly refined sugar pulverized to an impalpable powder, used by confectioners for various purposes.—**Crushed sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar broken into irregular lumps.—**Cutsugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar cut into prismatic form, generally cubes.—**Diabetic sugar.** See *diabetic*.—**Ergot-sugar**, a sugar obtained from ergot. Its crystals are transparent rhombic prisms. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and the solution is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycecol*.—**Granulated sugar.** (a) A sugar which, by stirring during the crystallization of the concentrated syrup, is formed into small disintegrated crystals or grains, instead of compacting into a crystalline cake or mass as in loaf-sugar. (b) The coarse grains or dust of refined sugar formed during the operations of crushing or cutting loaf-sugar, and separated from the lumps by screening.—**Inverted sugar.** Same as *invert-sugar*.—**Liquid sugar**, a name sometimes given to very diffusible glucose; this substance, however, is capable of solidifying into an amorphous mass.—**Molado sugar**, sugar conglomerated into a sticky mass, the crystalline form of the sugar being masked by the presence of a quantity of highly concentrated invert-sugar which cements the crystals together.—**Distilled sugar**, from *saccharum* and *distillare*, in which the sugar is subjected to crystalline form—the small crystals, however, being more or less colored by invert-sugar and adding impurities. See *maple*.—**Pulverized sugar**, a commercial name for refined sugar ground to a fineness intermediate between that of granulated sugar and confectioners' sugar.—**Rotatory power of sugar.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Starch-sugar.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Sugar of acorns**, quercite.—**Sugar of Barbary**, the finest sugar, which was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established. (Varec.)

A sweet, honey, Barbary sugar, sweet master.

Marston, What you Will, II. 3.

Sugar of lead. See *lead*.—**Sugar of milk**, lactose. **sugar** (shūg'jir), *v.* [*ML. sugra*, < OF. *sucrer*, *sugrer*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To season, cover, sprinkle, mix, or impregnate with sugar.—2. Figuratively, to cover as with sugar; sweeten; disguise so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful.

We are oft to blame in this—
 'Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage
 And pious action we do sugar o'er
 The devil himself. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 1. 48.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sweeten something, as tea, with sugar. [*trans.*]

He sugar'd, and creamed and drank, and spoke not.
Mac Edgeworth, Helen, xxvi. (Dorcas.)

2. To make (maple) sugar. [U. S. and Canada.] To sugar off, in *maple-sugar* manu., to pour the syrup into molds to granulate, when sufficiently boiled down. The sugaring off is the last process and is usually attended with some sort of trade in the sugar-camp. [U. S. and Canada.]

sugar-apple (shūg'jir-ā'pl), *n.* See *Rolhuia*.
sugar-baker (shūg'jir-bā'kēr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

You know her mother was a Welsh millner, and her father a *sugar baker* at Bristol.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

sugar-bean (shūg'jir-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* (see *bean*), cultivated particularly in Jamaica. The species is probably a native of tropical America, but is widely diffused in cultivation.

sugar-beet (shūg'jir-bēt), *n.* See *beet*.

sugarberry (shūg'jir-bēr'i), *n.*; *pl. sugarberries* (-ēz). Same as *hackberry*, 2.

sugar-bird (shūg'jir-bēr'd), *n.* 1. Any bird of the family *Certhiidae*, as the Bahaman honey-creeper, *Certhia bahamensis*; so called from its habit of sucking the sweets of flowers. See *under Certhiidae*.—2. A honey-eater or honey-sucker; one of various temnostrous birds of the Old World which suck the sweets of flowers. See *Nectariniidae*, *Meliphagidae*.—3. A translation of the Indian name of the American evening grosbeak or hawfinch, *Coccothraustes* or *Hesperiphona vespertina*, which is especially fond of maple sugar. [*Local*, U. S.]

sugar-bush (shūg'jir-būsh), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-orchard*.—2. See *Pratea*.

sugar-camp (shūg'jir-kāmp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap

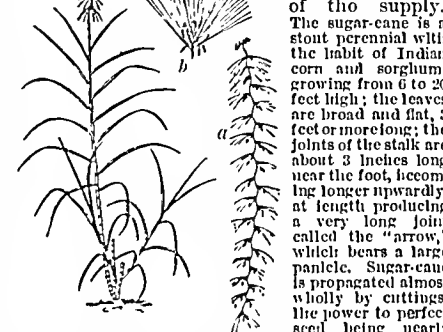
from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]
sugar-candiant (shūg'jir-kān'ti-ān), *n.* Sugar-candy.

If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
 Or aqua-vite, or sugar-candian,
 Nor kitchin cordials can it remedy,
 Certes his limo is come.

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iv. 30.

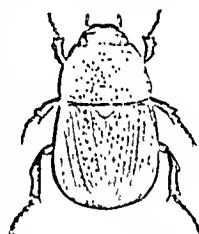
sugar-candy (shūg'jir-kān'ti), *n.* Sugar clarified and concentered or crystallized. Compare *candy*, 1.

sugar-cane (shūg'jir-kān), *n.* A saccharine grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, the original source of manufactured sugar, and still the source of most of the supply.



Sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).
 a, part of the inflorescence; b, a spikelet.

The sugar-cane is a stout perennial with the habit of Indian corn and sorghum, growing from 6 to 20 feet high; the leaves are broad and flat, 3 feet or more long; the joints of the stalk are about 3 inches long near the foot, becoming longer upwardly, at length producing a very long joint called the "arrow," which bears a large panicle. Sugar-cane is propagated almost wholly by cuttings, the power to perfect seed being nearly lost through cultivation. Seedlings, however, have recently been observed in Barbados. The first growth from the cuttings is called *plant-cane*. The succeeding years the root sends up ratoons, which form the crop for one, two, or sometimes more years, its value decreasing from exhaustion of the soil. The cane requires a rich moist soil, preferring the vicinity of the sea. The plant is not known in a wild state, but is supposed to have originated in southern Asia, perhaps in Cochin-China or Bengal. Its cultivation in those regions began very early, and now extends throughout the tropics, the stalk being chewed where not otherwise used. It is grown in the United States in several southern States, but only in Louisiana in sufficient amount for the export of sugar.—**African sugar-cane**, an African variety of the common sorghum, called *Amphipha*.—**Chinese sugar-cane**, same as *sorghum*, 1. Sugar-cane beetle, a scaraboid beetle, *Lixus rugiceps*, which damages sugar-cane in Louisiana by boring into the canes in the early spring and gnawing off the buds. It also damages sorghum and corn in the southern United States.—**Sugar-cane borer**, the larva of a cranid moth, *Chilo saccharalis*, which bores sugar-cane in the southern United States, the West Indies, and elsewhere.



Sugar cane beetle (*Lixus rugiceps*), nearly twice natural size.

sugar-coated (shūg'jir-kō'ted), *a.* Coated with sugar; as, a *sugar-coated pill*; hence, made palatable, in any sense. **sugared** (shūg'jir), *p. n.* Sweet; alluring; honeyed; formerly much used in poetry to express anything unusually attractive; as, *sugared conceits*.

This messenger coming and gentle was,
 Off his mouth issued *sugared* sweet language.

Don. of Portenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6029.

A *sugared kiss*

In sport I suckt, while she asleep did lie.

Sir P. Sidney (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 339).

sugar-grass (shūg'jir-grās), *n.* 1. The common sorghum, particularly its Chinese variety.—2. The grass *Pollinia Cumingii*, var. *fulva*. [Australia.]

sugar-gum (shūg'jir-gum), *n.* An Australian gum-tree, *Eucalyptus corymbosa*, which grows 120 feet high, and affords a durable timber, used for railroad-ties, posts, etc. The foliage is sweetish, and, unlike that of most eucalypts, attracts cattle and sheep.

sugar-house (shūg'jir-hous), *n.* A manufacturing establishment in which saccharine juices are extracted from cane, etc., and treated to make raw sugar. In some such establishments the process of refining is carried further; but they are more properly called *refineries*.—**Sugar-house molasses**, a very dark and concentrated low-grade molasses containing much caramel, formerly largely produced at sugar-houses (whence the name), but now, under improved methods of manufacture, much reduced in quantity, and little used except in the manufacture of some proprietary medicines and in some chemical industries.

sugar-huckleberry (shūg'jir-huk'1-ber-i), *n.* See *hackberry*.

sugariness (shùg'jir-i-nos), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

A . . . flavor, not wholly unpleasing, nor unwholesome, to palates cloyed with the *sugariness* of tamed and cultivated fruit. *Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.*

sugaring (shùg'jir-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sugar*, *r.*] 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening.—3. The process of making sugar.

sugar-kettle (shùg'jir-kot'l), *n.* A kettle used for boiling down saccharine juice.

sugarless (shùg'jir-less), *a.* [*< sugar + -less.*] Free from sugar.

sugar-loaf (shùg'jir-lóf), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. ¹sigorlof; ²sigrelof; ³sugar + loaf.*] 1. *n.* 1. A conical mass of refined sugar. Hence—2. A hat of a conical shape.

I pray you that ye woll vouchesaff to send me an other *sugar lof*, for my old is do; and also that ye well do make a gyrdill for your dowgter, for sho hath neede therof. *Paston Letters, I, 236.*

3. A high conical hill: a common local name. II. *a.* Having the form of a sugar-loaf; having a high conical form: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.—*Sugar-loaf* tool. In *seal-engraving*, *n.* tool with an end of soft iron shaped like a sugar-loaf, used to smooth the surfaces of shields.

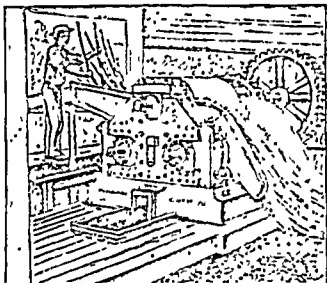
sugar-louse (shùg'jir-lous), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-mite*.—2. A springtail, *Lepisma saccharina*. See cut under *silverfish*.

sugar-maple (shùg'jir-mä'pl), *n.* See *maple* and *deer* (with cut).

sugar-meat (shùg'jir-mēt), *n.* Same as *sweet-meat*.

Then . . . came another "most sumptuous banquet of *sugar-meats* for the meu-at-arms and the ladies," after which, it being now midnight, the Lord of Leicester bade the whole company good rest. *Molloy, Hist. Netherlands, II, 17.*

sugar-mill (shùg'jir-mil), *n.* A machiue for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three parallel heavy rollers, pinced hori-



Sugar mill at work.

zontally one above and between the other two. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice is expressed from them.

sugar-millet (shùg'jir-mil'et), *n.* The common sorghum.

sugar-mite (shùg'jir-mit), *n.* A mite of the family *Tyroglyphidae*, *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus sacchari*, or some other species of the restricted genus *Glyciphagus*, infesting sugar. These mites abound in some samples of unrefined sugar, and are supposed to cause grocers' itch. Also *sugar-louse*.

sugar-mold (shùg'jir-möld), *n.* A conical mold in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining.

sugar-nippers (shùg'jir-nip'et), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps. It is made like shears with a spring-back, but the blades are edged and are directly opposite each other. 2. Same as *sugar-tongs*.

sugar-orchard (shùg'jir-ör'chür), *n.* A collection or small plantation of sugar-maples. Also called *sugar-bush*. [*American.*]

sugar-packer (shùg'jir-pak'er), *n.* A machiue for packing sugar into barrels.

sugar-pan (shùg'jir-pan), *n.* An open or closed vessel for concentrating syrups of sugar. See also *vacuum-pan*.—*Sugar-pan lifter*, a form of crane especially designed for lifting sugar-pans from the furnaces.

sugar-pea (shùg'jir-pē), *n.* See *pea* 1.

sugar-pine (shùg'jir-pin), *n.* See *pine* 1.

sugar-platet (shùg'jir-plät), *n.* Sweetmeats. *Puttenham.*

sugar-planter (shùg'jir-plan'ter), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum (shùg'jir-plum), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavoring and coloring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or disks; a bon-

bon; hence, something particularly pleasing, as a bit of flattery.

If the child must have grapes or *sugar-plums* when he has a mind to them. *Locke, Education, § 36.*

"His Grace is very condescending," said Mrs. Glass, her zeal for inquiry staked for the present by the dexterous administration of this *sugar-plum*. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.*

sugar-press (shùg'jir-pres), *n.* A press for extracting the juice of sugar-cane or effecting the drainago of molasses from sugar.

In the Ilande of Hispana or Hispaniola were erected 28 *sugar presses*, to presse ye sugre which groweth plentifully in certaine canes or reeds of the same countrey. *R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).*

sugar-refiner (shùg'jir-rē-fi'nēr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-refinery (shùg'jir-rē-fi'nēr-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house in which sugar is not only made from the raw syrup, but is also refined.

sugar-refining (shùg'jir-rē-fi'ning), *n.* The act or process of refining sugar.

sugar-sop (shùg'jir-sop), *n.* A sugar-plum.

Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops*. *Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, II, 2.*

Half our gettings Must run in *sugar-sops* and nurses' wages now. *Middleton, Chaste Maid, II, 2.*

sugar-squirrel (shùg'jir-skvr'el), *n.* The sciurino ptaurist, *Belidens sciureus*, or another member of the same genus. See *Belidens*. These little marsupials closely resemble true flying-squirrels (as of the genus *Sciuropterus*, figured under *flying-squirrel*), but are near relatives of the opossum-mice, figured under *Acrabates*.

sugar-syrup (shùg'jir-sir'up), *n.* 1. The raw juice or sap of sugar-producing plants, roots, or trees.—2. In the manufacture and refining of sugar, a more or less concentrated solution of sugar.

sugar-teat (shùg'jir-tēt), *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened: given to an infant to quiet it.

sugar-tongs (shùg'jir-tóngz), *n. sing. and pl.* An implement having two arms, each furnished at the end with a flat or spoon-shaped plato or a cluster of claws, for use in lifting small lumps of sugar. It is usually made with a flexible back like that of shears for sheep. Also called *sugar-nippers*.

Or would our thrum-capp'd ancestors find fault For want of *sugar-tongs*, or spoons for salt? *W. King, Art of Cookery, I, 70.*

sugar-tree (shùg'jir-trō), *n.* 1. Any tree from which sugar-syrup or sugary sap can be obtained; particularly, the sugar-maple. See *maple* 1.—2. An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*.

sugar-vinegar (shùg'jir-vin'ē-gür), *n.* Vinegar made of the waste juice of sugar-cane.

sugary (shùg'jir-i), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also ¹sugrie; ²sugar + -y.*] 1. Resembling sugar in appearance or properties; containing or composed of sugar; sweet; sometimes, excessively or offensively sweet.—2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, *sugary* palates.—3. Sweet in a figurative sense; honeyed; alluring; sometimes, deceitful.

And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof nillure Chast Ladies cares to fantasies impure. *Spenser, Mother Hub, Title, I, 820.*

Walsingham bewilled the Implett confidence which the Queen placed in the *sugary* words of Alexander [Duke of Parma]. *Molloy, Hist. Netherlands, II, 320.*

sugary (shùg'jir-i), *n.; pl. sugaries (-riz).* [*For "sugarery, < sugar + -ery."*] An establishment where sugar is made; a sugar-house. [*Rare.*]

The primitive mode of arranging the *sugary*. *New Amer. Farm Book, p. 272.*

sugent (sü'jēt), *a.* [*< L. ¹sugen(t)-s, ppr. of ²sugere, suck: see suck.*] Sucking; imbibing; suctorial; fitted for or habitually sucking: as, a *sugent* process; a *sugent* animal.

Sugentia (sü-jen'shi-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt): see *sugent*.] A suborder or an order of myriapods; the sugent or suctorial millepedes, having the opening of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body; the families *Polyconidae* and *Siphonophoridae*. Also *Siphonizantia*.

sugescent (sü-jes'ent), *a.* [*< L. ¹sugere, suck, + -escent.*] Fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent; suctorial; haustollate. *Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.*

suggest (sü-jest'), *v.* [*< L. ¹suggestus, pp. of ²suggerere (> ³lt. ⁴suggerire = ⁵Sp. ⁶sugerir = ⁷Pg. ⁸suggerir = ⁹F. ¹⁰suggerer), carry or bring under,*

furnish, supply, produce, excite, advise, suggest, *< sub, under, + gerere, bear, carry: see gerent. Cf. congest, digest, ingest, etc.*] I. *trans.* 1. To place before another's mind problematically; hint; intimate; insinuate; introduce to another's mind by the prompting of an indirect or modiate association.

Nature her selfe *suggesteth* the figure in this or that forme: but arte aydeth the iudgement of his vse and application. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.*

Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, wint devil *suggests* this imagination? *Shak., M. W. of W., III, 2, 230.*

Virgil . . . loves to *suggest* a truth indirectly, and, without giving us a full and open view of it, to let us see just so much as will naturally lead the imagination into all the parts that lie concealed. *Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.*

Sunderland, therefore, with exquisite cunning, *suggested* to his master the propriety of asking the only proof of obedience which it was quite certain that Rochester never would give. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

2. To act, as an idea, so as to call up (another idea) by virtue either of an association or of a natural connection between the ideas.

The sight of part of a large building *suggests* the idea of the rest instantaneously. *Hardley, Observations on Man, I, II, 10.*

We will know that a certain kind of sound *suggests* immediately to the mind a coach passing in the street, and not only produces the imagination, but the belief, that a coach is passing. *Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind, II, vii.*

3. To seduce; tempt; tempt away (from).

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master thou talkest of; serve him still. *Shak., All's Well, IV, 5, 47.*

I, Dametas, chief governor of all the royal cattle, and also of Pamela, whom thy master most perniciously hath *suggested* out of my dominion, do defy thee in a mortal affray. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.*

=*syn.* 1. *Intimate, Insinuate, etc.* See *hint*.—2. To indelate, prompt, advise, remind of.

II. *intrans.* To make suggestions; be tempting; present thoughts or motives with indirectness or with diffidence to the mind.

O sweet *suggesting* Love, If thou hast sin'd, Teach me, thy tempted subject, to excuse it. *Shak., T. G. of V., II, 5, 7.*

But ill for him who . . . ever weaker grows thro' acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and *suggesting* still! *Tennyson, Will.*

suggestable (su-jes'ta-bl), *a.* [*< suggest + -able.*] Same as *suggestible*.

suggestedness (su-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suggested. *Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II, iv.*

suggester (su-jes'ter), *n.* [*< suggest + -er.*] One who or that which suggests. Also *suggestor*.

Some suborn'd *suggester* of these treasons. *Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, III, 1.*

suggestibility (su-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< suggest-ible + -ity (see -bility).*] 1. Capability of being suggested.—2. A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenceiveness and submissiveness; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

A republic needs independent citizens, quick in comprehension, but slow in judgment, and tenacious in that which they have recognized as right. Every honest thinker must endeavor to counteract the *suggestibility* of the masses by the proper education of our people. *Carus, Soul of Man, V, 10.*

Suggestibility. The patient believes everything which his hypnotizer tells him, and does everything which the latter commands. *W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II, 602.*

suggestible (su-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [*< suggest + -ible.*] 1. Capable of being suggested.—2. Having great suggestibility; credenceive and submissive.

Professor Rieket tried on her some experiments of suggestion in the waking state, and found her somewhat *suggestible*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 441.*

suggestio falsi (su-jes'ti-ō fal'si). [*L.: suggestio, a suggestion; falsi, gen. of falsum, falsehood, fraud: see suggestion and false, n.*] An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

suggestion (su-jos'chōn), *n.* [*< F. suggestion = Sp. ¹sugestion = Pg. ²sugestão = It. ³suggerione, < L. ⁴suggestio(n-), an addition, an intimation, < ⁵suggerere, pp. ⁶suggestus, supply, suggest: see suggest.*] 1. The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; prompting; also,

especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
Shak., *Tempest*, il. 1. 238.

He knew that by his preaching evident and certain good was done; but that there was any evil in his way of doing it, or likely to arise from it, was a thought which, if it had arisen in his own mind, he would immediately have ascribed to the suggestion of Satan.

Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 48.

2. The action of an idea in bringing another idea to mind, either through the force of association or by virtue of the natural connection of the ideas.

The other part of the invention, which I term *suggestion*, doth assign and direct us to certain marks or places which may excite our mind to return and produce such knowledge as it hath formerly collected, to the end we may make use thereof.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, il.

Let it not be supposed that the terms suggest and suggestion are, in their psychological relation, of recent, or even modern, application; for, so applied, they are old—the oldest we possess. In this relative signification, *suggero*, the verb, ascends to Cicero; and *suggestio*, the noun, is a household expression of Tertullian and St. Augustine. Among the earlier modern philosophers, and in this precise application, they were, of course, familiar words—as is shown, among five hundred others, by the writings of Hieronymus Barbarus, the elder Scaliger, Melnechthon, Simonius, Campanella, to say nothing of the Schoolmen, etc. They were no strangers to Hobbes and Locke; and so far is Berkeley from having first employed them in this relation, as Mr. Stewart seems to suppose, Berkeley only did not continue what he found established and in common use.

Hamilton, *Reid's Works*, note D**.

[But the above is somewhat exaggerated. *Suggestion* was hardly in common use in this sense before Berkeley.]

It is by *suggestion*, not enumeration, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 183.

3. Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested. *Verbal suggestion* is the usual method. Another is known as *suggestion by attitude*, as when, for instance, a person placed in the attitude of prayer is caused to pray.

Suggestion appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 514.

4†. Indirect or hidden action.

This cardinal [Wolsey] . . . by craft *suggestion* gat into his hands innumerable treasure.

Holmes, *Chron.*, III. 922.

5. In *law*, information without oath. (a) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (b) A statement or representation of some matter of fact entered upon the record of a suit at the instance of a party thereto, made by attorney or counsel without further evidence, usually called *suggestion upon the record*: a mode of proceeding allowed in some cases as to undisputed facts incidentally involved, such as the death of one of several plaintiffs, where the survivors are entitled to continue the action.—*Negative suggestion*, that form of hypnotic suggestion which results in lessened or suppressed activity, as abrogation of will-power, anaesthesia of any kind, or inability to think, talk, act, etc.—*Post-hypnotic suggestion*, an impression made on a hypnotized person, persisting unrecognized for some time after the hypnotic condition is passed, and taking effect at the intended time.—*Principle of suggestion*, association of ideas. See *association*.—*Relative suggestion*, judgment.—*Spontaneous suggestion*. See *spontaneous*.—*Syn. 1. Intimation, insinuation, etc.* See *hint*, v. t.

suggestionism (su-jes'chun-izm), *n.* The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive, and that the so-called hypnotic trance is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

suggestionist (su-jes'chun-ist), *n.* A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

suggestive (su-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. suggestif = Pg. It. suggestivo; as suggest + -ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

He [Bacon] is, throughout, and especially in his *Essays*, one of the most suggestive authors that ever wrote.

Whately, *Pref. to Bacon's Essays*.

"The king [of Uganda] habitually bears a couple of spears": a duplication of weapons again suggestive, like the two swords, of a trophy (one presumably being taken from an enemy).

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 409.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

Hypnotic or suggestive therapeutics.

Jornstrom, *Hypnotism*, p. 91.

II. *n.* Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

suggestively (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

suggestiveness (su-jes'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suggestive. *New Princeton Rev.*, Nov., 1886, p. 364.

suggestment (su-jest'ment), *n.* [*< suggest + -ment.*] Suggestion. *Imp. Diet.* [Rare.]

suggestor (su-jes'tor), *n.* Same as *suggester*.

suggestress (su-jes'tres), *n.* [*< suggester + -ess.*] A female who suggests. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

suggestum (su-jos'tum), *n.*; pl. *suggesta* (-tā), as *E. suggestums* (-tumz). [*L. < suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, carry or bring under: see *suggest*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a platform, stage, or tribune; a raised seat; a dais.

The ancient *Suggestums*, as I have often observed on medals, as well as on Constantine's arch, were made of wood, like a little kind of stage, for the heads of the nails are sometimes represented that are supposed to have fastened the boards together. We often see on them the emperor, and two or three general officers, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing, as they made speeches or distributed a congiate to the soldiers or people.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Boln, I. 402).

suggil (suj'il), *v. t.* [*< OF. suggiller, < L. suggillare, also sagillare, beat black and blue, hence insult, rovide.*] 1. To beat black and blue.

Tho' we with blacks and blues are *suggill'd*,

Or, as the vulgar say, are endgill'd.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 1039.

2. To defame; sully; blacken.

Openly impugned or secretly *suggill'd*.

Strype.

suggillate (suj'il-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. suggillatus*, pp. of *suggillare*, beat black and blue: see *suggil*.]

Same as *suggil*, 1. *Wiseman*, *Surgery*.

suggillation (suj-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. suggillation = Sp. sugilacion = Pg. sagillação, < L. suggillatio(n-), suggillatio(n-), a black-and-blue mark, a spot from a bruise, an affront: see suggestillate.*] A livid or black-and-blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis; also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

sugh, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *soagh*?

sugi (sū'gē), *n.* [Jap.] A coniferous tree, *Cryptomeria japonica*, the Japan cedar. It is the largest tree of Japan, growing 120 feet high, with a long straight stem; the wood is compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, much used in house-building. It is found also in northern China, and is locally planted as a timber-tree, but requires moist forest valleys for success.

suicidal (sū'i-si-dal), *a.* [*< suicide + -al.*] Partaking or being of the nature of the crime of suicide; suggestive of suicide; leading to suicide: as, *suicidal mania*; hence, figuratively, destructive of one's aims or interests; self-destructive: as, a *suicidal business policy*.

I am in the Downs. It's this unbearably dull, *suicidal* room—and old Bogey down-stairs, I suppose.

Dickens, *Black House*, xxxii.

At the root of all *suicidal* tendencies lies an estimate of moral obligation and of the sacredness of human life entirely at variance with that introduced or sanctioned by the Gospel.

H. N. Ozarkham, *Short Studies*, p. 184.

suicidally (sū'i-si-dal-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

suicide (sū'i-sid), *n.* [= *F. suicide = Sp. Pg. It. suicida, < NL. *suicida, < L. sui, of oneself, + -cidu, a killer, < cadere, kill.*] One who commits suicide; at common law, one who, being of the years of discretion and of sound mind, destroys himself.

If fate forbears us, fanny strikes the blow;

We make misfortune, *suicide* in woe.

Young, *Love of Fame*, v.

suicide (sū'i-sid), *n.* [= *F. suicide = Sp. Pg. It. suicida, < NL. *suicidum, suicide, < L. sui, of oneself, + -cidium, a killing, < cadere, kill.*] 1. The act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide at common law, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. The word is by some writers used to include the act of one who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, occasions his own death, as where a man shoots at another and the gun bursts and kills himself. *H. Stephen*.

The argument which Plutarch and other writers derived from human dignity was that true courage is shown in the manifold endurance of suffering, while *suicide*, being an act of flight, is an act of cowardice, and therefore unworthy of man.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 46.

2. Figuratively, destruction of one's own interests or aims.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*.

V. Knox, *Works*, V. 125.

suicide (sū'i-sid), *v. t.* [*< suicide*, *n.*] To be guilty of suicide. [Slang.]

The wills which had been made by persons who *suicided* while under accusation were valid.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 107.

suicidism (sū'i-si-dizm), *n.* [*< suicide* + *-ism*.] A disposition to suicide. *Imp. Diet.*

suicism (sū'i-sizm), *n.* [*< L. sui, of oneself, + -icism: see egoism.*] Selfishness; egotism; egoism: the opposite of *altruism*. [Rare.]

But his *suicism* was so grosse that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it.

R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 333. (*Nares*.)

Suidæ (sū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sns + -idæ*.]

The swine; the suiform or suillino quadrupeds, a family of setiferous artiodactyl (or even-toed) non-ruminant ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Sus*. The family formerly contained all the swine, and corresponded to the three modern families—the *Dicotylidæ* or peccaries, the *Phacocharidæ* or wart-hogs, and the *Suidæ* proper. In these last the palatamaxillary axis is scarcely deflected, or nearly parallel with the oecipitosphenoid axis; the basisphenoid is normal, without sinuses; the orbits are directed outward and forward; the malar bones are elongated, and expanded downward; and the dentition is normal, with 44 teeth. The restricted family contains, besides the genus *Sus*, the Indian *Porcula*, the African *Potamochoerus* or river-hog, and the Malayan *Babirusa*. See cuts under *babirusa*, *boar*, *peccary*, *Phacochoerus*, and *Potamochoerus*.

suiform (sū'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sus, swine, + forma, form.*] Having the form or characters of the *Suidæ*; related to the swine; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*.

Suiformia (sū-i-fōr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *suiform*.] The suiform setiferous animals, or swine proper, represented by the *Suidæ* and *Phacocharidæ*, as distinguished from the *Dicotyliformia* or *Dicotylidæ*.—*Gill*.

sui generis (sū'i jen'e-ris). [*L.: sui, gen. of suus, his, her, its, their; generis, gen. of genus, kind: see genus.*] Of his, her, its, or their own or peculiar kind; singular.

sui juris (sū'i jō'ris). [*L.: sui, gen. of suus, his, her, its, their; juris, gen. of jus, right, justice, duty: see jus*.] 1. In *Rom. law*, the status of any one who was not subject to the patria potestas. *S. E. Baldwin*.—2. In modern legal usage, of full age and capacity, and legally capable of managing one's own affairs, as distinguished from infants, lunatics, and woman under common-law disqualifications of coverture.

suillage, *n.* Same as *sullage*.

suilline (sū'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. suillus, pertaining to swine, < sus, a hog, swine: see Sus*.] I. *a.* Swinish; pig-like; suiform; pertaining to the swine; as, a *suilline* artiodactyl.

II. *n.* A swine.

Suinæ (sū'i-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sus + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Suidæ*, when the family name is used in a broad sense: same as *Suidæ* proper.

suine (sū'in), *n.* A preparation from beef-suet and lard; a mixture of oleomargarin with lard, refined cottonseed-oil, or other fatty substances, used as a substitute for butter.

suings (sū'ing), *n.* [*Also scwing; < ME. scwinge; verbal n. of sue*, v.] 1†. Regular succession, order, or gradation; proportion.

Men may see on an apple-tree, many tyme and ofte,
Of o kynne apples aren nat yllethe grete,
Ne of *scwinge* smale ne of o swetnesse swete.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 63.

2. The act or process of making or paying suit; wooing.—3. The act or process of prosecuting judicially; bringing suit.

suings† (sū'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. scwinge; ppr. of sue*, v.] 1. Following; ensuing.

The nyght *scwinge*, this white Knight cam to the 7 Lynages.

Manderlyle, *Travels*, p. 225.

2. Conformable; in proportion.

I knew on her noon other lak

That ni her limes here [were not] pure *scwing*.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 959.

suings†, *n.* Same as *scwing*².

The percolation, or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 79.

suingsly† (sū'ing-li), *adv.* [*< ME. scwingly; < suing*¹, *p. a.*, + *-ly*².] In due order; afterward; later.

Now schalle I seye zou *scwingly* of Contrees and Yles that ben bezonde the Contrees that I have spoken of.

Manderlyle, *Travels*, p. 263.

suint (swint), *n.* [*F.: see sandirer*.] The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash, which may be extracted commercially from the wool-washings.

suiriri (swi-rē'ri), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American tyrannine bird of the genus *Fluviicola*, as *F. heterophrys*; a watercraep. See cut under *Fluviicola*.

suist (sū'ist), *n.* [*< L. sui, of himself, herself, itself, + -ist*.] One who selfishly seeks his own gratification; a self-seeker; an egotist. [Rare.]

In short, a *suist* and self-projector (so far as known) is one who would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not that would (like him) go thither alone. *R. Whitlock, Zootomia*, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

suit (sūt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute*; < ME. *sute, seute, suite, soyte*, < OF. *suite, suite, suite, seute, suite*, a following, pursuit, chase, action, series, suit, = Sp. *seguida*, *f.*, *seguido*, *m.* = Pg. *seguido, seguido*, *m.*, = It. *seguita, f.*, *seguito, m.*, a following, suit, etc., < ML. *secuta, sequita*, **sequita*, a following, suit, etc., < L. *sequi*, pp. *secutus*, follow, pursue: see *sue*. Cf. *suite* (swēt), the same word, from mod. F.] 1. A following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit.

Tho the *scute* sased after the swete bestes.
William of Palerne (E. L. T. S.), l. 2615.

2. Series; succession; regular order.

There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but vould upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and *sute* of years and weathers comes about again.

Bacon, *Vicissitudes of Things* (ed. 1837), p. 560.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by solicitation or petition; an address of entreaty; petition; prayer.

They made wonderful earnest and importunate *suit* unto me, that I would teach and instruct them in that tongue and learning [the Greek].

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ll. 7. Especially—(a) A petition made to a person of exalted station, as a prince or prelate.

And having a *suite* to the king, [ho] met by chance with one Phillino, a lover of wine and a merry companion in court.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 112. Thint swift-wing'd advocate, that did commence Our welcome *suits* before the King of kings.

Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 15. (b) Solicitation for a woman's hand in marriage; courtship; proposal of marriage.

Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit* To her he thinks not worthy.

Shak., *Much Ado*, ll. 3. 52. Jer. Oh, here comes Isaac! I hope he has prospered in his *suit*.

Ferd. Doubtless that agreeable figure of his must have helped his *suit* surprisingly. Sheridan, *The Duenna*, ll. 3.

4. In *law*. (a) A proceeding in a court of justice for the enforcement or protection of a right or claim, or for the redress of a wrong; prosecution of a right or claim before any tribunal: as, a civil *suit*; a criminal *suit*; a *suit* in chancery. *Suit* is a very general term, more comprehensive than *action*, and includes both actions at law and bills in chancery. It usually includes special proceedings, such as mandamus.

Our lawyers, like Demosthenes, are mute, And will not speak, though in a rightfull *sute*, Unless a golden key unlocke their tongue.

Times' Whistle (E. L. T. S.), p. 42.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are . . . distinguished into three kinds: actions personal, real, and mixed.

(b) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—5. In *feudal law*, a following or attendance. (a) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court. (b) Attendance for the purpose of performing service. (c) The offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a vassal.

6. A company of attendants or followers; train; retinue. Now commonly *suite*.

So come in sodanly a senator of Rome, Wyth sextene knyghtes in a *soyte* servande hym one.

Morte Arture (E. L. T. S.), l. 81. Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their *suit*, to the defence.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, ll.

7. A number of things composing a sequence or succession; a number of things of a like kind that follow in a series and are intended to be used together; a set or suite; specifically, one of the four sets or classes, known as spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, into which playing-cards are divided.

Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and *sute* are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to Ruffe. *Martins Months Minde* (1583), Epistle (to the Reader). (*Nares.*)

I have chosen one from each of the different *suits*, namely, the King of Columbines, the Queen of Rabbits, the Knave of Pinks, and the Ace of Roses; which answered to the spades, the clubs, the diamonds, and the hearts of the moderns. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 432.

The cards don't cheat. . . . and there is nothing so flattering in the world as a good *suite* of trumps.

Thackeray, *Virginians*, xxx.

8. A number of different objects intended to be used together, especially when made of similar materials and corresponding in general character and purpose: thus, a number of different garments designed to be worn together form a *suit* of clothes; a number of sails of different sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

ferent sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

Al his holles
I wold do paynte with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many folde
Of oo *sute*. Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 261.

Braue in our *sutes* of chaunge, seuen double folde.

Udall, *Roister Doister*, il. 3.

Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 3. 11.

From Ten to Twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a *Suit* of Ribbons.

Lady's Diary, in Ashton's *Social Life in Belgin of Queen*

(Anne, l. 91.

Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

Administration suit, in *Eng. law*, an action of an equitable nature, to have administration of the estate of a decedent in case of alleged insolvency.—A *suit* of hair, teeth, or whiskers, a full complement; a full set of its kind. [Local and colloq., U. S.]

Suit of hair, for head of hair. Chautauquan, VIII. 430.

The face of this gentleman was strikingly marked by a *suit* of enormous black whiskers that flowed together and united under his chin.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, il. 1.

Discontinuance of a suit. See *discontinuance*.—Fresh *suit*, in *law*. See *fresh*.—Long *suit*, in the game of whist, a suit of four cards or more.—Next, petty, skeleton *suit*. See the adjectives.—Out of *suits*, no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

Wear this for me, one out of *suits* with fortune.

That could give more, but that her hand lacks means.

Shak., *As you Like It*, l. 2. 258.

Short suit, in the game of whist, a suit of three cards or less.—**Suit and service**, in the feudal system, the attendance upon the court of the lord, and the homage and services rendered by the vassal, in consideration of his tenure and the protection afforded by the lord.

His [Lord Egmont's] scheme was to divide the Island into fifty baronies; each baron was to erect a castle with a moat and drawbridge in genuine mediæval fashion, to maintain a certain number of men-at-arms, and do *suit* and service to the Lord Paramount.

W. F. Rae, *Newfoundland to Manitoba*, iv.

Suit at law. See *del. 4*.

Dr. Worburton, in his notes on Shakspeare, observes that a court solicitation was called simply a *suit*, and a process a *suit at law*.

J. Vail, *Note in Dekker's Oull's Hornbook*, p. 114.

Suit covenant, in *Eng. feudal law*, a covenant to attend and serve at a lord's court; the covenant of the vassal to render *suit* to his lord's retinue.—**Suit for contribution**. See *contribution*.—**Suit of court**, in the feudal system, a tenant's obligation to render *suit* and service (which see, above).—**To follow suit**. See *follow*.—**Syn. 3. Request, Petition**, etc. See *prayer*.

suit (sūt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute*; < *suit*, *n.*] 1. To adapt; accommodate; fit; make suitable.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.

Shak., *Hamlet*, ll. 2. 10.

I must *suit* myself with another page.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

2. To be fitted or adapted to; be suitable or appropriate to; befit; answer the requirements of.

Such furniture as *suits*

The greatness of his person.

Shak., *Hamlet*, VIII., ll. 1. 60.

These institutions are neither designed for nor suited to a nation of ignorant paupers.

Daniel Webster, *Speech*, Buffalo, June, 1833.

Forlaps

Sho could not fix the glass to *suit* her eye.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

3. To be agreeable to; fall in with the views, wishes, or convenience of: as, a style of living to *suit* one's tastes.

Nor need they blush to buy heads ready dress'd,
And cloze, at publick Shops, what *sutes* 'em best.

Congreve, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

None but members of their own party would *suit* the majority in Parliament as ministers.

W. Wilson, *State*, § 655.

4. To dress, as with a suit of clothes; clothe.

I'll disrobe me

Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself

As does a Briton peasant.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 1. 23.

No matter; think'st thou that I'll vent my bagges

To *suite* in satin him that jets in ragges?

Heywood, *Royal King* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 10).

To *suit* one's book. See *book*.—**Syn. 2.** To comport with, tally with, correspond to, match, meet.—3. To please, gratify, content.

II. intrans. To correspond; agree; accord: generally followed by *with* or *to*.

They are good work-women, and can and will do anything for profit that is to be done by the art of a woman, and which *sutes* with the fashion of these countries.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 116.

The place itself was *suiting* to his core.

And of his bondage lord and long . . .

It *suits* not with our tale to tell.

Whittier, *The Exiles*.

suitability (sū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*suitable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The character of being suitable; suitableness.

The passages relating to fish in The Week . . . are remarkable for a vivid truth of impression and a happy *suitability* of language not frequently surpassed.

R. L. Stevenson, *Thoreau*, iii.

suitable (sū'tā-bl), *a.* [*suit* + *-able*.] Capable of suiting; conformable; fitting; appropriate; proper; becoming.

For his outward habit.

'Tis *suitable* to his present course of life.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, i. 3.

Give o'er,

And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,

And prosper in it.

Massinger, *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, i. 1.

Nothing is more *suitable* to the Law of Nature than that Punishment be inflicted upon Tyrants.

Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*.

=**Syn.** Fit, meet, appropriate, apt, pertinent, seemly, eligible, consonant, corresponding, congruous.

suitableness (sū'tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, in any sense.

suitably (sū'tā-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; appropriately.

suit-broker (sūt'brō'kér), *n.* One who made a trade of procuring favors for court petitioners. *Massinger*.

suite (sūt; in present use (defs. 2, 3, etc.), like mod. F., swēt), *n.* [In earlier use a form of *suit*; in recent use, < F. *suite*, a following, suit, suite: see *suit*.] 1. An obsolete form of *suit* (in various senses).—2. A company of attendants or followers; retinue; train: as, the *suite* of an ambassador.

Not being allowed to take more than 2,000 followers in the king's *suite*, they nevertheless had evidently entertained a scheme of arming a greater number.

J. Gairdner, *Richard III.*, il.

3. A number of things taken collectively and constituting a sequence or following in a series; a set; a collection of things of like kind and intended to be used together: as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of furniture.

Through his red lips his laughter exposed a *suite* of fair white teeth.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 2.

The careful examination of large *suites* of specimens revealed an unexpected amount of variability in species.

Huxley, *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 49.

Two other courts, on whose sides are extended what may be called three complete *suites* of apartments, very similar to each other in arrangement, though varied in dimensions.

J. Fergusson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 173.

4. A sequel. [Rare.]

I had always intended to write an account of the "Conquest of Mexico," as a *suite* to my "Columbus," but left Spain without making the requisite researches.

Irving, to Prescott, in Ticknor's Prescott, p. 168.

5. In *music*, a set or series of instrumental dances, either in the same or in related keys, usually preceded by a prelude, and variously grouped so as to secure variety and contrast. *Suites* were the earliest form of instrumental work in detached movements, and continued in favor from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, though sometimes known by other names. They included a great variety of dances, notably the allemande, courante, saraband, and gigue, together with the gavotte, passepied, branle, and minuet. The early *suite* was not fully distinguishable from the early sonata, and the developed *suite* finally gave place to the modern sonata, though the true sonata form is a method of construction did not belong to the *suite*. *Suites* are properly for a single instrument, like the harpsichord or clavichord, but are sometimes written for an orchestra. The *suite* form has lately been revived. Among modern writers of orchestral music in *suite* form are Lachner, Roff, Bizet, Dvořák, and Moszkowski.

suite, *v.* See *suit*.

suitor (sū'tor), *n.* Same as *suitor*.

suitbold (sūt'hōld), *n.* [*suit* + *hold*.] In *feudal law*, a tenuro in consideration of certain services to the superior lord.

suiting (sū'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *suit*, *v.*] Cloth for making a suit of clothes: especially in the plural: as, fashionable *suitings*. [Trade cant.]

suit-like (sūt'lik), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutlike*; < *suit* + *like*.] Suitable.

Then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.

North, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 40.

suitly, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutely*; < ME. *sutely*, *sutly*; < *suit* + *-ly*.] So as to match.

Item, ij. strips of the same trappuris *sutly*.

Paston Letters, I. 477.

suitor (sū'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suiter*, *suter*; < ME. *sutere*; < *suit* + *-or*; ult. < L. *secutor*, a follower, ML. a prosecutor, suitor, < *sequi*, follow: see *suit*.] 1. In *law*, a party to a suit or litigation. The pronunciation sū'tor is sometimes made sū'tor, as if spelled *shooter* (whence the punning allusion in the quotation from Shakspeare, below).

In following *suites* there is nuche to be considered: what the *suter* is, to whom he maketh *sute*, and wherefore he maketh *sute*, and also in what time he suoth:

suitor

because to dispatch a thing out of time is to cut the peccock by the knees.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 109.

Boyet. Who is the suitor? Who is the suitor? . . .

Ros. Why, she that bears the bow.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 109.

To save *suitors* the vexation and expense of haling their adversaries always before the courts in London.

W. Wilson, State, § 731.

2. One who sues, petitions, solicits, or entreats; a petitioner.

Here I would be a *suitor* to your majesty, for I come now rather to be a *suitor* and petitioner than a preacher.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 34.

Humility is in *suitors* a decent virtue.

Hooker.

This mans Serraglio, which is neither great in rell nor beauty, yet answerable to his small dependency and infrequency of *suitors*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 48.

3. One who sues for the hand of a woman in marriage; a wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I am glad I have found a way to woo yet; I was afraid once

I never should have made a civil *suitor*.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

He passed again one whole year . . . under the wing and consuls of his mother, and then was forward to become a *suitor* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 209.

suitor (sū'tor), *v. i.* [*< suitor, n.*] To play the suitor; woo; make love.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,

A *suiting* came to my father's Hall.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

suiticide (sū'tor-sid), *n.* [*< suitor + L. -cidum, a killing, < cadere, kill.*] Suitor-killing; fatal to suitors. [Rare and humorous.]

Not a murmur against any abuse was permitted, to say a word against the *suiticide* delays of the Court of Chancery . . . was bitterly and steadily resented

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, II.

suitress (sū'tres), *n.* [*< suitor + -ess.*] A female suitor or suitor.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart

That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*.

Boice, Jane Shore, III. 1.

suit-shape (sū't-shāp), *n.* A fashion; a model. [Rare.]

This fashion monger, each morn 'fore he rise,

Contemplates *suit-shapes* and, once from out his bed,

He hath them strait full livly portrayed.

Martens, George of Villand, xl. 100.

suity (sū'ti), *a.* Suitable; fitting.

In lone lu eare, lu diligence and dattle

Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is *suite*.

Darvies, Holy Roodie, p. 18 (Darvies)

suivez (swū-vū'), *n.* [*< 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of suivre, follow: see sul.*] In music, a direction to an accompanist to adapt his tempo and style closely to those of the soloist.

sujeer (sū'jē), *n.* [*Also soujer, sujer; < Hind. sūji.*] Fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables. *Yule and Burnell.*

Sula (sū'lij), *n.* [*NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Icel. sula: see solan.*] A genus of gannets, conterminous with the family *Sulidae*, or restricted to the white gannets, or solan-geese—the brown gannets, or boobies, being called *Dysporus*. *S. bassana* is the leading species. See *cut* under *gannet*.

sulcate (sul'kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. sulcare, furrow through, plow, < sulcus, a furrow: see sulcus, sulc.*] To plow; furrow. *Blount.*

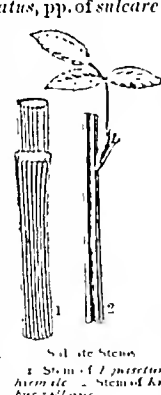
sulcate (sul'kāt), *a.* [*< L. sulcatus, pp. of sulcare: see sulcate, v.*] Furrowed; grooved; having long narrow depressions, shallow fissures, or open channels; channelled or fluted; cleft, as the hoof of a ruminant; fissured, as the surface of the brain.

sulcated (sul'kāt-ed), *a.* [*< sulcate + -ed.*] Same as *sulcate*.

sulcation (sul'kāt-shun), *n.* [*< sulcate + -ion.*] 1. A furrow, channel, or sulcus; also, a set of sulci collectively.—2. The state of being sulcated; also, the act, manner, or mode of grooving.

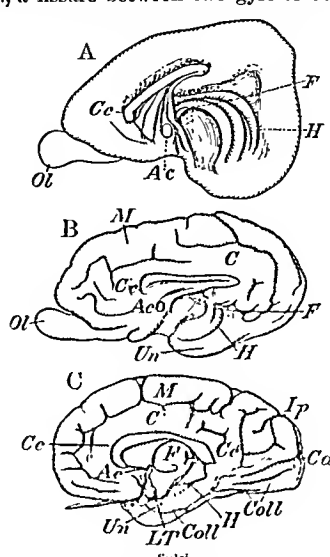
sulci, *n.* Plural of *sulcus*.

sulciform (sul'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sulcus, a furrow, + forma, form.*] Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.



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sulcus (sul'kus), *n.*; pl. *sulci* (-sī). [*NL., < L. sulcus, a furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle: see sulc.*] A furrow or groove; a more or less linear or narrow and shallow depression; specifically, in anat., a fissure between two gyri or convolu-



Brains of Rabbit (A), Pig (B), and Chimpanzee (C), showing some of the principal median sulci of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *Co*, corpus callosum; *Ac*, anterior commissure; *Gr*, gyrus; *Un*, uniole; *H*, hemisphere; *Ca*, calcarine sulcus; *Coll*, collateral sulcus; *Lp*, lateral sulcus; *Lp Coll*, lateral sulcus. (Compare other views of the same brains on let. 6051.)

tions of the surface of the brain: used with English or Latin context. See phrases under *fissure*, and *cut* under *brain*, *cerebral*, and *gyrus*.

—**Auriculoventricular sulcus**, the transverse groove marking off the auricles from the ventricles of the heart.

—**Calcarine sulcus**. See *calcarine*.—**Callosal sulcus**, the callosal fissure, between the callosal gyri, or gyri fornicatus, and the corpus callosum.—**Callosomarginal sulcus**, the carotid groove on the sphenoid bone. See *cut* under *sphenoid*.

—**Central sulcus**, the fissure or sulcus of Rolando. See *central*.—**Collateral sulcus**. See *collateral*.

—**Crucial or cruciate sulcus** (or fissure), a remarkably constant sulcus of the cerebrum of carnivores and some other mammals, described by Cuvier in 1805, and first named by Broca as *sillon cruciat* by Laurent in 1879.

In the cat this sulcus begins on the median aspect of the hemisphere, reaches and indents the margin, and thence extends laterally for a distance equal to or greater than its medial part. It has many variant forms of its name, as *coronary cruciate sulcus*, *sulcus cruciatus*, *fissura cruciata*, *seigneur cruciata*, etc., and different names (as *frontal fissure*, etc.) from varying views of its homology with any sulcus of the human brain. This question has been much discussed, but not conclusively settled. Two prevalent views are that the crucial sulcus is equivalent (1) to the callosomarginal sulcus of man, and (2) to the central or Rolando sulcus of man. The question is of importance because some well-marked motor centers have been made out with reference to this sulcus in the lower animals.

—**Fimbrial sulcus**, the sulcus choroleus; the shallow furrow on the optic thalamus corresponding to the margin of the thalamus.—**Frontal sulci**, the sulci which separate the frontal gyri: the *superior frontal sulcus* marks off the middle from the superior gyrus, and the *inferior frontal sulcus* divides the middle gyrus from the inferior.

—**Gingivobuccal sulcus**, the space between the gums and the cheek.—**Gingivolingual sulcus**, the space between the tongue and the gums.—**Hippocampal sulcus**. See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal sulcus**, the sulcus dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule; the intraparietal fissure.—**Lateral, paracentral, parallel sulcus**. See the respective terms.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus. Orbital sulcus, one of several sulci of the frontal lobe of the brain, in relation with the orbit of the eye, and separating the orbital gyri (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus**, the groove on the dorsal surface of the oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord marking the division between the funiculus gracilis and the funiculus cuneatus.—**Parapyramidal sulcus**, a slight groove on the ventral surface of the oblongata, running from the median fissure upward and outward, bounding the pyramid laterally.—**Parieto-occipital sulcus**. See *parieto-occipital fissure*, under *parieto-occipital*.—**Peduncular sulcus**, the great transverse fissure of the cerebellum.—**Postcentral sulcus**, the shallow postrolandic sulcus separating the ascending parietal convolution from the superior parietal convolution.—**Posterior sulcus of Rol.** See *posterior*.—**Precentral sulcus**. See *precentral*.—**Splenial sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sulcus choroleus**, a shallow groove on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, running from the anterior tubercle backward and outward.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigemorum longitudinalis**, the median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigemorum transversus**, the transverse furrow separating the nates from the testes of the brain.—**Sulcus cruciatus**. See *cruciate sulcus*.—**Sulcus habena**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for a furrow along the dorsomedial angle of the optic thalamus, just back of the habena.—**Sulcus intercruralis mesalis**, sulcus inter-

sulk

cruralis lateralis, small grooves just behind the postperforatus of the brain of the cat. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Techt.*, p. 489.—**Sulcus internus olivæ**, the upward extension of the sulcus lateralis ventralis of the spinal cord, passing along the olivary body on the median side. *Oberstein*.—**Sulcus lateralis dorsalis**, the groove on the spinal cord, extending up into the oblongata, from which the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves emerge. Also called *posterolateral groove*.—**Sulcus limitans**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the usually obvious depression between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**Sulcus longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti vel sinus rhomboidalis**, the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Sulcus longitudinalis mesencephali**, the furrow on the external surface of the mesencephalon, between the crista below and the superficial lemniscus and brachia of the corpora quadrigemina above.—**Sulcus occipitalis anterior**, a fissure extending the occipitoparietal fissure down over the convex surface of the cerebrum. The two fissures are continuous in certain apes, but not normally in man. Also called *sulcus occipitalis externus*.—**Sulcus occipitalis inferior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the second from the third occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis superior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the first from the second occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis transversus**, a transverse fissure seen on the upper and lateral surface of the occipital lobe, behind the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Sulcus oculomotorii**, a groove on the median side of the crus cerebri, from which the third nerve issues. It marks the boundary between the crista and the tegmentum.—**Sulcus olfactorius**, the fissure on the orbital surface of the brain bounding the gyrus rectus on the outer side. Along it lies the tractus olfactorius.—**Sulcus orbitalis**, the triadate or H-shaped sulcus on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Sulcus postolivaris**, the postolivary sulcus, a short furrow on the side of the oblongata just lateral of the olivary body.—**Sulcus spiralis**, the spiral groove along the border of the lamina spiralis, or spiral lamina, of the cochlea.—**Sulcus triradiatus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the three-pointed depression which demarcates the corpora allicantia from each other and from the tuber cinereum.—**Supercallosal sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sylvian sulcus**, the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*.—**Temporal sulci**, the fissures on the outer surface of the temporal lobe. The superior is also called the *parallel fissure*.—**Triradate sulcus**. Same as *sulcus orbitalis*.—**Vertical sulcus**, the precentral sulcus.

sulfert, sulfur, n. Obsolete spellings of *sulphur*.

Sulidae (sū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sula + -idae.*] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, represented by the genus *Sula*, of the order *Steganopodae*, related to the cormorants and pelicans; the gannets and boobies. They have the bill longer than the head, very stout at the base, tapering to the little decurved tip, cleft to beyond the eyes, with abortive nostrils in a nasal groove, and a small naked gular sac; long pointed wings; moderately long, stiff, wedge-shaped tail of twelve or fourteen feathers; stout serviceable feet beneath the center of equilibrium; and the general configuration somewhat like that of a goose. There are two carotids, a discoid oil gland, small caeca, and large gall-bladder. The pugnacity of the body is extreme, as in pelicans. See *cut* under *gannet*.

Sulinae (sū'li-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sula + -inae.*] The *Sulidae* as a subfamily of *Pelecanidae*.

sulk (sulk), *a.* [*Early mod. E. sulky, reduced from ME. *sulken, *solken, < AS. solean, stothful, remiss (cf. equiv. ā-solen, be-solen), prop. pp. of *solean, in comp. ā-solean, ā-scalean (= OHG. ar-selhan), and be-solean, be-slothful, grow languid; cf. Skt. √ sarj, send forth, let loose. Cf. sulk, v. and n., sulky.*] Languid; slow; dull; of goods, hard to sell.

Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulke* commodity.

Heywood, Challenge for Beauty, III. 1.

sulk (sulk), *v. i.* [*< sulk, a., in part a back-formation from sulky.*] 1. To be sulky; indulge in a sullen or sulky mood; be morose or glum. [Colloq.]

Most people *sulk* in stage-coaches; I always talk. I have had some amusing journeys from this habit.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, II.

He was *sulking* with Jane Trequinter, was trying to persuade himself he did not care for her.

W. H. Melville, White Rose, II. xiv.

Of course things are not always smooth between France and England; of course, occasionally, each side *sulks* against the other.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 466

2. To keep still when hooked; said of a fish.

sulk (sulk), *n.* [*< sulk, a.*] A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood; often in the plural: as, to be in a *sulk* or in the *sulks*; to have a fit of the *sulks*. [Colloq.]

I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his *sulks*, though he was by no means unfrequently in them.

Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 8, 1831.

Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political *sulk* against the Hohenzollerns.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 383.

sulk (sulk), *n.* [= *OSp. sulco, Sp. Pg. sulco* = *It. solco, solgo, < L. sulcus, a furrow, trench, ditch, groove, track, wrinkle; cf. Gr. ὄλκός, a furrow, track, < ἰλκεν, draw. Cf. sulk, v.*] A furrow. [Rare.]

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas.

Sir P. Sidney, Wansstead Play, p. 619. (Davies.)

sulk (sulk), *v. t.* [*< sulk, n.*] To furrow; plow. [Rare.]

sulk

Soom synck too bottoms, *sulking* the surges asunder.
Stanhurst, Æneid, l. 117. (Davies.)

sulkily (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

sulkiness (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulky (sul'ki), *a.* [An extended form of *sulk*, *a.*, due in part to the noun *sulkiness*, now regarded as < *sulky* + *-ness*, but earlier *sulkeness*, < ME. **solknesse*, < AS. *solcenes*, *solcennes*: see *sulk*, *a.*] 1. Silently resentful; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or to repel the friendly advances of others.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or sulky.
F. Knox, Essays (1777), No. 123.

During the time he was in the house he seemed sulky or rather stupid.
Haslam, Insanity, x.

Corydon, offended with Phyllis, becomes, as far as she is concerned, a mere drivelling idiot, and a sulky one into the bargain.
W. H. White, White Rose, II. xviii.

The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the sulky and inattentive labour of a whole day.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, ii.

2. Stunted, or of backward growth: noting a condition of a plant, sometimes resulting from insect injury.

The condition called *sulky* as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates.
E. Ernest Green, in Ceylon Independent, 1889.

=*Syn.* 1. *Morose, Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); cross, spleenish, perverse, cross-grained, out of humor.

sulky (sul'ki), *n.*; pl. *sulkies* (-kiz). [So called because it obliges the rider to be alone; < *sulky*, *a.*] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person, drawn by one horse, commonly used for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

The country doctor . . .
Whose ancient sulky down the village lanes
Dragged, like a war-car, captive ills and pains.
Whittier, The Countess.

sulky-cultivator, sulky-rake (sul'ki-kul'ti-vā-tōr, -rāk), *n.* A cultivator or a horse-rake having a seat for the driver. See *cut* under *rake*, 1.

sulky-harrow, sulky-scraper (sul'ki-har'ō, -skrā'pēr), *n.* A harrow or scraper mounted on a wheeled carriage, and having a seat for the driver.

sulky-plow (sul'ki-plou), *n.* See *plow*.

sull (sul), *n.* A shorter form of *sulow*, 1.

sullage (sul'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sulledge*, *sullage*, < OF. **souillage*, **soillage*, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*. Cf. *sullage*.] 1. That which defiles.

No tincture, *sullage*, or defilement. *South*.

2. Drainage; sowing.

Naples is the pleasantest of Cities, if not the most beautiful; the building all of free stone, the streets are broad and paved with brick, vaulted underneath for the conveyance of the *sullage*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 202.

The streets exceeding large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for the *sullage*, which renders them very sweet and clean.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

3. In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—4. Silt and mud deposited by water.

April 3, 1712. A grant unto Israel Pownoll of his new invented engine or machine for taking up ballast, *sullage*, sand, etc., of very great use in cleansing rivers, harbours, etc.
Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 57.

sullage-piece (sul'āj-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, a deadhead. *E. H. Knight*.

Sullan (sul'an), *a.* [< L. *Sullanus*, < *Sulla*, improp. *Sylla*, *Sulla* (see *def.*).] Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator.

In 70 B. C. Pompeius, in conjunction with Crassus, repealed the *Sullan* constitution. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 634.

sullen (sul'en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sollein*, *solein*, *soleyn*, *solaïn*, < OF. *solaïn* (= Pr. *solan*), solitary, lonely; as a noun, a pittance for one person; < ML. as if **solanus*, < L. *solus*, alone: see *sole*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being alone; solitary; lonely; hence, single; unmarried.

Let each of them be *soleyn* at her lyve.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 607.

That ofte, when I shulde play,
It maketh me drawe out of the way
In *solein* place by my selfe,
As doth a laborer to delve.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2. Being but one; unique; hence, rare; remarkable.

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Trevely she was to min ye
The *soleyn* fenix of Arabye.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 682.

Ye shall find this *solaïn* aventure
Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5431.

3. Remaining alone through ill humor; unsocial; silent and cross; sulky; morose; glum.

Still he is *sullen*, still he lours and frets.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 75.

Nor *sullen* discontent, nor anxious care,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 99.

Two doughty champions, flaming Jacobite
And *sullen* Hanoverian. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, vi.
As *sullen* as a beast new-caged. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

4. Gloomy; dismal; somber.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 2. 5.

Those [natural properties] of the Sea to be saltish and unpleasant, and the colour *sullen* and greenish.
Dekker, London Triumphant (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 241).

Now began
The desert. *Milton, P. R.*, l. 500.

The dull morose a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe*.

5. Sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

Our solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 88.

6. Slow-moving; sluggish; dull: as, a *sullen* pace.

When death's cold, *sullen* stream
Shall o'er me roll.
Ray Palmer, My Faith Looks up to Thee.

7. Malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
Dryden.

She meets again
The savage murderer's *sullen* gaze.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

=*Syn.* 3. *Gloomy, Sullen, Sulky, Morose, Splenetic*. These words are arranged in the order of their intensity and of their degrees of activity toward others. *Gloomy* has the figurative suggestion of physical gloom or darkness: the *gloomy* man has little brightness in his mind, or he sees little light ahead. The *sullen* man is silent because he is sullenly angry and somewhat bitter, and he repels friendly advances by silence and a lowering aspect rather than by words. The *sulky* person persists in being *sullen* beyond all reason and for mere whim: the young are often *sulky*. In the *morose* man there is an element of hate, and he meets advances with rudeness or cruel words: the young have rarely development of character enough to be *morose*. The *splenetic* man is sulky and peevish, with frequent outbursts of irritation venting itself upon persons or things. Any of these words may indicate either a temporary mood or a strong tendency of nature.

II. *n.* 1. A solitary person; a recluse.
He sits nother with seynt Iohan, with Symon, no with Jude, . . .
Dote as a *soleyn* by hym-self. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 145.

2. *pl.* *Sullen* feelings; sulks; sullenness. [Colloq.]

Let them die that age and *sullen* have.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 139.

If she be not sick of the *sullen*, I see not
The least infirmity in her.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, III. 4.

Being ourself but lately recovered—we whisper it in confidence, reader—out of a long and desperate fit of the *sullen*.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, xvi.

3. A meal for one person. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

sullen (sul'en), *v. t.* [< *sullen*, *a.*] To make sulcu, morose, or sulky.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.
Feltham, Resolves, l. 86.

sullenly (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with moroseness.

sullenness (sul'en-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sullen.

The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Silence; reserve.

Her very Coyness warms;
And with a grateful *Sullenness* she charms.
Congreve, Pamphras upon Horace, l. xix. 1.

=*Syn.* 1. See *sullen*.

sullen-sick (sul'en-sik), *a.* Sick with sullenness.

On the denyall, Abah falls *sullen-sick*.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vii. 7. (Davies.)

sully (sul'e-ri), *n.* [< *sull* + *-ery*.] A plow-land.

sullevat (sul'e-vāt), *v. t.* [Also *sollvate*; < L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollvare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *sollevar* = F. *soulever*), lift up from beneath, support, assist, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *clever*.] To cause to rise in insurrection; excite, as to sedition.

sulphate

I come to shew the Fruits of Connivance, or rather Encouragement, from the Magistrates in the City, upon other Occasions, to *sollvate* the Rabbie.
Roger North, Examea, p. 114.

sullyage (sul'i-āj), *n.* [A var. of *sullage*, as if < *sully* + *-age*.] Same as *sullage*.

Till we are in some degree refined from the dross and *sullyage* of our former lives' incursions.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 243.

sulow (sul'ō), *n.* [Also *sull*; < ME. *solow*, *suluh*, *soth*, < AS. *sull*, rarely *sul* (gen. *sules*, dat. *syl*; in comp. *sulh*-, *sul*-), a plow. Cf. L. *suleus*, a furrow: see *suleus*, *sull*.] A plow. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

sulow (sul'ō), *v. t.* [A var. of *sully*.] To sully.

sully (sul'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sullied*, ppr. *sullying*. [Early mod. E. also *sulow*; < ME. *sulien*, < AS. *sylvian*, *sully*, defile, bemire (= OS. *sultian* = MD. *soluven* = OHG. *bi-sulian*, G. *sühlen*, *sully*, = Sw. *söla* = Dan. *söle* = Goth. *bi-sautjan*, *be-miro*), < *sol* = OHG. *sol*, MHG. *sol*, *söl*, G. *suhle* = Dan. *söl*, mire. The form *sully* is prob. due in part to the OF. *sollier*, *souiller*, etc., soil, sully: see *soil*, with which *sully* is often confused.] 1. *trans.* 1. To soil; stain; tarnish; defile.

Over it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, which have *sullyed* the roof like the inside of a chimney.

Sandys, Travels, p. 130.
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
Roscommon, trans. of Horace's Sixth Ode (of bk. iii.).

One of the great charms of this temple [the great Vishnava temple at Seringham], when I visited it, was its purity. Neither whitewash nor red nor yellow paint had then *sullied* it, and the time-stain on the warm-coloured granite was all that relieved its monotony.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 365.

2. Figuratively, to stain or tarnish morally.

The over-daring Talbot
Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honour
By this unheeded, desperate, wild adventure.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 6.

A look and a word . . . seemed to flash upon me the conviction that the woman I loved was *sullied*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To dim; darken.

Let there be no spots in these our feasts of charity; nothing that may *sully* the brightness and damp the cheerfulness of this day's solemnity.

Dr. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.
Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad.
Dolingbroke, Parties, i.

II. *intrans.* To be or become soiled or tarnished.

Silverling will *sully* and canker more than gilding.
Bacon.

sully (sul'i), *n.*; pl. *sullies* (-iz). [< *sully*, *v.*] Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator*.

sulphacid (sul'fā-sid), *n.* [< *sulph* (ur) + *acid*.] An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen; a sulpho-acid.

sulphamate (sul'fā-māt), *n.* See *sulphamic*.
sulphamic (sul-fam'ik), *a.* [< *sulph* (ur) + *am* (monium) + *-ic*.] Having sulphur and ammonium as the characteristic constituents.—**Sulphamic acid**, an acid the ammonium salt of which is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulphur trioxide. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one OH group is replaced by NH₂; thus, SO₂(OH)NH₂. It is a monobasic acid, forming salts called *sulphamates*; of these ammonium sulphamate, SO₂(OH)NH₄, is one of the best-known.

sulphamide (sul'fā-mid or -mid), *n.* [< *sulph* (ur) + *am* (monia) + *-ide*.] A compound which may be regarded as consisting of the group SO₂ combined with two amido-groups, NH₂.

sulpharsin (sul'fār-sin), *n.* [< *sulph* (ur) + *arsine*.] Cacodyl sulphid, (CH₃)₂As₂S, a colorless liquid having an intensely disagreeable smell and being highly inflammable.

sulphate (sul'fāt), *n.* [= F. *sulfate* = Sp. Pg. *sulfato* = It. *solfato*, < NL. *sulphatum*, *sulfatum*; as *sulph* (ur) + *-ate*.] A salt of sulphuric acid. The acid is dibasic, forming two classes of salts—*neutral* sulphates, in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic radicals, and *acid* sulphates, in which only one of the hydrogen atoms is so replaced. Most sulphates are readily soluble in water, while a few, as calcium, strontium, and lead sulphates, are very sparingly soluble, and barium sulphate is insoluble in water and dilute acids. The sulphates are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. Gypsum and anhydrite are calcium sulphates. Epsom salts and Glauber salts, contained in all sea-waters, are magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate respectively. Barytes or heavy spar, used on account of its high specific gravity (4.3 to 4.7) as an adulterant and makeweight, is barium sulphate. Anglesite, or lead sulphate, is an ore of lead. Many other sulphates occur in nature in smaller quantity. Of the sulphates artificially prepared may be mentioned sodium sulphate, or salt-cake (made from salt on an enormous scale as the first step in the manufacture of sodium carbonate), and ammonium sulphate (made extensively from gas liquor, and used for preparing other ammonia salts and as a fertilizer). Zinc sulphate, or white vitriol, is used in medicine as an astringent and a tonic,

and in larger doses as an emetic. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is made on an enormous scale, and is used in preparing pigments (Schaele's green, Paris green, etc.), in calico-printing, in electrometallurgy, and in horticulture, particularly by vineyardists, as a fungicide. It is used in medicine, chiefly as a feeble escharotic for exuberant granulations, and as a local stimulant. Aluminium sulphate, called *concentrated alum* or *sulphate of alumina*, is used as a mordant and inkweight and for preparing alums. Ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol, is used as a mordant and for the manufacture of inks, Prussian blue, etc. The alkaloids morphine, atropin, quinine, etc., are generally administered in the form of sulphates. —Carbonyl sulphate. Same as *ethionic anhydride* (which see, under *ethionic*). —Ethyl sulphate. See *sulphuric ether*, under *sulphuric*. —Precipitated sulphate of iron. See *precipitate*. —Sulphate of indigo. See *indigo*.

sulphate (sul'fat), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *sulphated*, *ppr.* *sulphating*. [*< sulphate, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To form a deposit of lead sulphate on, as a lead plate or plates of a secondary battery or a secondary cell. —2. To convert (red lead used as a coloring material, as on placards) into lead sulphate by means of dilute sulphuric acid. —Sulphated oil. See *castor-oil*.

II. intrans. To form a sulphate (especially a lead sulphate) deposit.

The sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable sulphating in the cell. *Philos. Mag.*, XXX, 162.

sulphatic (sul-fat'ik), *a.* [*< sulphate + -ic.*] Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

sulphatite (sul'fat-it), *n.* [*< sulphate + -ite².*] A name sometimes given to native sulphuric acid, present in certain mineral waters.

sulphert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sulphur*.

sulphid, **sulphide** (sul'fid, -fid or -fid), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + -id¹, -id².*] A combination of sulphur with another more electropositive element, or with a body which can take the place of such an element. Also *sulphuret*, *hydrosulphid*, *hydrosulphuret*. —Allyl, golden, hydrogen, etc., sulphid. See the qualifying words.

sulphindigotic (sul-in-di-got'ik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

sulphion (sul'fion), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + -ion.*] A hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham*.

sulphonide (sul'fionid or -nid), *n.* [*< sulphion + Gr. idos*, form, resemblance: see *-id².*] In the binary theory of salts, a compound of sulphur with a metal, or with a body representing a metal: as, *sulphonide* of sodium, otherwise called *sodium sulphate*. *Graham*.

sulphite (sul'fit), *n.* [= *F. sulfite*; as *sulph(ur) + -ite².*] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates. —**Sulphite pulp**, in *paper-manuf.*, pulp made from wood, straw, esparto, and other vegetable products, by the action of a solution of a sulphite of an alkaline earth, as lime, or of an alkali, as soda, that contains an excess of sulphurous acid.

sulpho-acid (sul'fō-as'id), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + acid.*] In *chem.*, an acid which contains the group SO₂.OH united to carbon. Also called *sulphonic acid*. The term has also been used for a class of acids in which sulphur is substituted for oxygen, now called *thio-acids*: as, *thiosulphuric acid*, H₂SO₃, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one oxygen atom has been replaced by sulphur.

sulphocyanate (sul'fō-si-ā-nāt), *n.* [*< sulphocyan-ic + -ate¹.*] A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

sulphocyanic (sul'fō-si-an'ik), *a.* [*< sulphocyan(ogen) + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen. —**Sulphocyanic acid**, CNHS, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colorless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colors the salts of peroxid of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides*. Also called *rhodanic acid*.

sulphocyanide (sul'fō-si-a-nid or -nid), *n.* [*< sulphocyan-ic + -ide².*] Same as *sulphocyanate*.

sulphocyanogen (sul'fō-si-an'ō-jen), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + cyanogen.*] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, (CN)₂S, also called *sulphocyanic anhydride*. It is obtained in the form of a deep-yellow amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, but soluble in strong sulphuric acid.

sulphohalite (sul'fō-hā-lit), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + Gr. ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite².*] A mineral occurring in transparent rhombic dodecahedrons of a pale greenish-yellow color. It consists of the sulphate and chlorid of sodium in the ratio of 3 to 2. It is found at Borax Lake, in the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, California.

sulphohydrate (sul'fō-hi'drāt), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + hydr(ogen) + -ate².*] A compound consisting of any element or radical united with the radical SH, which contains one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen: as, calcium *sulphohydrate*, Ca(SH)₂. Also *sulphydrate*.

sulphoindigotic (sul'fō-in-di-got'ik), *a.* [*< sulph(ur) + indigo + -ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Also *sulphindigotic*. —**sulphoindigotic acid**, C₂H₅NO₃SO₃, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called *sulphopurpuric acid*, while a blue solution is obtained. The blue solution contains two acids, sulphoindigotic acid and hyposulphoindigotic acid.

sulphonal (sul'fō-nal), *n.* Diethyl sulphon-dimethyl-methane, (CH₃)₂C.(C₂H₅SO₂)₂, a hypnotic of considerable value.

sulphonate (sul'fō-nāt), *n.* [*< sulphon-ic + -ate¹.*] A salt of sulphonic acid.

sulphonation (sul'fō-nā'shon), *n.* [*< sulphonate + -ion.*] The act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the acid radical SO₂.OH.

sulphonic (sul-fon'ik), *a.* [*< sulph(ur) + -ou-ic.*] Containing the acid radical SO₂.OH. —**sulphonic acid**. Same as *sulpho-acid*.

sulphopurpuric (sul'fō-pēr-pū'rik), *a.* [*< sulph(ur) + purpuric.*] Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. See *sulphoindigotic acid*, under *sulphoindigotic*.

sulpho-salt (sul'fō-sāl't), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + salt¹.*] A salt of a sulpho-acid. Also *sulphur-salt*, *sulphosel*.

sulphosel (sul'fō-sel), *n.* [*< sulph(ur) + F. sel, < L. sal*, salt: see *salt¹.*] Same as *sulpho-salt*.

sulphovinate (sul'fō-vī'nāt), *n.* [*< sulphovin-ic + -ate¹.*] A salt of sulphovinic acid.

sulphovinic (sul'fō-vin'ik), *a.* [*< sulph(ur) + L. vinum*, vino, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and alcohol, or spirit of wine. —**Sulphovinic acid**, C₂H₅HSO₄, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, or ethyl sulphuric acid, a colorless oily liquid with strong acid properties, prepared by the action of oil of vitriol on alcohol. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical ethyl C₂H₅. It is a monobasic acid, and forms a series of crystallizable salts.

sulphur (sul'fēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulphur*, *sulfer*; *< ME. sulphur*, *soufrc* = D. *solfer*, OF. *soufrc*, *soufrc*, *soufrc*, later also *sulphur*, F. *soufre* = Pr. *soufre*, *sulpre*, *solpre* = Cat. *soufre* = OSp. *zufre*, *azufre*, Sp. *azufre* = Pg. *zofre*, *enzofre*, also *sulfur*, = It. *solfo* = G. *schwefel*, *L. sulfur*, also *sulphur*, *sulpur*, *sulphur*; cf. lato Skt. *śulvāri* (according to a favorite fancy, lit. 'hostile to copper,' *< śulva*, copper, + *-ari*, enemy), *sulphur* (prob. a borrowed word). The AS. name was *swefel* = D. *zwavel* = OHG. *swefal*, *swefal*, MHG. *swefel*, *swefel*, G. *schwefel* = Sw. *swafvel* (< D.) = Goth. *swēibls*, *sulphur*; prob. not akin to the L. name.] 1. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 32.06. An elementary substance which occurs in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 2.05. It is insoluble in water, nearly so in alcohol and in ether, but quite soluble in carbon disulphid, petroleum, benzol, etc. It burns in the air with a blue flame, and is oxidized to sulphur dioxide or sulphurous acid. It melts at 238° F., and boils at 824° F., giving off a dense red vapor. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety; these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other respects. Between its melting-point and 280° F. it is most fluid, and when cast in wooden molds it forms the stick-sulphur or brimstone of commerce. Between 430° and 480° it becomes much less liquid, and can with difficulty be poured. If poured into water, it forms a ductile mass called *plastic sulphur*, which may be used for taking impressions of coins, etc. On standing it becomes hard and brittle. From 480° to its boiling-point it is liquid again. Sulphur occurs in great abundance and purity in the neighborhood of active and extinct volcanoes. As an article of commerce, most of it is brought from Sicily. It is also widely distributed in combination with other elements, chiefly in the form of sulphates and sulphids, and it is now extensively obtained from the native sulphids of iron and copper for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It also occurs sparingly in animal and vegetable tissues. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, etc., to form important compounds, of great use in the arts. It is used in the pure state extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and for vulcanizing rubber. Refined sulphur, prepared by sublimation from the crude substance, is used in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent; it is also largely employed in skin-diseases, both internally and externally. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century casts or copies of antique gems were frequently made by pouring into a mold melted sulphur colored with metallic oxides.

2†. The supposed substance of lightning.

To tear with thunder the wide cheeks of the air,
And yet to charge thy sulphur with a bolt
That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 152.

3. In *zool.*, one of many different picridino butterflies; a yellow pierian. These butterflies are of some shade of yellow, blanching to nearly white, or deepening to orange, and more or less marked with black.

They represent several genera. *Colias philodice* of the United States is the clouded sulphur; *Callidryas eubule* is the cloudless sulphur. The former is one of the commonest of North American butterflies, often seen in flocks along roads, settling about mud-puddles and other moist spots. Its larva feeds upon clover. See cuts under *Colias*, *Pieris*, and *cabbage-butterfly*. —Anisated sulphur balsam, an electuary composed of oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part. —Barbados sulphur balsam, a balsam composed of sulphur boiled with Barbados tar. —Clouded, cloudless sulphur. See def. 3. —Crude sulphur, the product of the distillation of native sulphur. —Flowers of sulphur, a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapor of sulphur. —Liver of sulphur. See *liver².* —Milk of sulphur, a white impalpable powder made by dissolving sulphur in a solution of milk of lime and adding muriatic acid. Hydrogen sulphid is set free, and sulphur is precipitated. —Precipitated sulphur. See *precipitate*. —Roll- or stick-sulphur, sulphur refined and cast in wooden molds. —Ruby sulphur. Same as *realgar*. —Soft sulphur, an allotropic form of sulphur produced by heating ordinary sulphur to 300° F. and pouring it into water. It remains for some days soft and waxy, and then resumes a hard, brittle condition. —Stones of sulphur, thunderbolts.

The gods throw stones of sulphur on me, if
That box I gave you was not thought by me
A precious thias. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 6. 240.

Sulphur balsam, a balsam composed of 1 part of sulphur dissolved in 8 parts of olive- or linseed-oil. —**Sulphur bath**, a bath to which a pound of the flowers of sulphur has been added: used in the treatment of skin-diseases. —**Sulphur group**, the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium: all have a strong attraction for oxygen. —**Sulphur ointment**. See *ointment*. —**Vegetable sulphur**. Same as *lycopode*.

II. a. Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, *sulphur-bellied*; *sulphur-crosted*. A color-disk of two thirds bright chrome-yellow and one third emerald-green gives a somewhat dull sulphur-yellow.

sulphur (sul'fēr), *v. t.* [*< sulphur, n.*] To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur; *sulphurato*.

Immediately after or about the time they blossom, the vines are *sulphured*, to keep off the Oidium, which disease is still active in Portugal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 603.

sulphurate (sul'fūr-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur, *< sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] 1. *a.* Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

A pale sulphurate colour. *Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 180.

II. n. A sulphid: as, *sulphurate* of antimony, Sb₂S₃.

sulphurate (sul'fūr-rāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *sulphurated*, *ppr.* *sulphurating*. [*< sulphur + -ate².*] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; also, to subject to the action of sulphur.

sulphuration (sul'fūr-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sulfuratio(n)*, *sulphuratio(n)*, a vein of sulphur, *< sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur: see *sulphurate*.] 1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley*, *On Free-thinking*, § 50. —2. The act or process of impregnating, combining, or fumigating with sulphur; specifically, the subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, and woollens, to the action of sulphur or its fumes for the purpose of bleaching; also, the state of being impregnated with sulphur. Also *sulphurization*, *sulphurisation*.

sulphurator (sul'fūr-rā-tor), *n.* [*< sulphurate + -or¹.*] An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur or exposing to the action of the fumes of sulphur, especially for fumigating or bleaching by means of burning sulphur.

sulphur-bottom (sul'fēr-bot'um), *n.* The sulphur-bellied whale of the Pacific, a roqual, *Balaenoptera* (or *Sibbaldius*) *sulphurea*. Also *sulphur-whale*.

sulphur-concrete (sul'fēr-kon'krēt), *n.* A mixture of sulphur with pulverized stoneware and glass, melted and run into molds. At 230° F. it becomes exceedingly hard, remains solid in boiling water, and resists water and acids. It is used to cement stones, melting readily at about 248° F.

sulphureity (sul'fūr-rē'i-ti), *n.* [*< sulphure-ous + -ity.*] The state of being sulphureous. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ii. 1. [Rare.]

sulphureous (sul'fūr-rē-us), *a.* [*< L. sulfurcus*, *sulphureus*, of or like sulphur, *< sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] 1. Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

He helches poison forth, poison of the pit,
Brimstone, hellish and sulphureous poison. *Randolph*, *Muses' Looking-Glass*, iv. 5.

The room was filled with a sulphureous smell. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 105.

2. In *bot.*, sulphur-colored; of a pale bright yellow.

sulphureously (sul'fūr-rē-us-li), *adv.* In a sulphureous manner; especially, with the odor of

sulphur, or with the stifling fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

Aden is seated low, *sulphuriously* shaded by a high barren Mountain, whose brazen front, seorching the miserable Towne, reveals a perfect character of Turkish baseness.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels* (ed. 1638), p. 31.

sulphureousness (sul-fū'rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sulphureous.

sulphuret (sul-fū-ret), *u.* [*cf.* sulphur + -et.] Same as *sulphid*.

sulphureted, sulphuretted (sul-fū-ret-ed), *a.* Having sulphur in combination. Also *sulphydric*.—Sulphureted bath, a bath, used in the treatment of scabies and eczema, consisting of 3 ounces of potassium, calcium, or sodium sulphid in 40 gallons of water.—Sulphureted hydrogen. See *hydrogen*.

sulphuric (sul-fū-rik), *a.* [= *F. sulfurique* = *Sp. sulfurico* = *Pg. sulfurico* = *It. solforico*, < *NL. sulfuricus, sulphuricus*; as *sulphur* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , oil of vitriol, a dense oily colorless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1.8. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, evolving at the same time great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. When the concentrated acid is heated, sulphur trioxid is given off, and at about 640° F. it boils and distills unchanged. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but may contain lead sulphate dissolved from the lead chambers during the process of manufacture, arsenic, and other impurities. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried iron sulphate, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol*. It is now prepared in the United States and most other countries by burning sulphur, or frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxids of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxids of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon niter contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur-ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxide takes away part of the oxygen from the oxids of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxid produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber, called *chamber acid*, which has a specific gravity of about 1.5 and contains 64 per cent. of H_2SO_4 , is concentrated in leaden vessels until it reaches a specific gravity of 1.71 and contains 78 per cent. of H_2SO_4 , when it is run into glass or sometimes into platinum vessels, where the concentration is continued. By concentrating sulphuric acid as far as possible and then cooling sufficiently, crystals of the true acid H_2SO_4 are obtained. The ordinary acid is a hydrate containing varying amounts of water. A form of sulphuric acid known as *Nordhausen acid*, or *fuming sulphuric acid*, is prepared by heating iron protosulphate or green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of variable quantities of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, or it may be regarded as pyrosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. It is largely used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin.

Sulphuric acid is a strong dibasic acid, and forms both acid and neutral salts. It is found uncombined in natural waters of certain volcanic districts. Its salts are universally distributed in nature, and are most extensively used in the arts. The free acid is more widely used than any other, and is the agent for releasing other acids from their salts and preparing them in a pure state. See *sulphate*.—Sulphuric caustic, strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with plaster of Paris, kaolin, or lint.

Sulphuric ether, $(C_2H_5)_2SO$, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether, a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant smell and pungent taste; specific gravity, 0.720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapor, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in ten parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapor of the ether when inhaled has at first an exhilarating intoxicating effect, which is soon followed by partial or complete insensibility. It is largely used as an anesthetic in surgical operations, either alone or mixed with chloroform. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid; hence the name *sulphuric ether*, although sulphuric acid does not enter into its composition. True sulphuric ether, also known as *ethyl sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odor, resembling that of peppermint, of specific gravity 1.20, and may be distilled without decomposition under diminished pressure at a temperature of about 400° F.—Sulphuric oxid, or *sulphur trioxid*, SO_3 , a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous oxid (which see, under *sulphurous*). When this oxid is thrown into water, it combines rapidly with it to form sulphuric acid.

sulphurine (sul-fū-rin), *a.* [*cf.* sulphur + -ine.] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

sulphuring (sul-fēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sulphur*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur or of sulphuric acid.—2. The process of converting a part of the oxygen of the air in a wine-cask into sulphurous acid, by introducing, just before the wine is racked into the cask, a burning rag impregnated with sulphur. It serves to hinder acetous fermentation.—3. The act or process of applying flowers of sulphur, as to vines or roses to combat or prevent mildew.

sulphurization, sulphurisation (sul-fū-ri-zā-shon), *n.* [*cf.* sulphurize + -ation.] Same as *sulphuration*, 2.

The higher the temperature employed, the lower is the degree of sulphurization of the products.

W. H. Greenwood, *Steel and Iron*, p. 50.

sulphurize (sul-fū-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurized*, ppr. *sulphurizing*. [*cf.* sulphur + -ize.] To sulphurate. Also spelled *sulphurise*.

Largo commercial packages, as bales of goods and the like, cannot efficiently be sulphurized without loosening their covers and spreading out the contents.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 205.

sulphur-ore (sul-fēr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

sulphurous (sul-fū-rus), *a.* [*cf.* *F. sulfureux* = *Pr. solproso* = *Sp. sulfuroso*, < *L. sulfurosus, sulphurosus*, full of sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur; see *sulphur*.] Full of or impregnated with sulphur; containing sulphur; of or pertaining to sulphur; like sulphur; like the suffocating fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

There's hell, there's darkness, there's the sulphurous pit!

Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6. 130.

She has a sulphurous spirit, and will take

Light at a spark. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, lil. 3.

Wee once more sail'd under the Equator, . . . the wind . . . veering into E. N. E., so that the moonbeams affronted us, . . . at which time many of your company died, imputing the cause of their Calentures, Fluxes, Aches, . . . and the like to the sulphurous heat there.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels* (ed. 1638), p. 30.

And the sulphurous rifts of passion and woe

Lie deep 'neath a silence pure & smother.

Lowell, *Vision of Sir Launfal*, l. Prel.

Sulphurous oxid, SO_2 , a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colorless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odor, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. By the aid of pressure and cold it may be reduced to the liquid state. It extinguishes flame, and is not itself inflammable. It has bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and cotton goods. It is also used as an antiseptic. This gas is also called *sulphur dioxide*; when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid*, H_2SO_3 . This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called *sulphites*. Sulphurous-acid gas is called in the trade *vapor of burning brimstone*.

sulphur-rain (sul-fēr-rān), *n.* See *rain*, 2 (a).

sulphur-root (sul-fēr-rōt), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort*.

sulphur-salt (sul-fēr-sālt), *n.* Same as *sulphosalt*.

sulphur-spring (sul-fēr-spring), *n.* A spring containing sulphurous compounds, or impregnated with sulphurous gases. Such springs are common in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism. See *spring*.

sulphur-waters (sul-fēr-wā'tēr), *u. pl.* Waters impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen.

sulphurweed (sul-fēr-wēd), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort*.

sulphur-whale (sul-fēr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *sulphur-bottom*.

sulphurwort (sul-fēr-wért), *n.* An Old World umbelliferous herb, *Puccinellium officinale*, with large umbels of pale-yellow flowers. The root has a yellow resinous juice, and no odor comparable to that of sulphur. It contains puccinellin, and was formerly used in medicine; it is still somewhat used in veterinary practice. Also *sulphureed* and *sulphur-root*.

sulphury (sul-fēr-i), *a.* [*cf.* sulphur + -y.] 1. Sulphurous.

Sulphury wrath

Having once enter'd into royal breasts.

Mark how it burns. Last's *Dominion*, il. 3.

I . . . beheld a long sheet of blue water, its southern extremity vanishing in a hot, sulphury haze.

B. Taylor, *Lauds of the Saracen*, p. 77.

2. In *cntom.*, tinged with sulphur-yellow: as, *sulphury white*.

sulphur-yellow (sul-fēr-yel'ō), *n.* The yellow color of sulphur; a pale or light yellow. See *sulphur*, *a.*

sulphuryl (sul-fū-ril), *n.* The bivalent radical SO_2 .

sulphydrate (sul-fū'drāt), *n.* Same as *sulpholydrate*.—Methylsulphydrate. Same as *methyl mercaptan* (which see, under *mercaptan*).

sulphydric (sul-fū'drik), *a.* [*cf.* *sulph(ur)* + *hydr(o)gen* + -ic.] Same as *sulphureted*.

Sulpician, Sulpitian (sul-pish'ian), *n.* [*cf.* *F. Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized; < *L. Sulpicius*, a Roman name.] One of a Roman Catholic order of priests established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

sultan (sul'tān), *n.* [A later form, after the mod. *F.* or *It.* or the orig. *Ar.*, of early mod. *E. soldan, soldan, soudan*, < *ME. soldan, sondan, sowdan, soudon, sawdon*, < *OF. soldan, sondan, sultan, F. sultan* = *Pr. soldan* = *Sp. soldan, sultan* = *Pg. soldão, sultão* = *It. sultano* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. sultan* = *Russ. sultan*, < *ML. sultanus*,

soldanus = *MGr. σουλτάνος, soldānos*, *NGr. σουλτάνος*, < *Turk. sultān* = *Pers. Hind. sultān*, < *Ar. sultān*, also written *soltān*, a prince, monarch, sultan, orig. dominion, = *Chal. sholtān*, dominion, < *sulta, solta*, dominion, power.] 1. A Mohammedan sovereign: as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Morocco; by way of eminence, the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of *Sultan of sultans*; in old use, any ruler.

Sowdanes and *Sarezenes* owt of sere landes.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Thise marchants stode in grace

Of him, that was the sowdan of Surrye.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 79.

Whiche lordes be all Mamolukes and ynder the soldan.

Sir R. Glynforde, *Pilgrimage*, p. 16.

It has been mentioned that Turkey, in Sultan Abdul Medjid's reign, consented to the reunion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a single dominion, practically independent of the Porte.

Creasy, *Hist. Ottoman Turks*, xxv.

2. In *ornith.*, a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio; a bird of either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis*, belonging to the rail family, *Rallidae*; so called from their gorgeous coloration. The American sultan is *Ionornis martinica*. See the generic names, and *gallinule*. Also called *sultana*.—3. An ornamental variety of the domestic hen, of small size and pure-white plumage, and having the head heavily crested and bearded, beak white, legs blue, shanks feathered, and toes five.

A small white-crested variety, profusely feathered on the legs, was received some twenty years since (1864) from Turkey; they are now known as *Sultans*.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 645.

4. Either of two garden-flowers, *Centaurea moschata*, the sweet sultan, with purple or white flowers, and *C. suaveolens*, the yellow sultan; both often classed as *Amberboa*. They are desirable old annuals, both, especially the former, sweet-scented. They are also called respectively *purple* (or *white*) *sweet-sultan* and *yellow sweet-sultan*.—Sultan coffee. See *coffee*.—Sultan's parasol. See *Sterculia*.

sultana (sul-tā-nā), *n.* [*cf.* *It. sultana* (= *Sp. Pg. sultana* = *F. sultane*), < *ML. *sultana*, fem. of *sultanus*, sultan; see *sultan*.] 1. The mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan.—2. A mistress, especially of a king or prince.

Lady Kitty Crocodile . . . was a favorite sultana of several crowned heads abroad, and lastly married a most noble and illustrious duke.

S. Foote, quoted in W. Cooke's *Memoirs of Foote*, l. 121.

While Charles flirted with his three sultanas, Hortensia's French page . . . warbled some amorous verses.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

3. A peculiar form of necklace worn by women in the second half of the eighteenth century.—

4. An obsolete musical instrument of the viol class, having several wire strings, tuned in pairs, like the zither.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *sultan*, 2.—6. A variety of raisin. See *raisin*, 2.

sultana-bird (sul-tā-nā-bērd), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 2.

sultanate (sul'tān-āt), *n.* [*cf.* *sultan* + -ate, < *Gf. Turk. sultānāt*, sultanate.] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

The dominions of the *Sultanate* of Zanzibar.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 440.

sultanness (sul'tān-es), *n.* [Altered, after *sultan*, from earlier *soldaness*, < *ME. sowdanesse*, < *OF. *soudanesse*, fem. of *soudan*, sultan; see *sultan* and -ess.] A sultana.

This old sowdanesse, this cursed crone,

Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 334.

sultan-flower (sul'tān-flou'ēr), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 4.

sultanic (sul-tān'ik), *a.* [*cf.* *sultan* + -ic.] Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

sultanny (sul'tān-ri), *n.* [*cf.* *sultan* + -ry.] The dominions of a sultan; a sultanate.

Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanny* of the Mamalukes.

Bacon, *Holy War*.

sultanship (sul'tān-ship), *u.* [*cf.* *sultan* + -ship.] The office or state of a sultan.

sultrily (sul'tri-li), *adv.* In a sultry manner; oppressively. *Browning*, *Serenade* at the Villa.

sultriness (sul'tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

sultry (sul'tri), *a.* [Contr. of *sweltry*, *q. v.*] 1. Giving forth great or oppressive heat.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky

And sultry sun, betwixt the tropics lie.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 209.

2. Very hot and moist; heated, close, stagnant, and heavy: as, a *sultry* atmosphere; a *sultry* night.

April passes and May steals by;

June leads in the sultry July.

Bryant, *The Song Sparrow*.

3. Associated with oppressive heat.

What time the gray-fly winds her *sultry* horn.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 28.
The reapers at their *sultry* toil.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

sum¹ (sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. *summe*, *somme*, < ME. *summe*, *somme*, < OF. *somme*, F. *somme* = Sp. *suma* = Pg. *summa* = It. *somma* = D. G. Sw. *summa* = Dau. *sum*, < L. *summa*, the highest part, the top, summit, the chief point, the main thing, the principal matter, the substance, completion, issue, perfection, the whole, the amount, sum, fem. (sc. *pars*) of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, superior, higher, < *super*, over; above: see *super*-. Cf. *supreme*.] 1. The highest point; the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss.
Milton, P. L., viii. 522.

2. The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

And in this moone is eke castracion
Of hyves ronke of hony fild, the *some*
Whereof is this significacion.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. f. S.), p. 162.
That is the *sum* of all, Leonato.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 147.
The *summe* of what I said was that a more free permission of writing at some times might be profitable.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *sum* of *a* and *b* is *a + b*.

They semble in sortes, *summes* fulle huge,
Sowdanes and Sazzenes owt of serc landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 49.

An Induction is not the mere *sum* of the Facts which are colligated. The Facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view.

Whewell, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. xxxix.
Public events had produced an Immense *sum* of misery to private citizens.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Hence—4. The whole number or quantity.

The stretching of a span
Buckles in his *sum* of age.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 140.

5. A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

Than he tot hom of florens a full fuerse *soume*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12610.
I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you denied me.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 70.

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

His most judicious remarks differ from the remarks of a really philosophical historian as a *sum* correctly cast up by a book-keeper from a general expression discovered by an algebraist.
Macaulay, History.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the *sum* of r^x is

$$\sum r^x = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1};$$

or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of x , $\sum r^x = r^1/(r-1) + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.—**Algebraic sum.** See *algebraic*.—**A round sum, a good round sum,** a large amount of money.

Bethinke thee, Gresham, threescore thousand pounds,
A good round *sum*: let not the hope of gain
Draw thee to losse.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 252).

Gaussian sum. See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical sum,** a sum of vectors; the vector whose origin is the origin of the first of the added vectors, and whose terminal is the terminal of the last of the added vectors when the terminal of each except the last is made the origin of the next.—**In sum,** in short; in brief.

In *sum*, she appears a saint of an extraordinary sort, in so religious a life as is seldom met with in villages nowadays.
Evelyn, Diary, October 26, 1685.

Logical sum, the aggregate of a number of propositions, or that which is true if any one of the aggregants is true, and false only if all are false; also, the aggregate of terms, or that which includes all that any one of the aggregants includes, and excludes only what all exclude.—**Lump, penial, etc., sum.** See the qualifying words.—**Pyramidal sum,** the sum of a number of quantities, A, B, C, D, \dots having the form $A + 3B + 6C + 10D + \dots$.—**Triangu-**

lar *sum*, the sum of several quantities, A, B, C, D, \dots having the form $A + 2B + 3C + 4D + \dots$.

sum¹ (sum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *summed*, ppr. *summing*. [Early mod. E. also *summe*; < OF. *sommer* = Sp. *sumar* = Pg. *summar* = It. *sommare*, < ML. *summare*, sum up, charge, exact, < L. *summa*, sum: see *sum*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up*.

You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
And *summd* the account of chance, before you said,
"Let us make head."
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 167.

The sands that are upon the shore to *summe*,
Or make the witherd Floures grow fresh againe.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 559.

Sum up at night what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning, what thou hast to do.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with *up*: as, to *sum up* evidence; to *sum up* arguments.

To *sum up* all the Rage of Fate
In the two things I dread and hate—
May'st thou be false, and I be great.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
For in the last is *summed* the first and all.
Browning, Ring and Book, 11. 178.

Faith In God, faith in man, faith in work—this is the short formula in which we may *sum up* the teaching of the founders of New England, a creed ample enough for this life and the next.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

3f. In *fullcourt*, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

With prosperous wing full *summd*.
Milton, P. R., l. 14.

Hence—4f. To supply with full clothing.
No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

5. In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See *sum*, *n.*, 7.—To *sum up* evidence, to recapitulate to the jury the facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge on a jury trial, or of counsel arguing for his client at the close of the evidence. See *summing-up*, under *summing*.

II. *intrans.* To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with *up*.

The young lawyer *sums up* in the end.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 316.

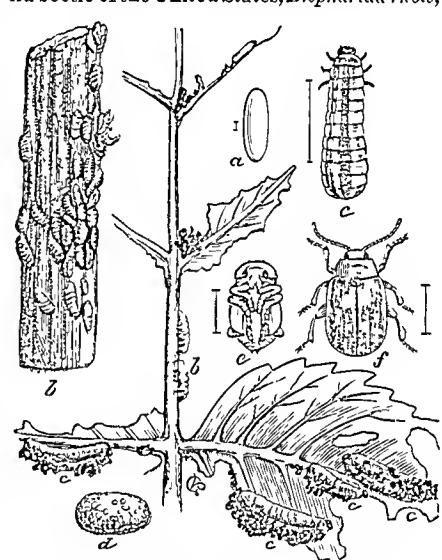
sum², *a.* An obsolete spelling of *somel*.

-sum. See *-some*.

sumac, sumach (sū'mak), *n.* [Formerly also *shumac*, *shumack*, *shumach*; earlier *sumak*, *sumake*, *sumaque*; = D. *smak* = G. *sumak*, *sumach* = Sw. *sumack* = Dan. *sumak*, < OF. *sumac*, *sumach*, F. *sumac*, *sommac* = Sp. *sumaque* = Pg. *sumagre* = It. *sommaco*, < Ar. *sumāq*, *sumac*. Cf. F. *sommail*, < Ar. *sumāqil*, *sumac*.] 1. One of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus*. See def. 2, and phrases below.—2. A product of the dried and ground leaves of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Rhus* or of other genera, much used for tanning light-colored leathers and to some extent for dyeing. The leading source of this product is the tanners' or Sicilian sumac, *Rhus Coriaria*, of southern Europe, cultivated in Sicily and also in Tuscany. The Venetian sumac, smoke-tree, or wig-tree, *R. Cotinus*, is grown in Tyrol for the same purpose. (See *smoke-tree* and *scotino*.) In Spain various species supply a similar substance, and in Algeria the leaves of *R. pentaphylla*, five-leaved or Tezera sumac, are applied to the manufacture of morocco. In France a tree of another genus, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, myrtle-leaved sumac, furnishes a similar product. (See *Coriaria*.) In the United States, particularly in Virginia, the leaves of several wild sumacs are now gathered as tan-stock—namely, of the dwarf, the smooth, the stag-horn, and perhaps the Canadian sumac. These contain more tannin than the European, but, at least with careless gathering, they make an inferior leather.—**Canadian sumac**, a low straggling bush, *Rhus Canadensis* (*R. aromatica*), found from Canada southward. Its leaves when crushed are pleasantly scented; those of the western variety, *tritobata*, unpleasantly. Also called *fragrant sumac*.—**Chinese sumac.** See *Ailanthus*.—**Coral-sumac**, the poisonwood, *Rhus Metopium*: so named from its scarlet berries. See *poisonwood*, 1.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria*.—**Dwarf sumac**, *Rhus copallina*, of the eastern half of the United States, in the north a shrub, southward a small tree. It has dark shining leaves, with the common petiole winged between the leaflets. It yields tanning material (see def. 2), and its drupes are used like those of the smooth sumac. Also *black* or *mountain sumac*.—**Jamaica sumac.** Same as *coral-sumac*.—**Laurel sumac**, the Californian *Rhus laurina*, a large evergreen much-branched and very leafy shrub, exhaling an aromatic odor. This and *R. integrifolia*, forming dense smooth thickets along cliffs near the

sea in the same region, and a few species elsewhere, have simple leaves.—**Polson sumac.** See *poison-sumac*.—**Scarlet sumac**, the smooth sumac, in allusion to its leaves in autumn.—**Sicilian sumac.** See def. 2.—**Smooth sumac**, a shrub, *Rhus glabra*, common in barren or rocky soil in the eastern half of the United States. The leaves are smooth, somewhat glaucous, whitened beneath. It bears a large panicle of small crimson drupes, which are pleasantly acid, and officially recognized as astringent and refrigerant. A strong decoction or diluted fluid extract forms an effective gargle. Also Pennsylvania, upland, or white sumac.—**Stag-horn** or **stag's-horn sumac**, a shrub or small tree, *Rhus typhina*, of eastern North America. It is a picturesque species with irregular branches suggesting the name, abundant long pinnate leaves, and in autumn pyramidal panicles of velvety crimson drupes. Its branchlets and leafstalks are densely velvety-hairy. Its wood is satiny, yellow streaked with green, occasionally used for inlaying. Its fruit is of a similar quality with that of *R. glabra*, both sometimes called *vinegar-tree*. Its bark and foliage are sometimes used for tanning and dyeing.—**Swamp-sumac.** Same as *poison-sumac*.—**Tanners' or tanning sumac**, specifically, *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree resembling the stag-horn sumac. The curriers' sumac is also so called.—**Varnish sumac**, the Japan lacquer, or varnish-tree. See *lacquer-tree*.—**Venetian, Venice, or Venus's sumac.** See def. 2.—**Virginian sumac**, a foreign name of the stag-horn sumac.—**West Indian sumac**, a small tree, *Brinckia comocladifolia* of the *Simarubaceae*, resembling sumac.

sumac-beetle (sū'mak-bē'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois*, which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of sumac. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. More fully called *jumping sumac-beetle*.



Jumping Sumac-beetle (*Blepharida rhois*).
a, egg; b, egg-masses covered with excrement; c, larva; d, cocoon; e, pupa; f, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes of a, c, and f (separate figure), e, f, and other figures natural size.)

which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of sumac. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. More fully called *jumping sumac-beetle*.

sumach, n. See *sumac*.

sumack, sumakt. Obsolete forms of *sumac*.

sumaget, n. See *summage*.

sumatra (sū-mā'trā), *n.* [So called from the island of *Sumatra*.] A sudden squall occurring in the narrow sea between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

Sumatra camphor. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

Sumatran (sū-mā'tran), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sumatra* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra, a large island of the Malay archipelago, lying west of Borneo and northwest of Java, or of or relating to its inhabitants.—**Sumatran broadbill**, *Corydon sumatranus*, a bird of the family *Eurylaimidae*.—**Sumatran monkey**, *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of a yellowish-red color above, with blue face and black crest.—**Sumatran rhinoceros**, *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, a hairy species with two short horns.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sumatra.

Sumatra orange

Sumatra orange. See *Muraya*.
Sumatra pepper. See *pepper*.
sumbul (sum'bul), *n.* [= *F. sumbul*, < *Ar. Pers.* *sumbul*, spikenard.] An East Indian name of the spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*), the valerian, and the musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*), more especially of their roots. The musk-root is the commercial sumbul. See cut under *spikenard*.
sumbul-root (sum'bul-rôt), *n.* The root of *Ferula Sumbul*. See *sumbul*.

sum-calculus (sum'kal'kū-lus), *n.* That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

Sumerian, Sumir, Sumirian (sū-mō'ri-ān, sū'mir, sū-mir'i-ān), *n.* See *Accadian*.

sumless (sum'les), *a.* [*< sum* + *-less*.] Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, i. 2. 165.

summage, *n.* [Also *sumage*; < *OF. sommage*, a burden, drudgery, < *somme*, some, *somme*, same, a load, burden, pack: see *seam*.] Cf. *summer*², *sumpter*.] A toll for carriage or horseback; also, a horse-load.

summarily (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass, or in few words; in a short way or method; without delay; promptly; without hesitation or formality.

summariness (sum'a-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being summary.

summarist (sum'a-ris-t), *n.* [*< summar-y* + *-ist*.] One who summarizes; a writer or compiler of a summary.

summarize (sum'a-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summarized*, ppr. *summarizing*. [*< summar-y* + *-ize*.] To make a summary or abstract of; reduce to or express in a summary; state or represent briefly. Also spelled *summarise*.

The distinctive catch-words which summarize his doctrine. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 44.

summary (sum'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* = *F. sommaire* = *Sp. sumario* = *Pg. sumario* = *It. sommario*, < *L. *summarius*, of or pertaining to the sum or substance, < *summa*, the main thing, the substance, the whole: see *sum*.] *II. n.* = *F. sommaire* = *Sp. sumario* = *Pg. sumario* = *It. sommario*, < *L. summarius*, an epitome, abstract, summary, nout. of **summarius*, adj.: see *I.*] *I. a.* 1. Containing the sum or substance only; reduced to few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections.—2. Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; without hesitation, delay, or formality.

He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xiii.

This, it must be confessed, is rather a *summary* mode of settling a question of constitutional right.

D. Webster, *Speech*, March 10, 1818.

Summary conviction. See *conviction*.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act.** See *jurisdiction*.—**Summary proceedings, in law.** See *proceeding*.—**Syn. 1.** Succinct, Condensed, etc. (see *concise*); synoptical, terse, pithy.—2. Prompt, rapid.

II. n.; pl. *summaries* (-riz). 1. An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

And have the *summary* of all our griefs, When time shall serve, to show in articles.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 1. 73.

There is one *summary*, or capital law, in which nature meets, subordinate to God.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, viii., Expt.

2. In law, a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding.

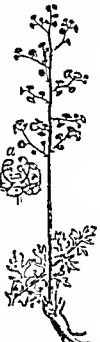
Warton.—**Syn. 1.** Compendium, Abstract, etc. See *abridgment*.

summation (su-mā'shon), *n.* [= *F. sommation*, < *ML. summatio* (-n-), admonition, lit. 'a summing up,' < *summare*, sum up: see *sum*.] Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

Of this series no summation is possible to a finite intellect.

De Quincey.

We must therefore suppose that in these idealational tracts, as well as elsewhere, activity may be awakened, in



Sumbul (*Ferula Sumbul*), *a.* flower.

any particular locality, by the summation therein of a number of tensions, each incapable alone of provoking an actual discharge. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, i. 663.

Summation of series, in math. See *series*.—**Summation of stimuli**, the phenomenon of the production of mental effects by iterated stimuli which a single one would not produce.

summational (su-mā'shon-al), *a.* [*< summation* + *-al*.] Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations.—**Summational tone.** See *resultant tone*, under *resultant*.

summative (sum'a-tiv), *a.* [*< summat-ion* + *-ive*.] Additive; operating or acting by means of addition. [Rare.]

Inhibition, however, is not the destruction, but the storing-up, of energy; and is attended not by the discharge, but by the increased tension, of relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly summative. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 225.

summer¹ (sum'er), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < *ME. somer*, *summer*, < *AS. sumer*, *sumor* = *OS. sumar* = *OFries. somer*, *sumur* = *MD. somer*, *D. zomer* = *MLG. somer*, *LG. sommer* = *OHG. sumar*, *MHG. sumer*, *G. sommer* = *Ice. sumar* = *Sw. sommar* = *Dan. sommer* (Goth. not recorded), *summer*; akin to *OLr. sam*, *Ir. sam*, *samh*, *summer*, *sun* (*OLr. samradh*, *samradh*, *summer*), = *OW. ham*, *W. haf*, *summer*, = *Armenian am*, year (*amarn*, *summer*), = *Skt. samā*, year, = *Zend. hama*, *summer*.] *I. n.* 1. The warmest season of the year: in the United States reckoned as the months June, July, and August; in Great Britain as May, June, and July. See *season*.

In *Somer*, be all the Contrees, fallen many Tempestes. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 120.

2. A whole year as represented by the summer; a twelvemonth: as, a child of three summers.

Five summers have I spent in furthest Greece. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, i. 1. 133.

All-hallow's summer¹. See *all-hallow's*.—**Indian summer.** See *Indian*.—**Little summer** of St. Luke, or St. Luke's summer, a recurrence of mild weather lasting for ten days or a fortnight, usually beginning about the middle of October, the 15th of which month is St. Luke's day.—**St. Martin's summer**, a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.

Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days, Since I have entered into these wars.

Shak., 1 *Hen. VI.*, i. 2. 131.

But suppose easterly winds have largely predominated in autumn, and south-westerly winds begin to prevail in the end of November or beginning of December, the weather is likely to continue exceptionally mild, with frequent storms of wind and rain, till about Christmas. This period occurs nearly every year, and its beginning is popularly known as *St. Martin's summer*.

Duchan, *Handy Book of Meteorol.* (2d ed.), p. 331.

II. a. Of or pertaining to summer: as, *summer heat*; hence, sunny and warm.

Thyne oilcular sette on the *somer* eyde. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. *Judges* iii. 20.

Summer bronchitis, summer catarrh. Same as *any-fever*.—**Summer cloud.** See *cloud*, 1 (b).—**Summer colts**, the quivering vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer.

[*Prov. Eng.*]—**Summer complaint, diarrhea** occurring in the summer. (*Colloq.*, U. S.)—**Summer cypress.** See *cypress*, 1 (c).—**Summer duck.** See *duck*, 2.—**Summer fever, hay-fever.**—**Summer finch.** See *finch* and *Picus*.

—**Summer grape, haw, lightning, rape.** See *grape*, 2, hmc., 3, etc.—**Summer reddbird**, the rose tanager, *Piranga aestiva*, which breeds in the United States throughout its summer range. It is 7 inches long, and 12 in extent. The male is rich-red, of a rosy or vermillion tint, different from the scarlet of the black-winged tanager.

—**Summer savory.** See *savory*, 2.—**Summer snipe.** (n) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucos*. (b) The green sandpiper. (c) The dunlin or purr.

[*Eng.* In all senses.]—**Summer snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.—**Summer squash.** See *squash*, 2.—**Summer teal**, the pied widgeon, or garganey, *Querquedula ciria*. [*Eng.*]—**Summer warbler.** Same as *summer yellowbird*.—**Summer wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Summer yellowbird**, the summer warbler, *Dendroica aestiva*, one of the golden warblers abounding in the United States in summer. See *warbler*.

summer¹ (sum'er), *v.* [*< summer*¹, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them [mountains], and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.

Isa., xviii. 6.

II. trans. 1. To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

Maid, well *summered* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 335.

2. To feed during the summer, as cattle. [*Scotch.*]

summer² (sum'er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < *ME. somer*, < *OF. somier*, *sommier*, **sumier*, *summer*, *F. sommier* = *Pr. saumier* = *It. somiere*, *somaro*, a pack-horse, also a beam, < *ML. signarius*, *signarius*, *samaris*, *sumarius*, *sumarius*, so-

maris, *sumarius*, a pack-horse, prop. adj., se. *caballus*, < *sagma*, *ML.* also *sauma*, *salma*, a pack, burden, < *Gr. σάγμα*, a pack-saddle: see *seam*.] Cf. *G. saumer*, *säumer*, a pack-horse; and see *sumpter*, from the same ult. source. For the use of *summer*, 'pack-horse,' in the sense 'beam' (as bearing weight), cf. *E. horse, easel*, in similar uses.] 1†. A pack-horse; a sumpter-horse.

The two squires drof be-fore hem a *somer* with two cofers, and thei a-lght a-noon vnder the pyne tre.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 630.

The monke hath fifty two men, And seven *somers* full stronge. *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

2. In building: (a) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing-beam. See cuts under *beam*, 1. (b) A girder. (c) A breast-sommer. (d) A large stone, the first that is laid upon a column or pilaster in the construction of an arch, or of several arches uniting upon one impost, as in the ribs of groined vaulting. (e) A stone laid upon a column to receive a haunch of a plaband. (f) A lintel.

summer³ (sum'er), *n.* [*< sum* + *-er*.] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

summer-dried (sum'er-drid), *a.* Dried by the heat of the summer. [Rare.]

Like a *summer-dried* fountain. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, iii. 16.

summer-fallow (sum'er-fal'ô), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

II. n. Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

summer-fallow (sum'er-fal'ô), *v. t.* [*< summer-fallow*, *a.*] To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

summer-house (sum'er-hous), *n.* 1. A structure in a park or garden, sometimes elaborate, but more often of the simplest character, generally little more than a roof supported on posts, and with the sides open or closed merely with a lattice for the support of vines, intended to provide a shady and cool place to sit in the open air, or for the enjoyment of a view, or the like. Compare *kiosk* and *pavilion*.

In its centre was a grass-plot, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a *summer-house*.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, vi.

Eighteenth-century *summer-houses* seem to have been of two types—those that closed a vista in the garden at the end of a long walk, and those that were placed in the corner of the bowling-green or court.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 175.

2. A house for summer residence.

summering¹ (sum'er-ing), *n.* [*< summer*¹, *n.*, + *-ing*.] 1. A kind of early apple.—2†. Rural merry-making at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Nares*.

summering² (sum'er-ing), *n.* [*< summer*² + *-ing*.] In *archt.*, in conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. *Twilt*.

summer-lay, *v. t.* [*ME. somer-layen*; < *summer*¹ + *lay*.] To sow in summer (?).

Your father had fro John Kendale the crottope of the seldo x acres londe, sowed barly and pson, wherof v acres were weel *somer layde* to the seid barly.

Paston Letters, III. 402.

summer-like (sum'er-lik), *a.* Resembling summer; summerly.

Grapes might at once have turned purple under its *summerlike* exposure. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, viii.

summerliness (sum'er-li-nes), *n.* The state of being summerly, or of having a mild or summerlike temperature. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Somersetshire*, III. 85. [Rare.]

summerly (sum'er-li), *a.* [*< ME. somerlich*, < *AS. sumorlic*, < *sumor*, *summer*: see *summer*¹ and *-ly*.] Like summer; characteristic of summer; warm and sunny.

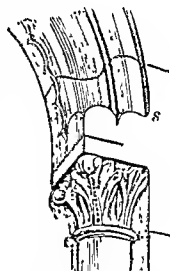
As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side.

Walspole, *Letters*, II. 164.

summer-ripe (sum'er-rip), *a.* Quito or fully ripe. [Rare.]

It is an injury, or, in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe*, not to be cut down with the sickle.

Dr. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, II. 228. (*Danes*.)



Summer of an Arch, 18th century, a summer. (From Vaucluse-Duc's "Diet. de l'Architecture.")

summer-room (sum'er-rüm), *n.* A summer-house.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a Summer-room.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 335. (*Davies*.)

summersault, *n.* See *somersault*.

summersault, *n.* Same as *somersault*.

summer-seeming (sum'er-sē'ming), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 86.

summerset, *n.* and *v.* See *somerset*.

summer-shine (sum'er-shīn), *n.* The summer color or dress of a bird or insect. [Rare.]

A gay insect in his summer-shine.
Thomson, Winter, I. 644.

summer-stir (sum'er-stēr), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. [Eng.]

summer-stone (sum'er-stōn), *n.* Same as *skew-orbel* (which see, under *skew*).

summer-swelling (sum'er-svel'ing), *a.* Growing up in summer.

Disdain to root the summer-swelling flower.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4. 162.

summertime (sum'er-tid), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. somertide, sumertid; < summer¹ + tide¹.*] I. *n.* Summer-time.

Most cheffest time was of somertide
That ther hys waechē gan so to proude.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5522.

Lulled by the fountain in the summer tide.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, II.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to summer-time. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 124.

summer-time (sum'er-tīm), *n.* [*< ME. somer-time; < summer¹ + time.*] The summer season; summer.

In *Somer tyme* him liketh wel to glade;
That when Virgiles (Pleades) downe gooth gynaeth fade.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

The genial summer-time. *Longfellow*.

summer-tree (sum'er-trē), *n.* 1. In carp., a horizontal beam serving to support the ends of floor-joists, or resting on posts and supporting the wall of the stories above; a lintel. Also called *breast-summer*.—2. In masonry, the first stone laid over a column or beam. *E. II. Knight*.

summerward, summerwards (sum'er-wīrd, -wīrdz), *adv.* [*< summer + -ward, -wards.*] Toward summer. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 774. [Rare.]

summery (sum'er-i), *a.* [*< summer + -y¹.*] Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; summer-like.

Gave the room the summery tone
The Atlantic, LX. 262.

summing (sum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sum*¹, *v.*] The act of one who sums, in any sense of the verb *sum*; specifically, the act or process of working out an arithmetical problem.

Mr. Tuilliver . . . observed, indeed, that there were no maps, and not enough summing. . . . It was a puzzling business, this schooling.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 7.

Summing up. (a) A summary; a recapitulation; a compendious restatement.

Not a history, but exaggerative pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's *summing-up*. *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

(b) In law: (1) The address of the judge to the jury on a trial, after the close of the evidence and generally after arguments of counsel, usually recapitulating the essential points of the case and the evidence, and instructing them on the law. This is the English usage of the phrase, and corresponds to the *charge* or the American use of the word *instructions*. (2) The argument of counsel at the close of evidence on a trial either before a jury or before a judge or referee. This is the American usage of the phrase.

summist (sum'ist), *n.* [= *Sp. sumista*, *< ML. summista*, *< L. summa*, sum: see *sum*¹ and *-ist*.] One who forms an abridgment or summary; specifically, a medieval writer of a compendium (Latin *summa*), especially of theology, as St. Thomas Aquinas.

A book entitled "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chaucery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summits* and the summaries of all vices.
Bp. Bull, Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

Hugo (of St. Victor (1097-1141)), by the composition of his *Summa Sententiarum*, endeavoured to give a methodical or rational presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called *Summits*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 425.

summit (sum'it), *n.* [*< F. sommet*, dim. of *OF. som*, top of a hill, *< L. summum*, the highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest: see *sum*¹. The older word in E. is *summit*.] 1. The highest point; the top; the apex.

Fix'd on the summit of the highest mount.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 3. 18.

2. The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

From the *summit* of power men no longer turn their eyes upward, but begin to look about them.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 233.

3. In *math.*: (a) A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet. (b) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve. Thus, if a double line be a degenerate conic, there are two points on it at which it is intersected by a true conic differing infinitely little from it; and these are called *summits*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Apex, vertex, acme, pinnacle, zenith.

summitless (sum'it-less), *a.* [*< summit + -less.*] Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor*.

summit-level (sum'it-lov'el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

summitry (sum'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. summyte*, *< OF. sommite*, *F. sommité* = *Sp. sumida* = *Pg. sumidade* = *It. sommità*, *< LL. summita* (-s), height, top, *< summus*: see *sum*¹.] The highest point; the summit.

But see wel that the chief roote oon directo
Be hool translat unto his summyte.

Withouten hurte and in no wise eafete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

On the North-east corner and *summit* of the hill are the ruins of huge arches sunk low in the earth.

To remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summit*.
Sieft, Battle of the Books.

summon (sum'on), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *summon*; *< ME. somonen*, *somonyen*, *somenen*, *sompnen*, *< OF. somoner*, *sumoner*, *semoner*, also *semonre*, *semondre*, *somoundre*, *F. semondre* = *Pr. semondre*, *somondre*, *somondre*, *summon*, *< L. summonere*, *submonere*, remind privily, *< sub*, under, privily, + *monere*, remind, warn: see *monish*, *admonish*. The *ME.* forms were partly confused with *ME. somnen*, *somnien*, *< AS. samnian*, gather together: see *sam*. Hence ult. *summons*, *sumner*, etc.] 1. To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, to attend in person to some public duty, or to assume a certain rank or dignity; especially, to command to appear in court: as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

Tho by-gaa Grace to go with Peers the Plouhman,
And consalled hym and Conscience the comute to *semony*.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 214.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Anglers. *Shak.*, K. John, II. 1. 103.

The parliament is regularly to be *summoned* by the king's writ or letter.
Blackstone, Com., I. II.

Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abercromby, 1574, heir general of Abercromby. She was *summoned* to the barony of Lo Despenser (Dispersarius), 1604, and her son was created Earl of Westmorland.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 301.

2. To call; send for; ask the presence or attendance of, literally or figuratively.

But the kyage isodoggan ne cometh not, and all this chivalrie have I yow *summoned*, and therefore I owe to have guerdon.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 667.

To *summon* timely sleep, he doth not need
Aethyop's cold Rush, nor drowsie Joppy-sced.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

Lord Lansdale had *summoned* the peers to-day to address the King not to send the troops abroad in the present conjuncture.
Walpole, Letters, II. 23.

3. To call on to do some specified act; warn; especially, to call upon to surrender: as, to *summon* a fort.

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light
Do *summon* us to part and bid good night.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 634.

Summon the town. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 4. 7.

The bridge being thus gained, the Duke of Exeter was sent, and with him Windsor the Herald, to *summon* the Citizens to surrender the Town. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 173.

4. To arouse; excite into action or exertion; rouse: with *up*.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 7.

Do we remember how the great teacher of thanksgiving *summons up* every one of his faculties to assist him in it?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. I.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Inrite*, *Convoke*, etc. (see *call*), *convene*, *assemble*.

summon (sum'on), *n.* [*< summon, v.* Cf. *summons*.] An invitation, request, or order.

Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission: a *summon* of that emboldens her.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 250.

summonance, *n.* [*ME. somonance*, *< OF. *somonance*, *< somoner*, *summon*: see *summon*.] A summons.

I have, quod he, a *somonance* of a bille.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale (Harl. MS.), I. 283.

summoner (sum'on-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *sumner*; *< ME. somonour*, *somonour*, *somnour*, *somp-*

Sumner's method

nour, *sonner*, *< OF. *somonour*, *semoneor*, one who summons, *< somoner*, *semoner*, *summon*: see *summon*.] 1. One who summons, or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, formerly, an apparitor.

A *somonour* is a renner up and down

With mandementz for foraicacioun,

And is yhet at every townes ende.

Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, I. 19.

Marc. My lady comes. What may that be?

Clau. A *sumner*,

That cites her to appear.

Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 2.

2†. In early Eng. law, a public prosecutor or complainant.

summoning (sum'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *summon, v.*] 1. The act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Reluctantly and slow, the maid

The unwelcome *summoning* obey'd.

Scott, I. of the L., II. 21.

2. See the quotation.

According to the authors just named [Livy and Dionysius], the whole body of free Romans, burgesses and non-burgesses, was divided into a certain number of classes (i. e., *summonings*, probably from *calare*), numbered according to the amount of fortune possessed by each citizen.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 193.

summons (sum'onz), *n.*; pl. *summons* (-ez). [*< ME. somons*, *somouns*, *< OF. *somonse*, *semonse*, *F. semonce* (= *Pr. somonsa*, *somosta*, *semosta*), a summons, admonition, orig. fem. of *semons*, pp. of *somoner*, *semondre*, *summon*: see *summon, v.*] 1. A call, especially by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation, request, or order to go to or appear at some place, or to do some other specified thing; a call with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Music, give them their *summons*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As when the Master's *summons* came.

Whittier, Lucy Hooper.

That same day *summons* were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood, in anticipation of the king's coronation.
J. Gairdner, Rich. III., II.

Then flew in a dove,

And brought a *summons* from the sea.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

2. In law, a call by authority to appear in a court or before a judicial officer; also, the document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate. Specifically — (a) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (b) A notice of application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (c) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices, or before a master or referee in a civil case. (d) In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff's court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

3. *Milit.*, a call to surrender. — *Omnibus summons*, a name sometimes given in present English practice to an order or process of the court calling the parties in for directions of an interlocutory nature: an expedient intended to supersede or merge in one application to the court the various incidental motions which under the former practice might be made successively. — *Original summons*, in modern English practice, a summons by which proceedings are commenced without a writ. A proceeding so commenced is, however, sometimes deemed an action. — *Privileged summons*. See *privilege*.

summons (sum'onz), *v. t.* [*< summons, n.*] To serve with a summons; summon. [Colloq.]

I did not *summons* Lord Lansdown.

Sieft, to Mrs. Johnson, March 22, 1711-12. (Seager's Supp. to Johnson.)

On behalf of "I'll *summons* you" it may be urged that it is not thereby intended to use the verb to summon, but the noun summons in its verb form, just as people also say, "I'll county court you."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 471.

summula (sum'ū-lī), *n.*; pl. *summulæ* (-lī). A small tractate giving a compend of a part of a science. The *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus constituted the common medieval text-book of logic. It was written about the middle of the thirteenth century by the doctor who afterward became Pope John XXI. It is noticeable for the number of mnemonic verses it contains, and for its original development of the *Parva Logica*.

summulist (sum'ū-list), *n.* A commentator of the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus.

sumum bonum (sum'un bō'nūm), [*L. sumum*, neut. of *summus*, highest (see *sum*¹); *bonum*, neut. of *bonus*, good: see *bonus*.] The chief or highest good.

summer (sum'nēr), *n.* An obsolete form of *summer*.

Sumner's method. In *nav.*, the method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projec-

tion of one or more lines of equal altitude on a Mercator's chart: so called from the navigator who first published it, in 1843.

sumoom (su-möm'), *n.* Same as *simoom*.

sump (somp), *n.* [*< D. sump = MHG. G. sumpf* (cf. OHG. *snuff*) = Dan. *sump*, a swamp: see *swamp*.] 1. A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—3. In *mining*: (a) The bottom of a shaft in which water is allowed to collect, in order that it may be pumped or otherwise raised to the surface or to the level of the adit. Also called in England, in some mining districts, a *lodge*. (b) A shaft connecting one level with another, but not reaching the surface; a *winze*. [North. Eng.]—4. A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.

sump-fuse (somp'füz), *n.* A fuse inclosed in a water-proof casing, for blasting under water, etc.

sumph (sumf), *n.* [Cf. *D. snf*, dull, dotting, *suffen*, dote; Sw. *sofa* = Dan. *sove*, be sleepy, sleep (see *soeven*).] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft, dull fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A *Sumph* . . . is a chiel to whom Natur has denied one considerable share o' understanlin', without hae'n chose to mak him altogether an indisputable idiot.

Hogg, in *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Nov., 1831.

sumphish (sum'fish), *a.* [*< sumph + -ish*.] Like a *sumph*; characteristic of a *sumph*; stupid. *Ramsay*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumphishness (sum'fish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being *sumphish*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, II. 131. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumpit (sum'pit), *n.* [Malay *sūmpit*.] A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a *sumpitan*.

sumpitan (sum'pi-tan), *n.* [Malay *sūmpitān*; cf. *sūmpit*.] The blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo. Its effective range is necessarily very short, not exceeding fifty yards, and the arrow is so light that to render it efficient the head is always poisoned.

sump-plank (somp'plangk), *n.* One of the planks fixed as a temporary bottom or floor of a sump-shaft, covering the sump.

sump-pump (somp'pump), *n.* In *mining*, a pump placed in the sump of a mine, and raising water to the hogger-pump, or directly to the hogger-pipe or discharge-pipe at the mouth of the shaft. See *hogger-pipe*.

sump-shaft (somp'shaft), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft at the bottom of which is the sump, or place from which the water is pumped.

sump-shot (somp'shot), *n.* A shot or blast fired near the center of a shaft which is being sunk, to make a cavity or temporary sump in which the water will collect.

sumpsimus (somp'si-mus), *n.* [*L.*, first pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *sumere*, take: see *mumpsimus*.] A correct form replacing an erroneous one in familiar use; correctness regarded as pedantic. See *mumpsimus*.

King Henry (VIII), finding fault with the disagreement of Preachers, would often say: Some are too stiff in their old *Mumpsimus*, and other too busic and curious in their new *Sumpsimus*. Happily borrowing these phrases from that which Master Pace his Secretary reporteth, in his book *De Fructu Doctrinæ*, of an old Priest in that age, which alwaies read, in his Portasse, *Mumpsimus* Domine, for *Sumpsimus*; whereof when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used *Mumpsimus* thirtle yeares, and would not leave his old *Mumpsimus* for their new *Sumpsimus*. Camden, *Remains* (ed. 1637), p. 273.

sumpt (sumpt), *n.* [*< L. sumptus*, cost, expense, *< sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, take, choose, select, apply, use, spend, *< sub*, under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *enption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc. Hence *sumptuary*, *sumptuous*.] Sumptuousness; cost; expense. *Patten*, *Exped. to Scotland*, 1548. (*Davies*.)

sumpter (somp'ter), *n.* [*< ME. sumpter*, *< OF. sommectier*, a pack-horse driver, *< ML. *sagmatarius*, fuller form of *sagmarius*, a pack-horse driver, *< sagma* (*sagmat-*), a pack, burden: see *summer*.] 1. A pack-horse driver. *King Ali-saunders*, l. 6023.—2. A pack-horse.

It is great improvidence . . . for old men to heap up provisions, and load their *sumpters* still the more by how much their way is shorter.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 227.

3. By extension, a porter; a man that carries burdens. [Rare.]

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter* To this detested groom. *Shak.*, *Lear*, II. 4. 210.

4. A pack; a burden.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*. Beau. and *Fl.*, *Cupid's Revenge*, v. 2.

sumpter-cloth (somp'tér-klóth), *n.* A horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

Men do now esteeme to paint their armes in their houses, to graue them in our seales, to place them in their portales, & to weaue them in their *sumpter-clothes*, but none aduethureth to winne them in the field.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helles, 1577), p. 69.

sumpter-horse (somp'tér-hórs), *n.* A pack-horse.

sumpter-mule (somp'tér-mül), *n.* A pack-mule.

sumpter-pony (somp'tér-pō'ni), *n.* A pony used as a pack-horse.

The *sumpter-pony*, which carried the slung water-proofs and what not. *W. Black*, in *Far Loehaber*, vi.

sumpter-saddle (somp'tér-sad'l), *n.* A pack-saddle. [Rare.]

sumption (somp'shon), *n.* [*< L. sumptio(n)-, sumptio(n)-, a taking, < sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take, take up: see *sumpt*.] 1. The act of taking or assuming.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. The major premise of a syllogism, or *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*).

sumptuary (somp'tū-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. somptuaire*, *< L. sumptuarius*, relating to expense, *< sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of thery, while all my *sumptuary* edicts could not restrain.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iv.

Sumptuary law. See *law*.

sumptuous (somp'tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. somptuosité*, *< L. sumptuositas(t)-s*, costliness, *< sumptuosus*, costly: see *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

sumptuous (somp'tū-us), *a.* [= *F. somptueux*, *< L. sumptuosus*, costly, expensive, *< sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent: as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

The *sumptuous* house declares the prince's state, but vaine exccesse bewrayes a prince's faults. *Gascoigne*, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 60.

It (St. John Baptist's Day) is celebrated with very pompous and *sumptuous* solemnity. *Cornet*, *Crudities*, l. 103.

= *Syn.* Gorgeous, superb, rich, lordly, princely.

sumptuously (somp'tū-us-lī), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Gascoigne*.

sumptuousness (somp'tū-us-ness), *n.* The state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor; magnificence. *Bailey*.

sumpture (somp'tūr), *n.* [*< ML. *sumptura*, *sumtura*, used in sense of 'wealth, property'; cf. *L. sumptus*, cost, expense, *< sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, use, spend: see *sumpt*.] Sumptuousness; magnificence.

Celebrating all

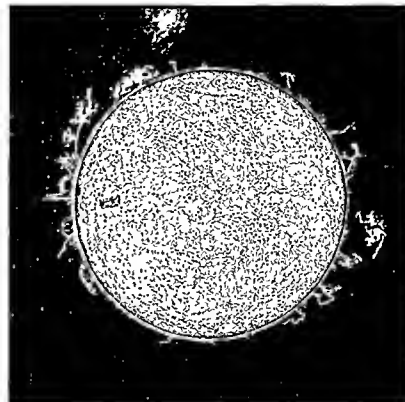
Her train of servants, and collateral

Sumpture of houses.

Chapman, tr. of *Homer's Hymn to Hermes*, l. 127.

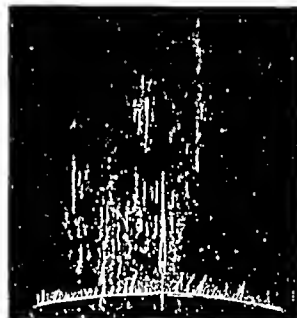
sun¹ (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne*, *sonne*; *< ME. sunne*, *sonne*, *sonc*, *< AS. sunne*, *f.*, = *OS. sunna*, *sunne*, *sunuo* = *OFries. sunne*, *sonna* = *MD. sonne*, *D. zon* = *MLG. LG. sunne* = *OHG. sunno*, *m.*, *sunna*, *f.*, *MIHG. sunne*, *m.* and *f.*, *G. sonne*, *f.*, = *Ice. sunna*, *f.* (only in poetry), = *Goth. sunno*, *m.*, *sunna*, *f.*, the sun; with a formative -*na* (-*nōn*-), from the same root as *AS. sōl* = *Ice. sōl* = *Sw. Dan. sōl* = *Goth. saul* = *L. sōl* (> *It. sole* = *Sp. Pg. sol*; cf. *F. soleil*, *< L. *solitulus*, dim. of *sōl*) = *Lith. Lott. saule* = *Skt. svar*, the sun, with formative -*l* or -*r*; both prob. *< √ su*, *√ saw*, be light.] 1. The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8".90 ± 0".02. Its mean apparent diameter is 32' 6", its real diameter 864,500 miles, 109½ times that of the earth. Its volume, or bulk, is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass—that is, the quantity of matter in it—is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth, and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 25 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density (mass ÷ volume) is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than one and a half times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7½° to the plane of the ecliptic, with its ascending node in (celestial) longitude 73° 40'. The period of rotation appears to vary systematically in different latitudes, being about 25 days at the equator, while in solar latitude 40° it is fully 27. Beyond 45° there are no spots by which the rate of rotation can be determined. The cause of this peculiar variation in the rate of the sun's surface motion is still unex-

plained, and presents one of the most important problems of solar research. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly



The Sun (after Winlock).

rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. Near sun-spots, and sometimes elsewhere, the granules are often drawn out into long filaments. (See *sun-spot*.) In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, facule (bright streaks which are due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. They are especially conspicuous near the edge of the disk. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the prominences or protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by



An Eruptive Prominence.

the spectroscopic to consist mainly of hydrogen, always, however, mixed with at least one other unidentified gaseous element (provisionally named *helium*), and often interpenetrated with the vapors of magnesium, iron, and other metals. It was also immediately discovered by Janssen and Lockyer that these beautiful and vivacious objects can be observed at any time with the spectroscopic, and that they are only extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere*. Its thickness is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface; those of the greatest brilliancy and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the facule which attend the spots. The corona—the most impressive feature of a total eclipse—is a great "glory" of irregular outline surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscopic and the camera. Its visual spectrum is characterized by a vivid bright line in the green (the so-called 1474 line, first observed in 1860) and by the faintly visible lines of hydrogen. Since then many other lines have been brought out by photography in the violet and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum. This proves that the corona consists largely of some undistilled gaseous element (provisionally known as *coronium*), mingled to some extent with hydrogen and metallic vapors, and probably impregnated with meteoric dust. The fact that the coronal is observable only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse makes its study slow and difficult. Huggins has attempted to overcome the difficulty by means of photography, and, though without an absolute success so far, the results are not wholly discouraging. The spectroscopic enables us to determine the presence in the sun of certain well-known terrestrial elements in the state of vapor. The solar spectrum is marked by numerous dark lines (known as *Fraunhofer's lines*), and between 1850 and 1860 their explanation was worked out as depending upon the selective absorption due to the transmission of the light from the photosphere through the overlying atmosphere of cooler gases and vapors. Kirchhoff was the first (in 1859) to identify many of the

familiar elements whose vapors thus impress their signature upon the sunlight. According to the recent investigations of Rowland (not yet entirely completed), thirty-six of the chemical elements are already identified in the solar atmosphere, all of them metals, hydrogen excepted. Among them barium, calcium, carbon, chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, sodium, titanium, and vanadium are either specially conspicuous or theoretically important. The fact that some of the most abundant and important of the terrestrial elements fail to show themselves is, of course, striking, and probably significant. Chlorine, oxygen (probably), nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur are none of them apparent; it would, however, be illogical and unsafe to infer from their failure to manifest themselves that they are necessarily absent. A difference of opinion prevails as to the precise region of the solar atmosphere in which Fraunhofer's lines originate. Some hold that the absorption which produces them takes place almost entirely in a comparatively thin stratum known as the *reversing-layer*, just above the surface of the photosphere. Lockyer holds, on the other hand, that many of them originate at a high elevation, and even above the chromosphere. Photometric observations show that the brilliance of the solar surface far exceeds that of any artificial light; it is about 150 times as great as that of the lime-cylinder of the calcium-light, and from two to four times as great as that of the "crater" of the electric arc. It is to be noted that the brightness of the sun's disk falls off greatly near the edge, owing to the general absorption by the solar atmosphere. The solar constant is defined as the quantity of heat (in calories) received in a unit of time by an area of a square meter perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays at the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere, when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun. This quantity can be determined, with some approach to accuracy (say within 10 or 15 per cent.), by observations with pyrheliometers and actinometers. The earliest determinations (by J. Herschel and Pouillet, in 1839) gave about 19 calories a minute; later and more elaborate observations give larger results. Langley's observations make it very probable that its value is not under 30. Assuming it, however, as 25, it appears that the amount of energy incident upon the earth's atmosphere in the sun's rays is nearly 24 continuous horse-power per square meter when the sun is vertical; at the sea-level this is reduced about one third by the atmospheric absorption. The total amount of energy radiated by the sun's surface defies conception; it is fully 100,000 continuous horse-power or more than 1,100,000 calories a minute for every square meter, and according to Eriesson more than 400 times as great as that radiated by a surface of molten iron. It would melt in one minute a shell of ice 50 feet thick incasing the photosphere; to supply an equal amount by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of the best anthracite more than 20 feet thick—more than a ton for every square foot of surface. As to the temperature of the sun, our knowledge is comparatively vague. We have no means of determining with accuracy from our present laboratory data the temperature the photosphere must have in order to enable it to emit heat at the known rate. Various (and high) authorities set it all the way from about 2,500° C. to several millions of degrees. Experiments with burning-glasses, however, and observations upon the penetrating power of the solar rays, demonstrate that the temperature of the photosphere is certainly higher than that of any known terrestrial source, even the electric arc itself. The only theory yet proposed concerning the maintenance of the sun's heat which meets the case at all is that of Helmholtz, who finds the explanation in a slow contraction of the solar globe. A yearly shrinkage of about 250 feet (or 300 feet, if we accept Langley's value of the solar constant) in the sun's diameter would make good the whole annual expenditure of radiant energy, and maintain the temperature unchanged. If this is the true explanation, it follows, of course, that in time—probably in about eight or ten millions of years—the solar heat will begin to wane, and will at last be exhausted. It should be noted also that certain other causes—such, for instance, as the fall of meteors on the sun—contribute something to its heat-supply; but all of them combined will account for not more than a small percentage of the whole. The view now generally accepted of the constitution of the sun accords with this theory of the solar heat. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element; no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers. See also cut under *sun-spot*.

To fynde the degree in which the *sonne* is day by day after hir cours above.

I'll say this for him.
Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, ii. 1.

There fights no braver soldier under *sun*, gentlemen.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, i. 1.

To him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway sun
Set into sunrise.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapour, without vapour no clouds, without clouds no snow, and without snow no glaciers. Curious then as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the sun.
Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 7.

2. The sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall: as, to stand in the *sun* (that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall).—3. Anything eminently splendid

or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set!
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 3. 63.
I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity.
Eikon Basilike.

4. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds: as, the fixed stars may be *sun*s in their respective systems.

—5. A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

Vile it were
For some three *sun*s to store and hoard myself
Tennyson, *Ulysses*.

6. The rising of the sun; sunrise; day.
Your vows are frosts,
Fast for a night and with the next sun gone.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, iii. 2.

7. In *her*, a bearing representing the sun, usually surrounded by rays. It is common to all the disk with the features of a human face. When anything else is represented there, it is mentioned in the blank: as, the *sun*, etc., charged in the center with an eye. See *sun in splendor*, below.

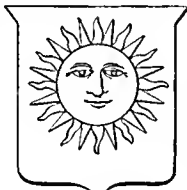
8. In *electric lighting*, a group of incandescent lamps arranged concentrically under a reflector at, near, or in the coiling of a room or auditorium.

The interior of the copious reflectors contains a cluster of electrical lamps. In addition to these there are 12 *sun*s in the ceiling.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 235.

Against the *sun*. See *against*.—Blue *sun*, a colored appearance of the sun resulting from a peculiar selective absorption of its rays by foreign substances in the atmosphere. The phenomenon has been observed especially after great volcanic eruptions, notably after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, when large quantities of foreign matter were projected into the atmosphere. The precise nature of the particles or gases producing the absorption is not known.—Collar of *sun*s and roses, a collar granted by the English sovereigns of the house of York as an honorary distinction in rivalry of the Lancaster collar of SS. It is a broad band decorated with, alternately, the white rose of York and the sun adopted by Edward IV. as his personal cognizance.—Fixed *sun*, a kind of pyrotechnics consisting of a certain number of jets of fire arranged circularly like the spokes of a wheel.—From *sun* to *sun*, from sunrise to sunset.

Man's work 's from *sun* to *sun*,
Woman's work 's never done.
Old rime.

Green *sun*. Same as *blue sun*.—Line of the *sun*, in *pal-mistry*. See *line*.—Mean *sun*. See *mean*.—Midnight *sun*, the sun as visible at midnight in arctic regions.—Mock *sun*. See *parhelion*.—Nadir of the *sun*. See *nadir*.—Order of the Rising *sun*, an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875.—Order of the Sun and Lion, a Persian order, founded in 1609 by the shah, for military and civil service and for conferring honor on strangers, as ambassadors at the court of Persia. The badge is a species of star, of which the center is a medallion, upon which is represented the rising sun, and from which radiate six blades or bars with rounded points. The ribbon is red.—Revolving *sun*, a pyrotechnic device consisting of a wheel around the periphery of which are fixed rockets of various styles. E. H. Knight.—Sun-and-planet wheels, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into rotatory motion. See cut under *planet-wheel*.—Sun before or after clock, the amount by which, at certain times of the year, an accurately adjusted sun-dial is faster or slower than a correct mean solar clock.—Sun in splendor, or in his splendor, in *her*, the sun surrounded by rays which are generally as long as the diameter of the disk or even longer, and alternately straight and waved.—Sun lamp. See *lamp*.—Sun of righteousness, in *Script.*, one of the titles of Christ.—The rising of the *sun*. See *rising*.—To have the *sun* in one's eyes, to be intoxicated. Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, ii. (Slang.)—To shoot the *sun*. See *shoot*.—To take the *sun* (*naut.*), to ascertain the latitude by observation of the sun.—Under the *sun*, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.



Sun in Splendor.

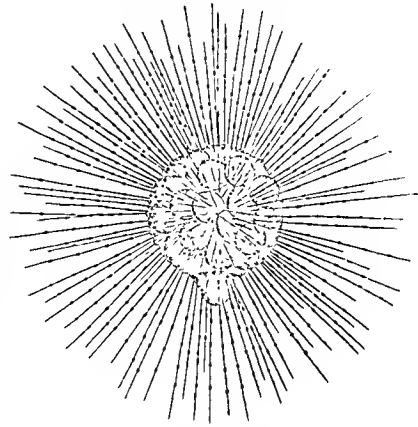
There is no new thing under the *sun*.
Ecl. i. 9.
With the *sun*, in the direction of the apparent motion of the sun.
sun¹ (sun), *r.*; pret. and pp. *sunned*, ppr. *sun-ning*. [= D. *zonnen* = LG. *sunnen* = G. *sonnen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sunshine; insolate: as, to *sun* cloth.
To *sun* thyself in open air.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's *Satires*, iv. 37.
Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may *sun* thee.
Wordsworth, *To the Daisy*.

II. *intrans.* To become warm or dry in the sunshine.
The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives *a-sunning* sit.
Nash, *Spring*.

sun², *n.* See *sun*.

sun-angel (sun'ân'jêl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliangelus*.

sun-animalcule (sun'an-i-mal'kûl), *n.* A heliozoan, or radiant filose protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, such as *Actinophrys sol*, to which the name originally applied. These little bodies are amœbiform, but of comparatively persistent spherical figure, from all parts of the surface of which radiate fine filamentous pseudopodia with little tendency to move, or



Sun-animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*), magnified 250 times.

change in form, except when the animalcule is feeding. The protoplasm is vacuolated, and nucleated with one or several nuclei; a kind of test or shell may be developed or not. Some are stalked forms. They mostly inhabit fresh water, and are very attractive microscopic objects. There are various generic forms besides *Actinophrys*, as *Actinospherium* and *Clathrudina*. See these technical names, *Heliozoa*, and cut under *Clathrudina*.

sun-bath (sun'bâth), *n.* Exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun, especially as a therapeutic measure.

sunbeam (sun'bêm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnebeam*; < ME. *sonnebeam*, < AS. *sunnebedm*, < *sunne*, sun, + *bedm*, beam: see *sun*¹ and *beam*.] A ray of the sun.

Ther vnder sate a creature
As bright as any *sonne beam*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

The gay notes that people the *sunbeams*.
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 8.

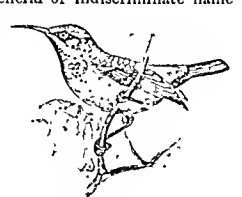
sun-bear (sun'bâr), *n.* 1. A bear of the genus *Helarctos*; the bruang, or Malay bear, *H. malayanus*, of small size and slender form, with a close black coat and a white mark on the throat. See cut under *bruang*.—2. The Tibetan bear, *Ursus tibetanus*. [A misnomer.]

sun-beat, sun-beaten (sun'bêt, sun'bê'tn), *a.* Smitten by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, x. 230.

sun-beetle (sun'bê'tl), *n.* One of several metallic beetles of the genera *Amara*, *Pacilus*, etc.; any cetonian: so called from their running about in the sunshine. *Westwood*.

sunbird (sun'bêrd), *n.* A common name of various birds. (a) A general or indiscriminate name of cinnymorphic birds,



Sunbird (*Cinnyris superba*).

of the genera *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, *Dicaeum*, and related forms, of more than one family. See also cut under *Dicaeum*. (b) An exact book-name of the honey-suckers, nectar-birds, or *Nectariniidae*, mostly of glittering metallic iridescence, as *Cinnyris superba*, of western Africa, a characteristic example. See cut under *Drepanis*. (c) The sun-bittern. (d) A sun-grebe. See cuts under *Heliornis* and *Podica*. (e) An unidentified bird, probably any bird associated with sun-worship or similar religious rites. See the quotation, and compare *wakon-bird*.

When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar, . . . the *sun-birds*, the Tonatzuli, were let fly sunwards as messengers. E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 289.

sun-bittern (sun'bit'êrn), *n.* A South American bird, *Eurypyga helias*: so called from the brilliant ocellated plumage. Also named *peacock-bittern*, for the same reason. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

sun-blink (sun'blingk), *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. *Scott*. [Scotch.]

sunbonnet (sun'bon'et), *n.* A light bonnet projecting in front so as to protect the face, and having a flounce or cape to protect the neck.

The pale and washed-out female who glares with . . . stolidity from the recesses of her telescopic *sun-bonnet*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

sunbow (sun'bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapor.

The sunbow's rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven.

Byron, *Manfred*, ii. 2.

The future is gladdened by no sun-bow of anticipation.
The River, II. 63.

sun-bright (sun'brīt), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness: as, a *sun-bright* field.

Now therefore would I have thee to my tutor . . .
How and which way I may bestow myself
To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 83.

Wise Ali's *sunbright* sayings pass
For proverbs in the market-place.

Emerson, Saadi.

sun-broad (sun'brād), *a.* Broad as the sun; like the sun in breadth; great. [Rare.]

His *sunbroad* shield about his wrest he bond.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 21.

sunburn (sun'bēr'n), *v.* [*< sun¹ + burn¹.*] *I. trans.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; tan; said especially of the skin or complexion.

Her delivery from *Sunburning* and Moonblasting.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnhus*.

II. intrans. To be discolored or tanned by the sun.

sunburn, sunburning (sun'bēr'n, sun'bēr'-ning), *n.* 1. A burning or scorching by the sun; especially, the tan occasioned by the exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays.—2. In *bot.*, same as *heliosis*.

sunburned (sun'bēr'nd), *p. a.* 1. Same as *sunburnt*.—2. Dried by the heat of the sun: as, *sunburned* bricks.

sun-burner (sun'bēr'nēr), *n.* A combination of burners with powerful reflectors, used to light a place of public assembly, etc. It is often placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, so that the up-draft from the lights may serve to ventilate the room. Also *sun-light*.

sunburnt (sun'bērnt), *p. a.* 1. Scorched by the sun's rays.

They *sun-burnt* Afric keep
Upon the lee-ward still.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. 421.

2. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a *sunburnt* skin.

A chaste and pleasing wife, . . .
Sun-burnt and swarthy though she be.

Dryden, tr. of *Iliad*, Epode II.

sunburst (sun'bērst), *n.* A strong outburst of sunlight; a resplendent beaming of the sun through rifted clouds; hence, in *pyrotechny*, an imitation of such an effect.

Strong *sun-bursts* between the clouds flashed across these pastoral pictures.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 423.

sun-case (sun'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a slow-burning piece giving out an intense white light: used in set-pieces for revolving suns, etc.

sun-clad (sun'klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. [Rare.]

The *sun-clad* power of chastity. Milton, *Comus*, l. 782.

sun-crack (sun'krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat at the time the rock was consolidating.

sun-crest (sun'kres), *n.* A South African herb, *Heliphila pectinata*.

sun-dance (sun'dāns), *n.* A barbarous religious ceremony practised in honor of the sun by certain tribes of the North American Indians, as the Sioux and Blackfeet. An essential feature is the self-torture of youths who are candidates for admission to the full standing of warriors; the candidates pass through the flesh of their breasts, and strain against the thongs, which have been attached to a pole, until released by the tearing of the flesh. Dancing, charging at sunrise upon a "sun-pole," etc., are other features.

Ordinarily each tribe or reservation has its own celebration of the *sun-dance*.

Schwatka, *The Century*, XXXIX. 753.

Sundanese (sun-dā-nēs' or -nēz'), *a. and n.* [*< Sunda* (see def.) + *-ese*.] *I. a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Islands (including that chain of the East Indian archipelago which extends from the Malay peninsula to Papua), or the natives or inhabitants. See *II.*

II. n. One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Imp. Diet.*

Sundanesian (sun-dā-nēs'ian), *a. and n.* [*Irreg. < Sundanese + -ian*.] Same as *Sundanese*.

sundaree (sun'dā-rē), *n.* See *sundorce*.

sundari (sun'dā-ri), *n.* [Also *soondree*, *soondrie*; *< Beng. sundari*, Hind. *sundri*.] A tree, *Heritiera Fomes* (*H. minor*), found on the coasts of Burma and Borneo, and very abundant in

the delta of the Ganges, there, according to some, giving name to the wild tracts called the *Sundarbans*. It is a tree of moderate size, with a dark-colored hard, tough, and durable wood employed for piles, for boat-making, etc., and in Calcutta much used for fuel. The native name belongs also to the less useful *H. littoralis*, abundant on the tropical coasts of the Old World. Also *sundra-tree*, *sunder-tree*.

sun-dart (sun'därt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans*. [Rare.]

sun-dawn (sun'dān), *n.* The light of the dawning sun; hence, the beginning; the dawn. [Rare.]

Under that brake where *sundawn* feeds the stalks
Of withered fern with gold. Browning, *Sordello*, ii.

Sunday (sun'dā), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *Sunday*; *< ME. sunday, sonday, sunnedey, sonen-day, sundenday, sunnendel, sonnendal*, *< AS. sunnan dæg = OS. sunnin dag = OFries. sunnandi, sunnandei, sonnendei = MD. sonday, D. zondag = MLG. sunnendach, sondach = OHG. sunnuntag, MHG. sunnentag, suntag, G. sonntag = Icel. sunnudagr = Sw. Dan. søndag* (the Scand. forms are borrowed, tho Sw. Dan. simulating *sōn*, son, i. e. 'tho Son,' Christ), *Sunday*, lit. 'Sun's day' (tr. L. *dominica*): *AS. sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day: see *sun¹* and *day¹*.] *I. n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. See *Sabbath*.

The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used, from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. (See *week*.) The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romance languages is the *Lord's Day* (Greek *κυριακή*, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*. In the calendar of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the Sundays of the year form two series—one reckoned from Christmas, and one from Easter. The first series consists of four Sundays in Advent, one or two Sundays after Christmas, and the Sundays after Epiphany, from one to six in number, according to the date of Septuagesima. The second series consists of the remaining Sundays of the year—namely, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, six Sundays in Lent, Easter Sunday, five Sundays after Easter, Sunday after Ascension, Pentecost or Whitsunday, and the Sundays after Pentecost (the first of which is Trinity Sunday), from twenty-three to twenty-eight in number, or the Sundays after Trinity (according to the usage of the Anglican Church), from twenty-two to twenty-seven in number, the last of these being always the Sunday next before Advent. On the Sundays after Pentecost or Trinity not provided with offices of their own are used the offices of the Sundays omitted after Epiphany. In the Greek Church the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year is the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee, which is that next before Septuagesima. Then follow the Sundays of the Prodigal Son, of Apoceros, of Tyrophagus, the six Sundays of Lent, Easter, (called *Pascha* or *Bright Sunday*), the five Sundays after Easter (called of *St. Thomas*, of *Antipascha*, of the *Ointment-bearing*, of the *Paralytic*, of the *Samaritan Woman* or *Mid-Pentecost*, of the *Blind Man*), the Sunday after Ascension (called of the *Three Hundred and Eighteen Fathers of Nicaea*), Pentecost, and All Saints' Sunday, answering to Trinity Sunday. The Sundays after Pentecost are numbered continuously till the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee is again reached. They are mostly named after the evangelist from whom the gospel for the day is taken. They are called *Sundays of St. Matthew* from Pentecost till the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th), when two Sundays are called *Sunday before* and *after the Exaltation* respectively. After this follow the *Sundays of St. Luke*. The Sundays corresponding to the third and fourth in Advent are the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers and the Sunday before Christmas, and the Sundays next preceding and succeeding the Epiphany are called *Sunday before* and *after the Lights*. Some Sundays of St. Matthew, if omitted before the Exaltation, are transferred to the time after the Epiphany. The seventeenth or last Sunday of St. Matthew is called the *Sunday of the Canaanitish Woman*.

Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;

I will to Venice: *Sunday* comes apace:

We will have rings and things and fine array;

And kiss me, Kate, we will be married *'O Sunday*.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 324.

Alb Sunday. Same as *Loos Sunday*—Bragget Sunday. Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Cycle of Sundays.** Same as *solar cycle* (which see, under *cycle*).—**Fisherman's Sunday.** See *fisherman*.—**God's Sunday.** See *God*.—**Great Sunday, Great and Holy Sunday, in the Gr. Ch.**, Easter Sunday.—**Green Sunday, in the Armenian Church**, the second Sunday after Easter.—**Hosanna Sunday.** See *hosanna*.—**Hospital Sunday.** See *hospital*.—**Jerusalem Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Leet Sunday**, Septuagesima Sunday, which, having no peculiar name, was so called. *Hampson*, *Mediæ ævi Kalendarium*, II. 256.—**Low Sunday.** See *low*.—**Mid-Lent Sunday, Mid-Pentecost Sunday.** See *Lent*, *Pentecost*.—**Month of Sundays**, an indefinitely long period. [Collog.]

I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this month of Sundays.

Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxvii. (Davies.)

Mothering Sunday. Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Oculi Sunday.** See *oculus*.—**Orthodoxy, Passion, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, Refreshment, Renewal, Rogation Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Refection Sunday, Rose Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Salow Sunday**, a Russian name for Palm Sunday.—**Second-first Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Simmel, Snow,**

sunderance

Shrove Sunday. See the qualifying words.—**Sunday best**, best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays. [Collog. or humorous.]

At eleven o'clock Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her *Sunday-best* (to use the servant's expression, which she herself would so have contemned).

Mrs. Gaskell, *Wives and Daughters*, xlv.

Sunday of St. Thomas. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Sunday of the Golden Rose.** Same as *Lactare Sunday*. See *Lactare*, and *golden rose* (under *golden*). (See also *Palm Sunday*, *Reminiscere Sunday*.)

II. a. Occurring upon, or belonging or pertaining to, the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

Old men and women, young men and maidens, all in their best *Sunday* "braws."

W. Black, *Daughter of Heth*, iii.

Sunday letter. Same as *dominical letter* (which see, under *dominical*).—**Sunday saint**, one whose religion is confined to Sundays.—**Sunday salt**, a name given in salt-works to large crystals of salt: so called because such crystals form on the bottom of the pans in the boiling-house on Sunday, when work is stopped.

Sundayism (sun'dā-izm), *n.* [*< Sunday + -ism*.] Same as *Sabbatarianism*. [Rare.]

There are ten contributions in the Catholic World for September, the characteristic ones being "Sundayism in England," etc.

The American, VI. 316.

Sunday-school (sun'dā-skōl), *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth. The modern Sunday-school grew out of a movement in England at the close of the eighteenth century for the secular instruction of the poor on Sunday, but its character has been generally changed into an institution for religious instruction, especially in and about the Bible; it embraces all classes in the community, and often adults as well as youth and children. Abbreviated *S. S.* Also called *Sabbath-school*.

sun-dazzling (sun'daz'ling), *a.* Dazzling like the sun; brilliant. [Rare.]

Your eyes *sun-dazzling* comascency.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (1630), p. 111. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

sunder¹ (sun'dēr), *adv.* [*< ME. sunder, sundir, sonder, sondir*, *< AS. sundor, adv.*, apart, asunder (used esp. in the phrase *on sundor*, with *adj. inflection on sundran, on sundrum*, *> ME. on sunder, on sundren, on sonder, in sonder, o sunder, a sonder*, *> E. asunder*), = *OS. sundor, sundor, adv.*, apart (*on sundron, asunder*), = *OFries. sundar, sonder = MD. sonder, D. zonder, prep.*, without, = *MLG. sunder, sonder, adv.*, apart, conj. but, *adj. separate*, *LG. sonderu, conj.*, but, = *OHG. suntar, MHG. sunder, adv.*, apart, conj. but, *MHG. also prep.*, without, *G. sonder, prop.*, without, *sondern, conj.*, but, = *Icel. suðr = Sw. Dan. sønder = Goth. sunðr, adv.*, apart, separately; = *Gr. ἀντ* (orig. **σντ*), prep., without, apart, from; with compar. suffix *-der (-dra)* (as in *under, hither* (*AS. hider*), etc.), from a base *sun-, su-*, not elsewhere found. *L. sine*, without, is not connected. Cf. *asunder*. Hence *sunder¹, v., sundry, a.*] Apart; asunder: used only in the adverbial phrase *on sunder, in sunder*, now reduced to *asunder*, apart, in which, in the fuller form, *sunder* assumes the aspect of a noun.

Oure menge he marres that he may,

With his seggynges he sottes than in *sundre*,

With synne. York Plays, p. 323.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in *sunder*,
I gain'd my freedom. Shak., C. of L., v. 1. 249.

sunder² (sun'dēr), *v.* [Also *sinder* (Se.); *< ME. sundren*, *< AS. sundrian, syndrian* (= *OHG. suntarōn*, *MHG. sundern*, *G. sondern* = *Icel. sundra* = *Sw. söndra* = *Dan. søndre*, put asunder), *< sundor*, apart, asunder: see *sunder¹, adv.*] *I. trans.* To part; separate; keep apart; divide; sever; disunito in any manner, as by natural conditions (as of location), opening, rending, cutting, breaking, etc.

With an ngill nolse noye for to here,
Hitt *sundrit* there sailles & there sad ropis;
Cut of there cables were eaget to gednir.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

The sea that *sunders* him from thence.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 133.

Which Alps are *sundered* by the space of many miles the one from the other.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 56.

As he sat
In hall at old Caerleon, the high doors

Were softly *sunder'd*, and thir'd theso a youth . . .

Past. Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

= *Syn.* To disjoin, disconnect, sever, dis sever, dissociate.

II. intrans. To part; be separated; quit each other; be severed.

Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* wo.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 411.

sunder² (sun'dēr), *v. t.* [Var. of **summer*, freq. of *sun¹, v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun, as hay. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

sunderance (sun'dēr-ans), *n.* [*< sunder¹, v., + -ance*.] The act or process of sundering; separation. [Rare.]

sunderance

Any *sunderance* of sympathy with the Mother Country.
The American, VIII. 343.

sunderling, *adv.* [ME. *sunderling* (= MD. *sonderling* = MLG. *sunderlinges*, *sunderlingen*, *adv.*, *sunderlink*, *adj.*), < *sunder*¹, *adv.*, + *-ling*².] Separately.

To uch one *sunderling* he gaf a dole.

Castell off Love, p. 290.

sunderment (sun'dér-mout), *n.* [*< sunder*¹ + *-ment*.] The state of being parted or separated; separation. [Rare.]

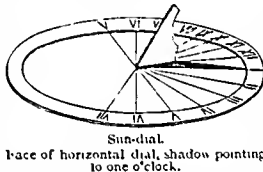
It was . . . apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*. *Miss Burney*, *Diary*, VII. 318. (*Davies*.)

sunder-tree (sun'dér-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

sundew (sun'dū), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Drosera*. The species are small bog-loving herbs with perennial root or rootstock, their leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting dew drops. The European and North American plants have the leaves in radical tufts, and the flowers racemed on a simple scape which nods at the summit so that the flower of the day is always uppermost. The best-known of these is *D. rotundifolia*, the round-leaved sundew of both continents, having small white flowers. (See *cut* under *Drosera*.) *D. filiformis*, the thread-leaved sundew, is a beautiful plant of wet sands near the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its slender leaves are very long, and its flowers are purple, very numerous, half an inch wide. Also *decipiens*.

2. Any plant of the order *Droseraceæ*. *Lindley*.—*Sundew* family, the *Droseraceæ*.

sun-dial (sun'di'ál), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-diall*; < *sun*¹ + *dial*.] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of the position of a shadow on a dial or diagram. The shadow used is generally the edge of a gnomon, which edge must be parallel to the earth's axis, about which the sun revolves uniformly in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation. If a series of imaginary planes through the edge (one in the meridian and the others inclined to one another by successive multiples of 15°) be cut by the plane of the dial, the intersecting lines will be in the positions of the hour-lines of the dial. The shadow of any given point upon the gnomon edge will fall at different positions on the hour-line according to the declination of the sun, and this circumstance may be used to make the dial show mean instead of apparent time. But this is inconvenient, and seldom used. Portable sun-dials used often to be made so that their indications depended exclusively on the altitude of the sun; such dials require adjustment for the time of the year. See *dial*.—To *rectify* a sun-dial. See *rectify*.



Sun-dial.
 Face of horizontal dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

sun-dog (sun'dog), *n.* A mock sun, or parhelion.

sundoree (sun'dō-rē), *n.* [Also *sundaree*, *sen-toree*; Assamese.] A cyprinoid fish, *Semiphiotus maclellandi*, of Assam. It has a long dorsal fin with twenty-seven or twenty-eight rays.

sundown (sun'down), *n.* [*< sun*¹ + *down*².] 1. Sunset; sunsetting.

Sitting there birling . . . till sun-down, and then coming home and crying for ale! *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, v.

2. A hat with a wide brim intended to protect the eyes. [U. S.]

Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed *sundowns* or old-time "pokes" as ever did those that have laughed beneath a "love of a bonnet" of a moro de rigueur mode.

The Century, XXXVI. 769.

sundowner (sun'dou'ner), *n.* A man who makes a practice of arriving at some station at sundown, receiving rations for that night, and the next morning, when he is expected to work out the value of the rations, vanishing or pretending to be ill. [Slang, Australia.]

The only people [in Australia] who let themselves afford to have no specific object in life are the *sundowners*, as they are colonially called—the loafers who saunter from station to station in the interior, secure of a nightly ration and a bunk.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 74.

sundra-tree (sun'drū-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

sun-dried (sun'drid), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

sundries (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified: a comprehensive term used for brevity, especially in accounts.

Mr. Giles, Driltles, and the thiker were reerniting themselves, after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*. *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xxviii.

sundrily (sun'dri-li), *adv.* [*< ME. *sundrily*, *sundrely*; < *sundry* + *-ly*².] In sundry ways; variously.

Dyners anetours of these namys of kynges, and eou-tyuance of theyr reynes, dynersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte. *Fabyan*, *Chron.*, cxlvi.

sundrops (sun'drops), *n.* A hardy biennial or perennial plant, *Oenothera fruticosa*, of eastern

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North America, a shrubby herb from 1 to 3 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse bright-yellow flowers. Differently from the related evening primrose, its flowers open by day. See *cut* under *Oenothera*.

sundry (sun'dri), *a.* [Also *dial. sindry*; < ME. *sundry*, *sondry*, *sindry*; < AS. *syndrig*, separate (= OHG. *suntaric*, MHG. *sunderig* = Sw. *söndrig*, broken, tattered), < *sundor*, apart, separately: see *sunder*¹, *adv.*] 1†. Separate; distinct; diverse.

It was neuer better with the congregaen of God then whan enery church nllmost had y^e Byble of a *sondrye* translaen.

Coverdale, *Prol.* to *Trans.* of Bible.

There were put about our neckes laces of *sondry* colours to declare our personages.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, ii. 12.

2†. Individual; one for each.

At ilk n tippt o' his horse mane

There hang n siller bell;

The wind was loud, the steed was proud,

And they gae a *sindry* knell.

Young Waters (*Child's Ballads*, III. 301).

3. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

He was so neody, seith the bok in meny *sondry* plaeces.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 42.

Wel nyne and twenty in a compaigne,

Of *sondry* folk, by aventure l-falle.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 25.

Masking the business from the common eye

For *sundry* weighty reasons.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but that you have heard of those fery Me-teors and Thunderbolts that have fallen upon *sundry* of our Churches, and done hurt. *Hovell*, *Letters*, l. vi. 43.

All and *sundry*, all, both collectively and individually: as, be it known to all and *sundry* whom it may concern.—*Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill*, one of the regular appropriation bills passed by the United States Congress, providing for various expenses in the civil service.

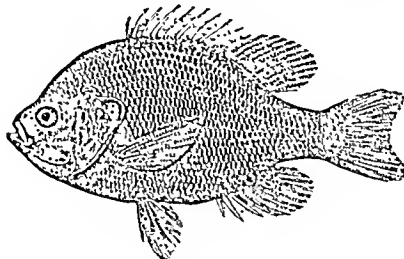
sundry-man (sun'dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

sun-fern (sun'fēr), *n.* The fern *Phegopteris polypodioides* (*Polypodium Phegopteris* of Linnaeus). See *Phegopteris*.

sun-fever (sun'fō'vēr), *n.* 1. Same as *simple continued fever* (which see, under *fever*¹).—2. Same as *deague*.

sun-figure (sun'fig'ūr), *n.* One of the stellate or radiate figures observed in the protoplasm of germinating ovum-cells during karyokinesis. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 163.

sunfish (sun'fish), *n.* [*< sun*¹ + *fish*¹.] 1. A common name of various fishes. (a) Any fish of the genus *Mola*, *Orthogoriscus*, or *Cephalus*, notable when adult for their singularly rounded figure and great size. See *Molida*, and *cut* under *Mola*. (b) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*. See *cut* under *basking-shark*. (c) The opah or kingfish, *Lampris luna*. [Eng.] (d) The boarfish, *Capros aper*. [Local, Eng.] (e) One of the numerous small centrarchoid fishes of the United States, belonging to the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis* and some related genera,



Sunfish or Pumpkin seed (*Lepomis gibbosus*).

having a long and sometimes spotted but mostly black opercular flap. They are known by many local names, as *bream*, *pond-fish*, *pond-perch*, *pumpkin-seed*, *coppernose*, *tobacco-bor*, *sun-perch*, and *sunny*. They are among the most abundant of the fresh-water fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain region, and about 25 species are known. In the breeding-season they consort in pairs, and prepare a nest by clearing a rounded area, generally near the banks, and watch over the eggs until they are hatched.

2. A jellyfish, especially one of the larger kinds, a foot or so in diameter. See *cut* under *Cyanea*.

sunfish (sun'fish), *v. i.* [*< sunfish*, *n.*] To act like a sunfish, specifically as in the quotation.

Sometimes he (the bronco) is a "plunging" buckner, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or *sunfish*—that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 854.

sunflower (sun'fou'ēr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from its showy golden radiate heads. The common or annual sunflower is *H. annuus*, a native of the western United States, much planted elsewhere for ornament, and for its oily seeds, which are valued as food for poultry and as a remedy for heaves in horses. (See also *sunflower-oil*, below.) It

sun-glow

is naturally robust; but in cultivation it grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet; the disk of the head broadens from an inch or so to several inches, the leaves becoming more heart-shaped and often over a foot long. A favorite profusely flowering garden sunflower known as *H. multiflorus* is referred for origin to the same species. Other cultivated species are *H. orgyalis* of the great plains of Nebraska, etc., a smooth plant 10 feet high, with narrow graceful leaves, and *H. argophyllus* of Texas, with soft silky white foliage. *H. tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke (which see, under *artichoke*). See *Helianthus*, and *cut* under *anthocinium*.



Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

2. The rock-rose or sun-rose. See *Helianthemum*.—3†. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, from its opening and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. *Prior*.—4. In *civil engin.*, a full-circle protractor arranged for vertical mounting on a tripod. It has two levels arranged at right angles with one another, adjusting devices, and an adjustable arm pivoted to the center of the protractor; the tripod mounting is effected by means of an open-ended tube to which the protractor is attached, the tube being passed vertically through the ball of the ball-and-socket joint of the tripod, and held therein by a set-screw. The instrument is used in measuring sectional areas of tunnels.

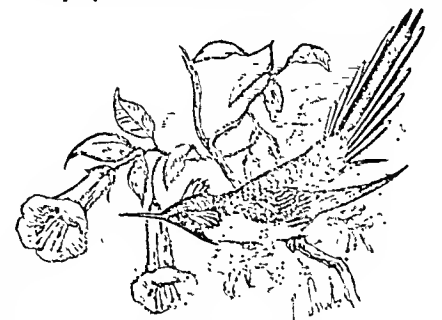
5. In writing-telegraphs and other electrical instruments and apparatus, a series of alternate conducting and insulating segmental pieces or tablets symmetrically arranged in circular form, each conducting piece being connected with a source of electricity and also with the ground. It is operated by a tracer (also having a ground connection) rotated over the series, and making a circuit in passing over any of the conducting segments and breaking it when passing over any of the insulating segments.—*Bastard* or *false sunflower*. See *Helium*.—*Jungle-sunflower*, a shrubby South African composite, *Osteospermum moniliferum*, forming a bush 2 to 4 feet high, the rays bright-yellow, the achenia drupaceous and barely edible. A colonial name is *bush-tick berry*.—*Sunflower-oil*, *sunflower-seed oil*, a drying-oil expressed from the seeds of the common sunflower.—*Tickseed sunflower*. See *tickseed*.

sun-fruit (sun'frōt), *n.* See *Heliocarpus*.

sung (sung). A preterit and the past participle of *sing*.

sun-gate-down, *n.* [*< ME. sunne gate downe*; < *sun*¹ + *gate*² + *down*².] Sundown; sunset. *Palsgrave*.

sun-gem (sun'jem), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Helictes* (Boie, 1831). The type and only species is *H. cornutus* of Brazil, remarkable for the brilliant tuft on each side of the crown, and the peculiar shape and coloration of the tail. The four median rectrices are subequal to one another in length, and much longer than the rapidly shortened lateral feathers. The male has the



Sun gem (*Helictes cornutus*).

upper parts, belly, and flanks bronzy-green, the throat velvety-black, the rest of the under parts white, most of the tail-feathers white edged with olive-brown, the crown shining greenish-blue, the tufts fiery-crimson; the female is differently colored. The length is 4½ inches, of which the tail is more than one half; the wing is 2 inches, the bill ½ inch.

sun-glass (sun'glās), *n.* A burning-glass.

sun-glimpse (sun'glimps), *n.* A glimpse of the sun; a moment's sunshine. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, iv. 17.

sun-glow (sun'glō), *n.* 1. A diffused hazy corona of whitish or faintly colored light seen around the sun. It is an effect due to particles of foreign matter in the atmosphere. The most notable example of a sun-glow is that known as Bishop's ring, which appeared after the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, and remained visible for several years thereafter.

2. The glow or warm light of the sun.

The few last *sun-glows* which give the fruits their sweetness. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 75.

sun-god (sun'god), *n.* The sun considered or personified as a deity. See *solar myth* (under *solar*), and cut under *radiate*.

Although there can be little doubt that [the Egyptian] Ra was a *sun-god*, there can be as little that he is the *Il* or *El* of the Shemitic peoples, and that his worship represents that of the one God, the Creator.

Dawson, *Origin of the World*, p. 413.

sun-gold (sun'göld), *n.* Same as *heliodyrsin*.
sun-grebe (sun'grēb), *n.* A sort of sunbird; a finfoot, whither of Africa or South America, having pinnatipied feet, like a grebe's, but not nearly related to the grebes. See cuts under *Podica* and *Heliornis*.

sun-hat (sun'hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn to protect the head from the sun, and often having some means of ventilation.

sun-hemp, *n.* See *sun*.

sunk¹ (sungk), *a.* A preterit and the past participle of *sink*.—*Sunk fence*. See *fence*.

sunk² (sungk), *n.* [Also *sont*; prob. ult. < AS. *song*, a table, couch, = Sw. *säng* = Dan. *seug*, a bed, couch.] 1. A cushion of straw; a grassy seat.—2. A pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

sunket (sung'ket), *n.* [Pp. of *sink*, *v.*] 1. Sunk, in any sense.

With *sunken* wreck and sunless treasures.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 2. 165.

The embers of the *sunken* sun. Lowell, *To the Past*.

2. Situated below the general surface; below the surface, as of the sea: as, a *sunken* rock.—*Sunken battery*. See *battery*.—*Sunken block*, in *geol.*, a mass of rock which occupies a position between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which is relatively lower than the masses on each side, having been either itself depressed by crust-movements, or made to appear as if such a depression had taken place by an uplift of both of the adjacent blocks.

sunket (sung'ket), *n.* [Also *Se. suncate* (as if < *sun* + *ate*); prob. a var. (conformed to *junket*, *juncate*?) of *sucket*, *succade*.] A dainty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets*. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, viii.

sunkie (sung'ki), *n.* [Dim. of *sunk*².] A low stool. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxii. [Scotch.]

sunless (sun'les), *a.* [< *sun* + *-less*.] Destitute of the sun or of its direct rays; dark; shadowed.

Down to a *sunless* sea. Coleridge, *Kubla Khan*.

sunlessness (sun'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sunless; shade.

sunlight (sun'lit), *n.* 1. The light of the sun.—2. Same as *sun-burner*. [In this sense usually written *sun-light*.]

sunlighted (sun'li'ted), *a.* Lighted by the sun; sunlit. *Ruskin*, *Elements of Drawing*, i., note.

sunlike (sun'lik), *a.* Like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy. Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 225.

sunlit (sun'lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

sun-myth (sun'mith), *n.* A solar myth. See under *solar*¹.

St. George, the favorite medieval bearer of the great *Sun-myth*.

E. B. Tylor, *Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1870), p. 363.

sun (sun), *n.* [More prop. *sun*; < Hind. Beng. *san*, < Skt. *sana*.] 1. A valuable East Indian

fiber resembling hemp, obtained from the inner bark of *Crotalaria juncea*. It is made chiefly into ropes and cables, in India also into cordage, nets, sackings, etc. Finely dressed it can be made into a very durable canvas. A similar fiber, said to be equal to the best St. Petersburg hemp, is the Jubbulpore hemp, derived from a variety of the same plant sometimes distinguished as a species, *C. tenuifolia*. Also called *sun-hemp*. Native names are *taag* and *janapum*.

2. The plant *Crotalaria juncea*, a stiff shrub from 5 to 8 or even 12 feet high, with slender wand-like rigid branches, yielding the *sun-hemp*. Also *sun-plant*.

Sunna, **Sunnah** (sun'ä), *n.* [< Ar. *sunna*, *sun-nat* (> Pers. Hind. *sunnat*), tradition, usage.] The traditional part of the Moslem law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by

his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* call themselves *Sunnites*, in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the name of *Shiaks*. See *Shiak*. Also *Sonna*.

sunnaget, *n.* [< *sun* + *-age*.] Sunning; sunniness. [Rare.]

Solaiqe (F.), *sunnage* or sunniness. Cotgrave.

Sunnee, *n.* See *Sunni*.

sun-hemp, *n.* Same as *sun*, 1.

Sunni, **Sunnee** (sun'e), *n.* [Also *Sunne*, *Soonnee*; < Ar. *sunni*, < *sunna*, tradition: see *Sunna*.] An orthodox Moslem; a *Sunnite*.

sunniness (sun'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sunny. *Lauder*, *Sonthey* and *Lauder*, ii.

sunnish (sun'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sonnish*, *sonnysh*; < *sun* + *-ish*.] Of the color or brilliancy of the sun; golden and radiant.

Hire owned here that *sonnysh* was of hewe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 735.

Sunnite (sun'it), *n.* [Also *Sonnite*; = F. *sun-nite*; < *Sunna* + *-ite*.] One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* as of equal importance with the Koran. See *Sunna* and *Shiak*.

sunnud (sun'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *sanad*, < Ar. *sanad*, a warrant, voucher.] In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

sunny¹ (sun'i), *a.* [= D. *sonnig* = G. *sonnig*; as *sun* + *-y*.] 1. Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, luster, or splendor; radiant; bright.

Her *sunny* locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.

Shak., *M. of V.*, i. 1. 160.

2. Proceeding from the sun: as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.

Addison, *Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax*.

4. Figuratively, bright; cheerful; cheery: as, a *sunny* disposition.—*Sunny* side, the bright or hopeful aspect or part of anything.

sunny² (sun'i), *n.*; pl. *sunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *sun* (fish).] A familiar name of the common sunfish, or pumpkin-seed, *Pomotis* (*Eupomotis*) *gibbosus*, and related species. See cut under *sunfish*.

sunny-sweet (sun'i-swöt), *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. Tennyson, *The Daisy*. [Rare.]

sunny-warm (sun'i-wärm), *a.* Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. Tennyson, *Palace of Art*. [Rare.]

sun-opal (sun'öp'al), *n.* Same as *fire-opal*.

sun-perch (sun'pêreh), *n.* Same as *sunfish*, 1 (e).

sun-picture (sun'pik'tür), *n.* A picture made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun-plane (sun'plän), *n.* A cooper's hand-plane with a short curved stock, used for leveling the ends of the staves of barrels. E. H. Knight.

sun-plant¹ (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun* + *plant*.] See *Portulaca*.

sun-plant² (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*², *sun*, + *plant*.] Same as *sun*.

sun-proof (sun'prüf), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. Marston, *Sophonisba*, iv. 1. [Rare.]

sun-ray (sun'rä), *n.* A ray of the sun; a sunbeam.

sunrise (sun'ríz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-rise*, *sonneryse*, < late ME. *sunne ryse*; < *sun* + *rise*. Cf. *sunrising*, *sunrist*.] 1. The rise or first appearance of the upper limb of the sun above the horizon in the morning; also, the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning.

Sunne ryse, or *rysunge* of the *sunne* (*sunno* *ryst* or *rysung* of the *sunne* . . .). Ortuus. Prompt. Parv., p. 484.

2. The region or place where the sun rises; the east: as, to travel toward the *sunrise*.

sunrising (sun'ri'zing), *n.* [< ME. *sunnersyngung*; < *sun* + *rising*.] 1. The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

Bid him bring his power

Before *sunrising*. Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 61.

2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

Then ye shall return unto the land . . . which Moses . . . gave you on this side Jordan toward the *sunrising*. Josh. i. 15.

The giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

sunrist, *n.* [ME. *sunncryst*; < *sunne*, *sun*, + *rist*, *ryst*, < AS. **rist* (in *ærist*: see *arist*), rising, < *risan*, *riso*: see *rise*.] Sunrise. See the quotation under *sunrise*, 1.

sun-rose (sun'röz), *n.* Therock-rose, *Helianthemum*.

sun-scald (sun'skald), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

sunset (sun'set), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sonne sett*; < *sun* + *set*. Cf. *sunsetting*. Cf. *lecl. sol-settr*, sunset and sunrise.] 1. The descent of the upper limb of the sun below the horizon in the evening; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

The twilight of such day

As after sunset fadeth in the west.

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxiii.

The normal *sunset* consists chiefly of a series of bands of colour parallel to the horizon in the west—in the order, from below upwards, red, orange, yellow, green, blue—together with a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the "counter-glow." *Nature*, XXXIX. 346.

Hence—2. Figuratively, the close or decline.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore.

Campbell, *Lochiel's Warning*.

3. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. Compare *sunrising*, 2.

sunset-shell (sun'set-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Psammobia*: so called from the radiation of the color-marks of the shell, suggesting the rays of the setting sun. *P. vespertina*, whose specific designation reflects the English



Sunset-shell (*Psammobia vespertina*).

f, foot; cs, branchial siphon; cs, anal siphon.

name, and *P. ferrocensis* are good examples. The genus is one of several leading forms of the family *Tellinidae* (sometimes giving name to a family *Psammobiidae*). The shell is sinuoplicate, and more or less truncate posteriorly; the animal has very long separate siphons and a stout foot. Also called *setting-sun* (which see).

sunsetting (sun'set'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sonneset-tyng*; < *sun* + *setting*.] Sunset.

Sunne settyng. . . . Occasus. Prompt. Parv., p. 484.

sunshade (sun'shād), *n.* [< *sun* + *shade*. Cf. AS. *sunscadu*, a shadow cast by the sun.] Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically—(a) A parasol: in particular, a form, fashionable about 1850 and later, the handle of which was hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

Forth . . . from the portal of the old house stepped Phoebe, putting up her small green *sunshade*.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

(b) A hood or front-piece made of silk shirred upon whalebones, worn over the front of a bonnet as a protection from sun or wind. Such hoods were in fashion about 1850. Compare *ugly*, *n*.

I . . . asked her . . . to buy me a railway wrapper, and a *sunshade*, commonly called an ugly.

Jean Ingeloid, *Off the Skelligs*, viii.

(c) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop-window. (d) A dark or colored glass used upon a sextant or telescope to diminish the intensity of the light in observing the sun. (e) A tube projecting beyond the objective of a telescope to cut off strong light. (f) A shade-hat. [Rare.]

sunshine (sun'shīn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sunneschīne*, *sunnesine* (cf. AS. *sunscīn*, a mirror, speculum) = MD. *sonnenschijn*, D. *zonneshijn* = G. *sonnenschein* (cf. *lecl. sōlskin*, Sw. *solsken*, Dan. *solskin*); < *sun* + *shine*.] 1. *n.* 1. The light of the sun, or the space on which it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

It malt at the *sunne-sine*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 3337.

Ne'er yet did I behold so glorious Weather

As this *Sun-shine* and Rain together.

Cowley, *The Mistress Weeping*.

2. Figuratively, the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,

And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2. 12.

A sketch of my character, all written by that pen which had the power of turning every thing into *sunshine* and joy.

Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith*, viii.

To be in the *sunshine*, to have taken too much drink; be drunk. George Eliot, *Janet's Repentance*, i. (Davies.) [Slang.]

II. *a.* 1. Suuny; shiny; hence, prosperous; untroubled.

Send him many years of *sunshine* days!

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 221.

2. Of or pertaining to the sunshine; of a fair-weather sort. [Rare.]

Summon thy *sunshine* bravery back,

O wretched spite!

Whittier, *My Soul and I*.



Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*).

sunshine-recorder (sun'shīn-rē-kōr'dér), *n.* An instrument for registering the duration of sunshine. Two principal forms have come into use, one utilizing the heating effect, the other the actinic effect, of the sun's rays. The Campbell sunshine-recorder consists of a glass sphere which acts as a lens, with its focus on a curved strip of millboard. The sun's rays, focused by the sphere, burn a path on the millboard as the sun moves through the heavens. The length of the burnt line indicates the duration of sunshine, or, more strictly, the length of time that the sun shines with sufficient intensity to burn the millboard. The photographic sunshine-recorder consists of a dark chamber into which a ray of light is admitted through a pinhole. This ray falls on a strip of sensitized paper which is placed on the inside of a cylinder whose axis is perpendicular to the sun's rays. Under the diurnal motion of the sun, the ray travels across the paper, and leaves a sharp straight line of chemical action, while no other part of the paper is exposed to light. The axis of the cylinder has an adjustment for latitude. In the latest form of the apparatus two cylinders are used, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon trace.

sunshiny (sun'shī'ning), *a.* Sunshiny. [Rare.]

As it fell out on a sun-shiny day,
When Phœbus was in his prime.

Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 293).

sunshiny (sun'shī'ni), *a.* [*< sunshine + -y¹.*] 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime: as, *sunshiny* weather.

We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitfull-headed beast, amazed
At flashing beames of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses dazd,
That downe he tumbled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. Bright; cheerful; cheery.

Perhaps his solitary and pleasant labour among fruits
and flowers had taught him a more *sunshiny* creed than
those whose work is among the tares of fallen humanity.
R. L. Stevenson, An Old Scotch Gardener.

sun-smitten (sun'smit'n), *p. a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

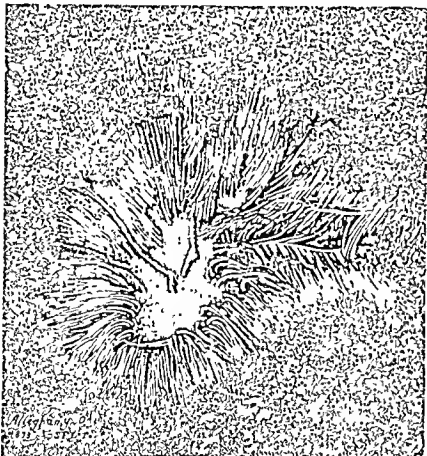
I climb'd the roofs at break of day;
Sun-smitten Alps before me lay.

Tennyson, The Daisy.

sun-snake (sun'snāk), *n.* A figure resembling the letter S, or an S-curve, broken by a circle or other small figure in the middle; it is common as an ornament in the early art of northern Europe, and is supposed to have had a sacred signification.

sun-southing (sun'sou'thing), *n.* The transit of the center of the sun over the meridian at apparent noon.

sun-spot (sun'spot), *n.* One of the dark patches, from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter, which are often visible upon the photosphere. The central part, or umbra, appears nearly black, though the darkness is really only relative to the intense surrounding brightness. With proper appliances the umbra itself is seen to contain still darker circular holes, and to be overlaid by films of transparent cloud. It is ordinarily surrounded by a nearly concentric penumbra composed of converging filaments. Often, however, the penumbra is unsymmetrical with respect to the umbra, and sometimes it is entirely wanting. The spots often appear in groups, and frequently a large one breaks up into smaller ones. They are continually changing in form and dimensions, and sometimes have a distinct drift upon the sun's sur-



Sun-spot of March 5th, 1874.

face. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be shallow cavities in the photosphere, depressed several hundred miles below the general level, and owe their darkness mainly to the absorption of light due to the cooler vapors which fill them. Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain, though it is more than probable that they are in some way

connected with descending currents from the upper regions of the solar atmosphere. The spots are limited to the region within 45° of the sun's equator, and are most numerous in latitudes from 15° to 20°, being rather scarce on the equator itself. They exhibit a marked periodicity in number: at intervals of about eleven years they are abundant, while at intermediate times they almost vanish. The explanation of this periodicity is still unknown. Numerous attempts have been made to correlate it with various periodic phenomena upon the earth—with doubtful success, however, except that there is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras.

sun-spurge (sun'spérj), *n.* See *spurge²*.

sun-squall (sun'skwāl), *n.* A sea-nettle or jellyfish. One of the common species so called by New England fishermen is *Aurelia flavidula*.

sun-star (sun'stār), *n.* A starfish of many rays, as the British *Crossaster papposus*. See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.

sunstead (sun'sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnestead*, *sunsted*.] A solstice. *Cotgrave*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The summer-sunstead falleth out alwaies (in Italie) to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 28.

sunstone (sun'stōn), *n.* [*< sun¹ + stone.*] A variety either of oligoclase or of orthoclase, or when green a microcline feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow colored reflections produced by included minute crystals of mien, göthite, or hematite. That which was originally brought from Aventura in Spain is a reddish-brown variety of quartz. Also called *aventurin*, *heliotite*. The name is also occasionally given to some kinds of cat's-eye.

sun-stricken (sun'strik'n), *p. a.* Stricken by the sun; affected by sunstroke.

Enoch's comrade, careless of himself, . . . fell
Sun-stricken. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

sunstroke (sun'strōk), *n.* Acute prostration from excessive heat of weather. Two forms may be distinguished—one of sudden collapse without pyrexia (heat-exhaustion), the other with very marked pyrexia (thermic fever: see *fever¹*). The same effects may be produced by heat which is not of solar origin.

sunstruck (sun'struk), *a.* Overcome by the heat of the sun; affected with sunstroke.

sunt (sunt), *n.* [Ar. (?)]. The wood of *Acacia Arabica*, of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is very durable if water-seasoned, and much used for wheels, well-curbs, implements, etc.

sun-tree (sun'trō), *n.* The Japanese tree-of-the-sun. See *Retinospora*.

sun-trout (sun'trout), *n.* The squeteague, a sciaenoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis*.

sun-try (sun'tri), *v. t.* To try out, as oil, or try out oil from, as fish, by means of the sun's heat. Sharks' livers are often *sun-tryed*. [Nantuekot.]

sun-up (sun'up), *n.* [*< sun¹ + up.* Cf. *sundown*.] Sunrise. [Local, U. S.]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sun-up* and sun-down.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iv.

On dat day ole Brer Tarryph, en his ole 'oman, en his th'ee chilluns, dey got up 'fo' *sun-up*.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xviii.

sun-wake (sun'wāk), *n.* The rays of the setting sun reflected on the water. According to sailors' tradition, a narrow wake is an indication of good weather on the following day, a broad wake a sign of bad weather.

sunward, **sunwards** (sun'wārd, -wārdz), *a.* and *adv.* [*< sun¹ + ward.*] To or toward the sun. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

Which, launched upon its *sunward* track,
No voice on earth could summon back.

T. B. Read, Wagoner of the Alleghanies, p. 17.

sun-wheel (sun'hwōl), *n.* A character of wheel-like form, supposed to symbolize the sun: it has many varieties, among others the wheel-cross, and exhibits four, five, or more arms or spokes radiating from a circle, every arm terminating in a crescent.

sunwise (sun'wiz), *adv.* [*< sun¹ + -wise.*] In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch.

sun-worship (sun'wōr'ship), *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat; heliolatry. See *fire-worship*.

Sun-worship is by no means universal among the lower races of mankind, but manifests itself in the upper levels of savage religion in districts far and wide over the earth, often assuming the prominence which it keeps and develops in the faiths of the barbaric world.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 259.

sun-worshiper (sun'wēr'ship-ēr), *n.* A worshiper of the sun; a fire-worshiper.

sun-year (sun'yēr), *n.* A solar year.

sun-yellow (sun'yel'ō), *n.* A coal-tar color: same as *maize*, 3.

sup (sup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supped*, ppr. *supping*. [Also dial. *soup* (pron. *soup*), *sop*; < ME. *soupen* (pret. *soop*), < AS. *sūpan* (pret. *sedp*, *ṡp*, *sopen*) = MD. *suppen*, D. *zūpen* = MLG. *sūpen*, LG. *supen* = OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saußen* = Icel. *sūpa* = Sw. *supa*, sup; Teut. *√ sup*, sup, sip. Hence ult. *sup*, *n.*, *sip*, *sop*, and, through F., *soup²*, *supper*: see *supper*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; take or drink by a little at a time; sip.

Thare etc thay nougt but Flesche with outen Brede; and thay *soupe* the Brothe there of.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 129.

Sup pheasant's eggs,

And have our eockles boiled in silver shells.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There I'll *sup*

Balm and nectar in my cup.

Crashaw, Steps to the Temple, Ps. xxiii.

2. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]—3.† To treat with supper; give a supper to; furnish supper for.

Sup them well, and look unto them all.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 28.

Having caught more fish than will *sup* myself and my friend, I will bestow this upon you.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 78.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat the evening meal; take supper; in the Bible, to take the principal meal of the day (a late dinner).

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.

Tobit viii. 1.

Where *supps* he to-night? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 89.

The Sessions ended, I din'd, or rather *supp'd* (so late it was), with the Judges.

Evelyn, Diary, July 18, 1670.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; sip.

Whenne your potage to yow shall be brougte,

Take yow sponys, and *soupe* by no way.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Nor, therefore, could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue].

N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

sup (sup), *n.* [*< sup*, *v.* Cf. *sop*, *n.*, and *sip*, *n.*] A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Shew 'em a crust of bread,

They'll saint mo presently; and skip like apes

For a *sup* of wine.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

supawn (su-pān'), *n.* [Also *suppawen*, *sepawn*, *sepon* (also, in a D. spelling, *sepaen*); of Amer. Ind. origin, prob. connected with *pone*, formerly *paunc*, Amer. Ind. *oppone*: see *pone¹*.] A dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, usually eaten with milk: often called *mush*. [U. S.]

Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush

To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush*!

On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic *supawn*

Insult and eat thee by the name *Suppawen*.

J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

They ate their *supawn* and rolliches of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, i.

supe (süp), *n.* [An abbr. of *super*, 1, for *super-numerary*.] 1. A supernumerary in a theater; a super. [Colloq.]—2. A toady; especially, one who toadies the professors. [College slang, U. S.]

supe (süp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *suped*, ppr. *suping*. [*< supe*, *n.*] To act the supe, in either sense.

supellectile (sü-pe-lek'til), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. supellex* (*supellectil-*), household utensils.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. [Rare.]

The heart of the Jews is empty of faith, . . . and garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies: *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 37.

II. *n.* An article of household furniture; hence, an ornament. [Rare.]

The heart, then, being so accepted a vessel, keep it at home; having but one so precious *supellectile* or movable, part not with it upon any terms.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 259.

super- [F. *super-*, sur- = Sp. Pg. *super-*, *sobre-* = It. *super-*, *sopra-*, < L. *super-*, prefix, < *super*, prep., over, above, beyond, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*. In ML and Rom. *super-* is more confused with the related *supra-*. In words of OF. origin it appears in E. as *sur-*, as in *surprise*, *surrender*, *surreound*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'over, above, beyond': equivalent to *hyper-* of Greek origin, or *over-* of English origin. In use it has either (a) the meaning 'over' or 'above' in place or position, as in *superstruc-*

ture, etc., or (b) the meaning 'over, above, beyond' in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*, *superfine*, etc. It is a common English formative, especially in technical use. In chemistry it is used similarly to *per-*. In zoology and anatomy it is used like *hyper-*, sometimes like *epi-*, is the opposite of *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*, and is the same as *supra-*. The more recent and technical compounds of *super-* which follow are left without further etymology.

super (sū'pēr), *n.* [Abbr. of the words indicated in the definitions.] 1. A supernumerary; specifically, a supernumerary actor.

My father was a man of extraordinary irritability, partly natural, partly induced by having to deal with such preternaturally stupid people as the lowest class of actors, the *supers*, are found to be.

Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. A superhive. See *bar super*, under *bar*.—

3. A superintendent. [Colloq. in all uses.]

superable (sū'pēr-ə-bl), *a.* [*L. superabilis*, that may be surmounted, < *superare*, go over, rise above, surmount, < *super*, over: see *super-*.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 126.

superableness (sū'pēr-ə-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being superable or surmountable. *Bailey*. **superably** (sū'pēr-ə-bli), *adv.* So as to be superable.

superabound (sū'pēr-ə-bound'), *v. i.* [= *F. surabonder* = *Pr. sobronidar* = *Sp. sobrecabundar* = *Pg. sobrecabundar*, *superabundare* = *It. soprabbondare*, < *LL. superabundare*, *superabound*, < *L. super*, above, + *abundare*, overflow, abound: see *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure; be very abundant or exuberant; be more than sufficient.

In those cities where the gospel hath abounded, sin hath *superabounded*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 271.

God has filled the world with beauty to overflowing—*superabounding* beauty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 183.

superabundance (sū'pēr-ə-bun'dans), *n.* [= *F. surabondance* = *Pr. sobrehabondansa* = *Sp. sobrecabundancia* = *It. soprabbondanza*, < *LL. superabundantia*, *superabundance*, < *L. superabundant(t)s*, *superabundant*: see *superabundant*.] The state of being superabundant, or more than enough; excessive abundance; excess.

Many things are found to be monstrous & prodigious in Nature; the effects whereof divers attribute . . . either to defect or *super-abundance* in Nature.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 462.

superabundant (sū'pēr-ə-bun'dant), *a.* [= *F. surabondant* = *Sp. sobrecabundante* = *Pg. sobrecabundante*, *superabundante* = *It. soprabbondante*, < *L. superabundant(t)s*, ppr. of *superabundare*, *superabound*: see *superabound*.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant.

God gives not only corn for need,
But likewise *superabundant* seed.

Herrick, To God.

superabundantly (sū'pēr-ə-bun'dant-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently; redundantly.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Chryse*.

superacidulated (sū'pēr-ə-sid'ū-lū-ted), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

superacromial (sū'pēr-ə-krō'mi-əl), *a.* Situated upon or above the acromion. Also *supra-acromial*.

superadd (sū'pēr-ad'), *v. t.* [*L. superaddere*, add over and above, < *super*, over, + *addere*, add: see *add*.] To add over and above; join in addition.

To the obligations of creation all the obligations of redemption and the new creation are *superadded*; and this threefold cord should not so easily be broken.

Baxter, Divine Life, I. 11.

The *superadded* circumstance which would evolve the genius had not yet come; the universe had not yet beckoned.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

superaddition (sū'pēr-ə-dish'qn), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded.

It is quite evident that the higher forms of life are the result of continued *superaddition* of one result of growth-force on another.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 397.

2. That which is superadded.

It was unlikely women should become virtuous by ornaments and *superadditions* of morality who did decline the laws and prescriptions of nature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 38.

superadvenient (sū'pēr-ad-vē'nient), *a.* 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God.

Dr. H. More.

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

superagency (sū'pēr-ə-jen-si), *n.* A higher or superior agency.

superaltar (sū'pēr-āl-tār), *n.* [*L. super-altare*, < *L. super*, over, + *altare*, altar.] A small slab of stone consecrated and laid upon or let into the top of an altar which has not been consecrated, or which has no stone mensa: often used as a portable altar. [The word is often incorrectly used of the altar-ledge or -ledges (*gradines*), also called the *retable*.]

superambulacral (sū'pēr-am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zool.*, situated above ambulaera. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

superanal (sū'pēr-ā-nāl), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *supra-anal*.

superangelic (sū'pēr-an-jel'ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels.

I am not prepared to say that a *Superangelic* Being, continuing such, might not have entered into all our wants and feelings as truly as one of our race.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 217.

superangular (sū'pēr-ang-gū-lir), *a.* Situated over or above the angular bone of the mandible: more frequently *surangular* (which see).

superannate (sū'pēr-an'it), *v. i.* [*L. superannatus*, pp. of *superannare* (> *F. suranner*), live beyond the year, hence (in *F.*) grow very old, < *L. super*, over, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] To live beyond the year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expenditure of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 448.

superannuate (sū'pēr-an'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superannuated*, ppr. *superannuating*. [Altered, in apparent conformity with *annual*, from *superannate*, *q. v.*] 1. To impair or disqualify in any way by old age: used chiefly in the past participle: as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

Some *superannuated* Virgin that hath lost her Lover.

Houell, Letters, I. i. 12.

Were there any hopes to outlive vice, or a point to be *superannuated* from sin, it were worthy our knees to implore the days of Methuselah.

Sir T. Broene, Religio Medici, I. 42.

A *superannuated* beauty still unmarried.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

2. To set aside or displace as too old; specifically, to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; give a retiring pension to; put on the retired list; pension off: as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

History scientifically treated restores the ancient gift of prophecy, and with it may restore that ancient skill by which a new doctrine was furnished to each new period and the old doctrine could be *superannuated* without disrespect.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

II. † intrans. 1. To last beyond the year.—2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; live until weakened or useless.

superannuate (sū'pēr-an'ū-āt), *a.* [Cf. *superannuate*, *v.*] Superannuated; impaired or disabled through old age; lasting until useless.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital

For *superannuate* forms and mumping shams.

Lowell, Cathedral.

superannuation (sū'pēr-an-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. superannuare* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being superannuated; disqualification on account of old age; of persons, senility; decrepitude.

Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*.

Coleridge.

The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*, if there be such a word.

Cotter, To Joseph Hill, Feb. 16, 1781.

2. The state of being superannuated, or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an allowance on account of long service or of old age or infirmity; also, a pension or allowance granted on such account. Also used attributively: as, a *superannuation* list.

In the first place *superannuation* is a guarantee of fidelity; in the second place, it encourages efficient officers; in the third place, it retains good men in the service.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 579.

3. The state of having lived beyond the normal period.

The world is typified by the Wandering Jew. Its sorrow is a form of *superannuation*.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 201.

4. Antiquated character.

A monk he seemed by . . . the *superannuation* of his knowledge.

De Quincey, John Foster.

superaqueous (sū'pēr-ā'kwē-us), *a.* Situated or being above the water. [Rare.]

There has been no evidence to show that the uprights supported a *superaqueous* platform.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XV. 459.

superarrogant (sū'pēr-ar'ō-gant), *a.* Arrogant beyond measure.

The Pope challengeth a faculty to cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, and possessions. Alas! it is not in his power, though in his pride and *superarrogant* glory.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 42.

superation (sū'pēr-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. superation*, < *L. superatio(n-)*, an overcoming, < *superare*, pp. *superatus*, go over.] 1. The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter.—2. The act or process of surmounting; an overcoming.

This superb and artistic *superation* of the difficulties of dancing in that unfriendly foot-gear.

Houells, Venetian Life, ii.

superb (sū'pərb'), *a.* [= *F. superbe* = *Sp. soberbio* = *Pg. soberbo* = *It. superbo*, < *L. superbus*, proud, haughty, domineering, < *super*, over: see *super-*. Cf. *Gr. υπέρβιος*, overweening, outrageous, < *υπέρ*, over, + *βία*, strength, force.] 1. Proud; haughty; arrogant. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Grand; lofty; magnificent; august; stately; splendid.

Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.

C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, ii.

He [Thoreau] gives us now and then *superb* outlooks from some jutting crag.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 208.

3. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy: as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

The last grave top of the last age,
In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.

Churehill, The Ghost.

4. Very fine; first-rate: as, a *superb* exhibition. [Colloq.]—*superb* bird of paradise, *Lophorhina superba*: so named by Latham, after *le superbe* of Brisson (1760).



Superb Bird of Paradise (*Lophorhina superba*), male.

It was placed in the genus *Paradisea*, till Vieillot founded for it the generic name under which it is now known, in the form *Lophorhina* (1816). The superb is confined to New Guinea. The male is 9 inches long; the general color is velvet-black, burnished and spangled with various metallic iridescence; the mantle rises into a sort of shield, and the breastplate is of rich metallic green plumes mostly edged with copper. The female is brown of various shades, as chocolate and rufous and blackish, varied with white in some places, and has the under parts mostly pale buff cross-banded with brown.—*Superb* Lily, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa*, especially *G. superba*.—*Superb* warbler. See *Maturus*. = *Syn.* 2. *Magnificent*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), noble, beautiful, exquisite.

superbiate, *v. t.* [*L. superb + -iate*.] To make haughty.

By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the Courtship of an Oath! Italy builds a Villain; Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard.

Feltham, Resolves, i. 69.

superbious, *a.* [*L. *superbious* (in adv. *superbiose*), < *L. superbia*, pride, < *superbus*, proud: see *superb*.] Proud; haughty.

For that addition, in scorn and *superbious* contempt annexed by you unto our public prayer.

Declaration of Popish Imposture (1603). (*Nares*.)

superbipartient (sū'pěr-bi-pär'ti-ent), *a.* [*L. superbipartient(t)s*, < *L. super*, over, + *bis*, twice, + *partien(t)s*, ppr. of *partire*, divide: see *part*.] Exceeding by two thirds—that is, in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.—*Superbipartient* double, a number which is to another number as 8 to 3.

superbiquintal (sū'pěr-bi-kwin'tal), *a.* Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

superbitertial (sū'pēr-bī-tēr'shāl), *a.* Same as *superbipartient*.

superbly (sū'pərb'li), *adv.* In a superb manner. (a) Haughtily; contemptuously: as, he snubbed him *superbly*. (b) Richly; elegantly; magnificently: as, a book *superbly* bound.

superbness (sū'pərb'nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence. *Imp. Dict.*

supercalendered (sū'pēr-kal'eu-dērd), *a.* Noting paper of high polish that has received an unusual degree of rolling. Paper passed through the calendering-rolls attached to the Fourdrinier machine is known as *machine-calendered*. When passed again through a stack of six or more calendering-rolls, it is known as *supercalendered*.

supercallosal (sū'pēr-kal-lō'sāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In anat., lying above the corpus callosum: specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum, otherwise called the *callosomarginal* and *splenial* fissure or sulcus. II. *n.* The supercallosal fissure or sulcus.

supercanopy (sū'pēr-kau'ō-pi), *n.* In ornamental constructions and representations, such as the shrine or the engraved brass, an upper arch, gable, or the like covering in one or more subordinate niches, arches, etc.

supercargo (sū'pēr-kūr'gō), *n.* [Aecom. < Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*, a supercargo, < *sobre*, over, + *carga*, cargo; see *cargo*.] A person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercargoship (sū'pēr-kūr'gō-ship), *n.* [*< supercargo* + *-ship*.] The position or business of supercargo.

"I am averse," says this brother [of Washington Irving], in a letter dated Liverpool, March 9, 1829, "to any *supercargoship*, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates."

Pierre M. Irving, Washington Irving, I. 107.

supercelestial (sū'pēr-sē-les'tiāl), *a.* [*< L. supercelestis*, that is above heaven, < *L. super*, above, + *caelum*, heaven; see *celestial*.] 1. Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens. The doctrine of supercelestial regions belongs to Plato, who, in the "Phaedrus" (trans. by Jowett), says: "Now of the heaven which is above the heavens (Greek *εὐρησσομένη*) no earthly poet has ever sung or will sing worthily; but I must tell, for I am bound to speak truly when speaking of the truth. The colorless and shapeless and intangible essence and only reality dwells encircled by true knowledge in this home, visible to the mind alone, who is the lord of the soul."

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.

Balegh.

2. More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

supercremonious (sū'pēr-ser-ō-mō'ni-us), *a.* Excessively ceremonious; too much given to ceremonies. *Hp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 625. (Davies.)*

supercharge (sū'pēr-chiūr'), *v. t.* 1. To charge or fill to excess. *Athenaeum, No. 3233, p. 499.* —2. In *her.*, to pince as a supercharge.

supercharge (sū'pēr-chiūr'), *n.* In *her.*, a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge; thus, three mulleis charged upon a fesse or bend constitute a *supercharge*.

superchery (sū'pēr-eh'ri), *n.* [*< OF. supercherie, F. supercherie* = Sp. *supercheria*, < *li. supercheria*, oppression, injury, fraud, < *superchia*, excessive, also excess, < *L. super*, above; see *super*.] Deceit; cheating; fraud. *Barley, 1731.*

supercilia, *n.* Plural of *supercilium*.

superciliaris (sū'pēr-sil-i-ā'ris), *n.*; pl. *superciliares* (-rēs). [NL.: see *superciliary*.] The muscle of the brow which wrinkles the skin of the forehead vertically; the corrugator supercilii.

superciliary (sū'pēr-sil-i-ā'ri), *a.* [*< NL. superciliosus*, < *L. supercilium*, eyebrow, hence haughtiness, < *super*, over, + *cal* as in Gr. *καλέω*, to hide, conceal, + *-ary*.] 1. Situated over the eyelid—that is, over or above the eye, as the eyebrow; superorbital; as, the *superciliary* ridges. —2. Of or pertaining to the supercilia or eyebrows; contained in or connected with the superciliary region; superorbital. See cut under *Cotuber*. —3. Marked by the supercilia; having a conspicuous streak over the eye: as, a *superciliary* bird. Also *sepraciliary*. —**superciliary arch**, the arched superorbital border or ridge —**superciliary muscle**, the superciliaris. Also called *corrugator supercilii*. See cut under *muscle*. —**superciliary ridge**, (a) A prominence over the eye gradually developed in man by the formation of the frontal sinuses, which causes this part of the bone to bulge out. It is absent in childhood, and varies much in different individuals. (b) The superorbital prominence of various animals, formed by the projection of the upper edge of the orbit itself, or of a separate superorbital ossicle. —**superciliary shield**, in ornith., a prominent plate or shelf projecting over the eye, as of many birds of prey. —**superciliary woodpecker**, *Picus* (or *Coleptes* or *Zenaidrus* or *Centurus* or *Melanerpes) superciliosus* (or *supercilius* or *subocularis* or *striatus*) of Cuba, 11 inches long, with the sides of the head conspicuously striped, and the nape and belly crimson.

supercilious (sū'pēr-sil'i-us), *a.* [*< L. superciliosus*, haughty, arrogant, < *supercilium*, pride, arrogance; see *supercilium*.] 1. Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; overbearing. Age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and *supercilious* without punishment.

Pitt, Speech in Reply to Walpole.

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant: as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior. The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin. *Carlyle. (Imp. Dict.)*

=Syn. Disdainful, contemptuous, overweening, lordly, consequential. See *arrogance*.

superciliously (sū'pēr-sil'i-us-ly), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt. *Milman.*

superciliousness (sū'pēr-sil'i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

That, in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.

Boyle, Works, III. 100.

=Syn. *Pride, Presumption, etc.* See *arrogance*.

supercilium (sū'pēr-sil'i-m), *n.*; pl. *supercilia* (-i). [*< L. supercilium*, eyebrow, fig. a nod, the will, hence pride, haughtiness, arrogance, < *super*, over, + *cilium*, eyelid; see *cilium*.] 1. The eyebrow. (a) The superciliary region, ridge, or arch, including the hairs which grow upon it; the brow-ridge and associated structures. (b) The hairs of the eyebrow collectively; the eyebrow of ordinary language, a conspicuous feature of the countenance of most persons: commonly in the plural, meaning the right and left eyebrows together. See second cut under *eye*.

2. In *anc. arch.*, the upper member of a cornice; also, the small fillet on either side of the scutia of the Ionic base. —3. In *entom.*, an arched line of color partly surrounding an ocellus.

supercivilized (sū'pēr-siv'i-līz), *a.* Civilized to excess; over-civilized. *Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 340.*

superclass (sū'pēr-klās), *n.* A group embracing two or more classes, or a single class contrasting with such a combination. Thus, birds and reptiles are classes constituting a superclass, *Sauropsida*, contrasting with *Mammalia*, as a superclass represented by the mammals only, and with *Ichthyopsida*, a superclass including the several classes of fish-like vertebrates. Compare *subphylum*.

supercolunнар (sū'pēr-kō-lum'nār), *a.* Situated over a column or columns; of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation.

supercolumniation (sū'pēr-kō-lum-ni-ā'shōn), *n.* In *arch.*, the placing of one order above another.

supercomprehension (sū'pēr-kom-prō-hen'shōn), *n.* Comprehension superior to what is common; superior comprehension.

Molina said, for instance, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension* of human nature. *Mind, XII. 268.*

superconception (sū'pēr-kōn-sep'shōn), *n.* Same as *superstition*.

As also in those *superconceptions* where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 17.*

superconformity (sū'pēr-kōn-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* Excessive conformity, as to ceremonial usages; over-compliance.

A pragmatic *superconformity*.

Hp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 113. (Davies.)

superconscious (sū'pēr-kōn'shūs), *a.* Unconscious; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

superconsequence (sū'pēr-kōn'sp-kwēns), *n.* Remote consequence.

For, not attaining the deuterostomy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.*

superescence (sū'pēr-kres'ēns), *n.* [*< ML. superescencia*, overgrowth, redundancy, < *superescere* (*t-s*), growing over: see *superescere*.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6. [Rare.]*

superescent (sū'pēr-kres'ēnt), *a.* [*< L. superescens* (*t-s*), pp. of *superescere*, grow up, grow over, excel, < *super*, above, + *escere*, grow; see *escens*.] Growing on some other growing thing. *Imp. Dict. [Rare.]*

supercretaceous (sū'pēr-kre'ti-ā'shius), *a.* Same as *supracretaceous*.

supercritical (sū'pēr-krit'i-kāl), *a.* Excessively critical; hypercritical. *Hp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (Davies.)*

supereurious (sū'pēr-kū'ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Erelyn, Aectaria, viii.*

supercurve (sū'pēr-kērv), *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

superdentate (sū'pēr-den'tāt), *a.* In eeteaceans, having teeth only in the upper jaw: the opposite of *subdentate*. *Dewhurst, 1834. [Rare.]*

superdeterminate (sū'pēr-lō-tēr'mi-nāt), *a.* Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once. —**Superdeterminate relation**. See *relation*.

superdominant (sū'pēr-dom'i-nānt), *n.* In music, same as *submediant*.

superembattled (sū'pēr-em-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled, or cut into battlements, on the upper side only: as, a fesse *superembattled*. In this case the notches or erenelles are usually cut down one third of the width of the fesse.

supereminence (sū'pēr-em'i-nēns), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *supereminencia*, < LL. *supereminentia*, < *L. supereminere* (*t-s*): see *supereminere*.] The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence: as, the *supereminence* of Demosthenes as an orator. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.*

supereminency (sū'pēr-em'i-nēn-si), *n.* [As *supereminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *supereminence*.

supereminent (sū'pēr-em'i-nēnt), *a.* [= F. *suréminent* = Sp. Pg. *supereminente*, < *L. supereminer* (*t-s*), pp. of *supereminere*, rise above, overtop, < *super*, above, + *eminere*, stand out, project: see *eminent*.] 1. Surpassingly eminent; very lofty; particularly elevated.

Parla is the Region which possesseth the *supereminente* or highest parts thereof [of the earth] nearest unto heaven. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 90].

The lofty Hills, and *supereminent* Mountains.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

2. Eminent in a superior or in the highest degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, and the like.

His *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.*

supereminently (sū'pēr-em'i-nēnt-ly), *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a supreme degree of excellence, ability, etc. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

superendow (sū'pēr-en-dou'), *v. t.* To endow in an extraordinary degree. *Donne, Sermons, v.*

supererogant (sū'pēr-er'ō-gānt), *a.* [*< L. supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare*; see *supererogare*.] Supererogatory. *Stackhouse, Hist. Bible. (Latham.)*

supererogate (sū'pēr-er'ō-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supererogated*, pp. *supererogating*. [*< LL. supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare*, pay out over and above, < *L. super*, above, + *erogare*, expend, pay out: see *erogate*.] To do more than duty requires; make up for some deficiency by extraordinary exertion.

Good my lord,

Let mine own creatures serve me; others will

In this work *supererogate*, and I

Shall think their diligence a mockery.

Deau. and FL. Q. Faithful Friends, IV. 4.

supererogation (sū'pēr-er'ō-gā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *surérogation* = Sp. *supererogacion* = Pg. *supererogação* = It. *supererogazione*, < LL. *supererogatio* (*-ū*), a payment in addition, < *supererogare*, pay in addition: see *supererogate*.] The act of one who supererogates; performance of more than duty requires.

It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to say one word in favor of military statistics as a means of illustrating the condition of an army.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 167.

Works of supererogation, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, works done beyond what God requires, and constituting a reserved store of merit from which the church may draw to dispense to those whose service is defective.

supererogative (sū'pēr-er'ō-gā'tiv), *a.* [*< supererogate* + *-ive*.] Supererogatory. [Rare.]

O new and never-heard-of *Supererogative* height of wisdom and charity in our Liturgy!

Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.

supererogatory (sū'pēr-er'ō-gā'tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *surérogatoire* = Sp. *supererogatorio*, < ML. **supererogatorius*, < LL. *supererogare*, pay in addition; as *supererogate* + *-ory*.] Partaking of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; unnecessary; superfluous.

The declamations of philosophy are generally rather exhausted on *supererogatory* duties than on such as are indispensably necessary. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.*

superessential (sū'pēr-e-sen'shāl), *a.* Super-substantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.
superethical (sū'pēr-eth'i-kāl), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.
Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion, § 6.

superexalt (sū'pēr-eg-zālt'), *v. t.* [*L. super-exaltare*, exalt above others, < *super*, above, + *exaltare*, exalt: see *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree.

She was *super-exalted* by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

superexaltation (sū'pēr-eks-āl-tā'shon), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday*.

superexceed (sū'pēr-ek-sēd'), *v. t.* [*LL. superexcedere*, exceed, < *super*, above, + *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] To exceed greatly; surpass in large measure. [Rare.]

This great Nature Naturant . . .
Which All things Holds, Fills All, doth All Embrace,
Super-exceeds, Sustains; and in One place.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 78.

superexcellence (sū'pēr-ek'se-lōns), *n.* [*superexcellen(t) + -ce*.] Superior excellence.

superexcellent (sū'pēr-ek'se-lōnt), *a.* [*LL. superexcellen(t)-s*, very excellent, < *super*, above, + *excellen(t)-s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon or superior degree; very excellent.

One is *Third*, not in the confusion of Substance, but *virtue of Person*; and this is the first and *super-excellent* Communion. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 310.

superexcitation (sū'pēr-ek-si-tā'shon), *n.* Excessive excitation.

Disturbances of the sensibility produce *superexcitation* which is subsequently replaced by exhaustion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 816.

superexcrecence (sū'pēr-eks-kres'ens), *n.* A superfluous outgrowth. *Miscman*, Surgery.

superfamily (sū'pēr-fam'i-lī), *n.* In *biol.*, a group of families, or a group of a grade next above the family. Thus, the monkeys of the New World constitute a superfamily, *Ceboldea* or *Platyrrhina*, contrasting with those of the Old World, *Simioida* or *Catarrhina*. The superfamily formally intervenes between the family and the suborder; some authors are fond of this refinement, and the term is much used; but the difference between a suborder and a superfamily is not obvious.

superfecundation (sū'pēr-fok-un-dā'shon), *n.* The fertilization of two ova at the same monsturation by two different acts of coition. This unquestionably occurs in woman.

superfecundity (sū'pēr-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

superfetate (sū'pēr-fē-tāt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *superfeted*, ppr. *superfeting*. [Formerly also *superfetate*; < *L. superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare*, conceive anew when already pregnant, < *super*, above, + *fetare*, bring forth, breed: see *fetus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Greu*, Museum.

superfetation (sū'pēr-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *superfetation*; = *F. superfetation* = *Sp. superfetación* = *Pg. superfetação* = *It. superfetazione*, < *L.* as if **superfetiatio(n)-s*, < *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] 1. A second conception some time after a prior one, by which two fetuses of different age exist together in the same female: often used figuratively. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been the subject of much investigation, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it may occur not only with double uteri, but also in the earlier period of pregnancy, under rare conditions, with normal single uterus. Also called *superconception*.

Here is *superfetation*, child upon child, and that which is more strange, twins at a latter conception.
Donne, Letters, lxxv.

2. The fetus produced by superfetation; hence, any excrecent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character.
Coleridge.

superfetet (sū'pēr-fēt'), *v.* [Also *superfete*; < *OF. superfeter*, *superfeter*, < *L. superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] *I. intrans.* To superfetate.

It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., 1641.

II. trans. To conceive after a former conception.
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His Brain may very well raise and *superfete* a second Thought.
Howell, Letters, lv. 19.

superfibrination (sū'pēr-fi-bri-nā'shon), *n.* Excessive tendency to form fibrin, or excess of fibrin in the blood.

superficiē (sū'pēr-fis), *n.* [*ME. superfice*, < *OF. superfice*, surface: see *superficies*, *surface*.] Superficies; surface.

The zodiac in heaven is ymagined to be a *superficie* containing a latitude of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, l. 21.

The turned in water . . . filling the dusty trenches and long emptied cisterns, and a while after covering in many places the *superficies* of the land. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 76.

superficial (sū'pēr-fish'al), *a.* [*ME. superficial*, < *OF. superficial*, *F. superficial* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. superficial* = *It. superficiale*, < *LL. superficialis*, of or pertaining to the surface: see *superficies*.] 1. Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* resemblance.

Whenne the must boileth some of the grape
That wol rise and be *superficial*,
So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

The discovery of flint tools or celts in the *superficial* formations in many parts of the world.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 31.

2. Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 10.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works.
Dryden.

For how miserable will our Case be, if we have nothing but a *superficial* Faith, and a sort of Anniversary Devotion.
Stillington, Sermons, III. ix.

He [Temple] seems to have been . . . a lively, agreeable young man of fashion, not by any means deeply read, but versed in all the *superficial* accomplishments of a gentleman.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Even the most practised and earnest minds must needs be *superficial* in the greater part of their attainments.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 62.

3. In *anat.*, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.—*Superficial* content or contents. See *content*.—*Superficial* deposits, the most recent of the geological formations; unconsolidated detrital material lying on or near the surface, and generally unstratified, or only very rudely stratified. Most of what is called diluvium, drift, or alluvium might be called by geologists a *superficial* deposit, especially if spoken of with reference to much older formations lying beneath.—*Superficial* fascia. See *fascia*, 7 (a).—*Superficial* reflexes. See *reflex*.—*Superficial* stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.—*Syn. I.* External, exterior, outer.—2. Slight, smattering, shallow.
superficialist (sū'pēr-fish'al-ist), *n.* [*superficial + -ist*.] One who attends to anything superficially; one of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer. *Herné*, Beauties of Paris, I. 68.

superficiality (sū'pēr-fish'al-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superficialities* (-tiz). [= *F. superficialité* = *Sp. superficialidad* = *Pg. superficialidade* = *It. superficialità*, < *LL. *superficialitas*, < *superficialis*, superficial: see *superficial*. Cf. *superficiality*.] 1. The character of being superficial, in any (literal or figurative) sense; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whisk.

2. That which is superficial or shallow, in any (literal or figurative) sense; a superficial person or thing.

Purchasing acquittal . . . by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack.
Carlyle, Mimbau.

superficialize (sū'pēr-fish'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superficialized*, ppr. *superficializing*. [*superficial + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner. [Rare.]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 188.

II. intrans. To be superficial or shallow; think, feel, or write superficially. [Rare.]

Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to *superficialize* in general history.
The Galaxy, March, 1871, p. 328.

superficially (sū'pēr-fish'al-i), *adv.* In a superficial manner, in any sense of the word *superficial*. *Goldsmith*.

superficialness (sū'pēr-fish'al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superficial, in any sense. *Bailey*.

superficialty (sū'pēr-fish'al-ti), *n.* [*ME. superficialitie*, < *OF. *superficialite*, < *LL. *superficialitas*, superficialness: see *superficiality*.] Superficies.

In als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other Confinyes of the *Superficialite* of the Erthe bezonde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 183.

superficiary (sū'pēr-fish'i-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. superficiaire* = *Pr. superficialiari* = *Sp. It. superficialario*, < *LL. superficialarius*, situated on another man's land, < *L. superficies*, surface: see *superficies*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface; superficial.—2. In law, situated on another's land. *W. Smith*.

II. n.; pl. *superficiaries* (-riz). In law, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

superficies (sū'pēr-fish'i-ēs), *n.* [= *F. superficie* = *Pr. superficialia* = *Sp. Pg. It. superficie*, < *L. superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface, superficies, < *super*, above, + *facies*, form, figure, face: see *face*.] 1. A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

Here's nothing but
A *superficies*, colours, and no substance.
Massinger, City Madam, v. 3.

The most part of . . . [the wells] would ebbe and flow as the Sea did, and be level or little higher than the *superficies* of the sea.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 112.

2. In civil law, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it. = *Syn. I.* Surface, etc. See *outside*.

superfine (sū'pēr-fin'), *a.* [*F. superfine* = *Sp. Pg. superfino*; as *super-* + *fine*.] 1. Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness: as, *superfine* cloth.—2. Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; over-refined.—*Superfine* file. See *file*.

superfinesness (sū'pēr-fin'nes), *n.* The character of being superfine.

superfincinal (sū'pēr-fin'i-kāl), *a.* Excessively finical. See *superserviceable*.

A . . . *superfincinal* rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 2 (quartos).

superflut (sū'pēr-flō), *a.* [*ME.*, < *OF. superflu*: see *superfluous*.] Superfluous.

A stene of wyne n poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves *superflu*
Ikiste away, and thal that paled greut.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

superfluence (sū'pēr-flō-ēns), *n.* [*superfluē(t) + -ce*.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Rare.]

The *superfluence* of grace. *Hammond*.

superfluent (sū'pēr-flō-ēnt), *a.* [*ME. superfluent*, < *L. superfluent* (-s), ppr. of *superfluere*, overflow, run over, < *super*, over, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Floating on the surface.

After this tyme in handes clene uphent
Alle that wol swymme and be *superfluent*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

2. Abundant; in profusion; superfluous.

In November kytte of the bowes drie,
Superfluent, and thicke, eke utter trie.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

superfluitance (sū'pēr-flō'i-tāns), *n.* [*superfluitan(t) + -ce*.] The act or condition of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

Out of the cream or *superfluitance* the finest dishes, salth he, are made.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

superfluitant (sū'pēr-flō'i-tānt), *a.* [*superfluit-y + -ant*.] Floating above or on the surface. [Rare.]

The vapor of the *superfluitant* atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 369.

superfluity (sū'pēr-flō'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superfluities* (-tiz). [*OF. superfluite*, *F. superfluité* = *Pr. superfluitat* = *Sp. superfluidad* = *Pg. superfluidade* = *It. superfluità*, < *ML. superfluitas* (-s), that which is superfluous or unnecessary, < *L. superfluous*, superfluous: see *superfluous*.] 1. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy.

I would have you to refresh, to cherish, and to help them with your *superfluity*. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Superfluity of drink
Deceives the eye, & makes the heart misthink.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. That which is in excess of what is wanted; especially, something used for show or luxury

rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could easily be dispensed with.

It is y^e dñel that doth persuade us to many vices; it is the world that doth lighthe us in greates troubles; it is the flesh that craueth of us muche excesses and superfluities. *Guiccardi, Letters* (tr. by Helles, 1577), p. 48.

To give a little of your *superfluities*, not so acceptable as the widow's gift, that gave all. *Donne, Sermons*, viii.

superfluous (sū-pēr-flū-us), *a.* [= F. *superflu* = Sp. *superfluo* = Pg. It. *superfluo*, < L. *superfluous*, overflowing, unnecessary, superfluous, < *superfluere*, overflow, run over, superabound, < *super*, above, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; needless: as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

Superfluous branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 63.

It is *superfluous* to argue a point so clear.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2*t.* Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessities.

Let the *superfluous* and indolent man
... feel your power quickly.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 70.

3*t.* Doing more than what is called for; supererogatory.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, i. 2. 12.

4*t.* Excessive.
Purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 69.

5. In *music*, of intervals, augmented.—*Syn.* 1. Excessive, useless, needless.

superfluously (sū-pēr-flū-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

superfluouslyness (sū-pēr-flū-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being superfluous.
superflux (sū-pēr-flūks), *n.* [*ML.* *superfluous*, an overflow, < L. *superfluere*, overflow; see *superfluent*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity. [Rare.]

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them.
Shak., Lear, iii. t. 35.

superfœtate, **superfœtation**. See *superfœtate*, *superfœtation*.

superfoliation (sū-pēr-fō-li-ā-shŏn), *n.* Excess of foliation.

The disease of *φύλλαμα, ὑπερφύλλαμα*, or *superfoliation*, whereby the fruitfullying jule is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Browne, Vile Tracts*, l. § 43.

superfrontal (sū-pēr-fron-tal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *n.* Superior or upper, as a fissure of the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures: distinguished from *subfrontal*.

II. *n.* Eccles.: (a) A doxal. (b) The covering of the mensa, or top of the altar. It overlies the upper part of the frontal. See *frontal*, 5 (a).

superfunction (sū-pēr-funk-shŏn), *n.* Excessive activity, as of an organ of the body.

superfunctional (sū-pēr-funk-shŏn-al), *a.* Being in excess of the normal function.

superfused (sū-pēr-fūz'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *superfused*, pp. *superfusing*. [*L.* *superfusare*, pp. of *superfundere*, pour over, < *super*, over, + *fundere*, pour out: see *fuse*.] I. *trans.* To pour over something else. [Rare.]

Dr. Slater showed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *superfusing* on it another.

Edwin, Diary, Dec. 13, 1885 (*Darwin*).
II. *intrans.* To be poured or spread over something else. *The Century*, XXXVII. 225. [Rare.]

superheat (sū-pēr-hiēt'), *v. t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

superheater (sū-pēr-hiēt-ēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake, or foot of the chimney, before it enters the steam-pipe.

superheresy (sū-pēr-her'e-si), *n.* A heresy based on another. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, i. § 8. [Rare.]

superhive (sū-pēr-hiv), *n.* An upper compartment of a beehive, removable at pleasure.

superhuman (sū-pēr-hū-mān), *a.* [= F. *superhumain* = Sp. Pg. *superhumano*; as *super* + hu-

man.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority. *J. B. Mozley, Augustinian Doct. of Predestination*. [Latham.]

The *superhuman* quality of Divine truth.
H. G. T. Shedd, *Sermons*, Spiritual Man, p. 418.

= *Syn.* *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*.
superhumanity (sū-pēr-hū-mān'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *superhuman* + *-ity*.] The character of being superhuman. [Rare.]

I have dwelt thus on the transcendent pretensions of Jesus, because there is an argument here for his *superhumanity* which cannot be resisted.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 201.
superhumanly (sū-pēr-hū-mān-li), *adv.* In a superhuman manner. *E. II. Sears, The Fourth Gospel*, p. 87.

superhumeral (sū-pēr-hū-mō-rāl), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *superhumeral* = It. *superomurale*, < *ML.* *superhumeral*, < L. *super*, above, + *humeral*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder: see *umerus*.] 1. Eccles.: (a) A Jewish ephod. (b) An amice. (c) An archiepiscopal pallium or pall. See *humeral*.—2. Something borne on the shoulders; a burden: probably with allusion to an ecclesiastical vestment.

A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on His shoulders. *By. Andrews, Sermons*, i. 25.

superhumeral (sū-pēr-hū-mō-rāl), *r. t.*: pret. and pp. *superhumeral*, pp. *superhumeral*. [*L.* *super*, over, + *humeral*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder. Cf. *superhumeral*.] To place, as a burden, on one's shoulders. [Rare.]

Nothing sorer tries a friend than freely to *superhumeral* the burden which was his. *Jetham, Resolves*, i. 82.

superimaginary (sū-pēr-i-mā-j'i-ni-ri), *n.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.

superimpose (sū-pēr-im-pōz'), *r. t.*: pret. and pp. *superimposed*, pp. *superimposing*. [*L.* *super* + *impose*, after L. *superimponere*, pp. *superimponere*, lay upon, < *super*, over, + *imponere*, lay upon: see *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else: as, a stratum *superimposed* on another.

superimposition (sū-pēr-im-pō-zish'ŏn), *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. *Am. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 359.

superimpregnation (sū-pēr-im-preg-nā-shŏn), *n.* Superfertilization; superfecundation.

superincumbence (sū-pēr-in-kum'bēns), *n.* [*L.* *superincumbere* (t) + *-ce*.] The state or condition of lying upon something.

superincumbency (sū-pēr-in-kum'bēn-si), *n.* Same as *superincumbence*.

superincumbent (sū-pēr-in-kum'bēnt), *a.* [*L.* *superincumbere* (t)-s, pp. of *superincumbere*, lay or cast oneself upon, < *super*, over, + *incumbere*, lie upon: see *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks the in throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward*.

It can scarce uplift
The weight of the *superincumbent* hour.
Shelley, Adonais, xxvii.

superindue (sū-pēr-in-dūs'), *r. t.*: pret. and pp. *superinduced*, pp. *superinducing*. [*L.* *superinducere*, draw over, bring upon, < *super*, over, + *inducere*, bring upon: see *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; develop or bring into existence in addition to something else.

The abolition of God *superinduceth* a brotherhood in kings and bishops. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, ii.

Here are two imitations: first, the poet's of the sufferer; secondly, the actor's of both poetry is *superinduced*. *Lauder, Epicurus, Lucretius, and Terence*.

superinducement (sū-pēr-in-dūs'mēt), *n.* The act of superinducing; also, that which is superinduced. *By. Wilkins, Nat. Religion*, i. 12.

superinduction (sū-pēr-in-dūk'shŏn), *n.* [*L.* *superinductio* (n)-s, < *superinducere*, superinduce: see *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing. *J. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), i. 6, Pref.

superinduce (sū-pēr-in-dūs'), *v.* [*L.* *super* + *inducere*.] To assume; put on.

A subtle body which the soul had before its terrene nativity and which continues with it after death will, at last, *superinduce* or put on immortality.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § iii.

superinenarrable (sū-pēr-in-nar'ā-bl), *a.* [*L.* *super* + *inenarrabile*.] In the highest degree incapable of narration or description. [Rare.]

St. Augustine prays: "Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and *superinenarrable*, and superinscrutable."

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.
superinfinite (sū-pēr-in-fi-nit), *a.* In *math.*, going through infinity into a new region. See *superinfinite quantity*, under *quantity*.

superinspect (sū-pēr-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *superinspicere*, pp. *superinspicere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *inspicere*, look upon, inspect: see *inspect*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

superinstitution (sū-pēr-in-sti-tū'shŏn), *n.* In *eccles. law*, one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice into which another is already instituted. This has sometimes taken place where two persons have claimed, by adverse titles, the right of making presentation to the benefice.

superintend (sū-pēr-in-tend'), *v.* [= Pg. *superintender*, < *LL.* *superintendere*, attend to, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *intendere*, intend, attend: see *intend*.] I. *trans.* To have charge and direction of, as of a school; direct the course and oversee the details of (some work, as the construction of a building, or movement, as of an army); regulate with authority; manage. See *superwise*.

The king will appoint a . . . council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

Of what importance it is, even to the formation of taste, that the manners should be severely *superintended*! *Goldsmith, Taste*.

= *Syn.* To overlook, supervise, guide, regulate, control, conduct, administer.

II. *intrans.* To oversee; have charge or oversight; exercise superintendence.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, *Epithimia* or *Lachna*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 229.

superintendence (sū-pēr-in-tend'ēns), *n.* [*L.* *superintendence*, also *surintendence*, F. *surintendence* = Sp. Pg. *superintendencia*, < *ML.* *superintendētia*, < *LL.* *superintendēnti* (t)-s, overseeing: see *superintend*.] The act of superintending; also, the right of superintending, or authority to superintend.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham*.

= *Syn.* Supervision, direction, control, guidance, charge, management.

superintendency (sū-pēr-in-tend'ēn-si), *n.* [As *superintendence* (see -cy).] 1. Same as *superintendence*.

Where the Theist's Belief is true and perfect, there must be a steady opinion of the *Superintendency* of a Supreme Being. *Shafterbury, Inquiry*, ii. iii. § 3.

2. The office or the place of business of a superintendent.

Superintendency of Trade, Hong Kong, December 22, 1853. . . . Your excellency's most obedient humble servant. *J. G. Bonham, The Americans in Japan*, App., p. 359.

superintendent (sū-pēr-in-tend'ēt), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *superintendens*, also *surintendens*, F. *surintendant* = Sp. Pg. *superintendente*, < *LL.* *superintendēnti* (t)-s, pp. of *superintendere*, attend to, oversee: see *superintend*.] I. *a.* Superintending.

The *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillington*.

A *superintendent* provincial organization.

II. *n.* 1. One who superintends, or has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction: as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse; the *superintendent* of customs or finance; a *superintendent* of police. Hence—

2. In certain Protestant churches, a clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but not claiming episcopal authority; in the English Wesleyan Church, an officer who has charge of a circuit, and presides as chief pastor in all circuit courts.—3. The commanding officer of various military or naval institutions, as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.—4. An officer who has charge of some specific service: as, the *superintendent* of the recruiting service.—*Syn.* 1. Inspector, overseer, supervisor, manager, director, curator.

superintendentship (sū-pēr-in-tend'ēt-ship), *n.* [*L.* *superintendens* + *-ship*.] The office or work of a superintendent. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 64.

superintender (sū-pēr-in-tend'ēr), *n.* [*L.* *superintendens* + *-er*.] One who superintends, or who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the supreme

superintendent

law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence. *Whevell. (Imp. Diet.)*

superinvolution (sū-pēr-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Excessive involution.

superior (sū-pō'ri-or), *a.* and *u.* [Formerly also *superiour*; < OF. *superieur*, F. *supérieur* = Sp. Pg. *superior* = It. *superiore*, *a.*, < L. *superior*, higher, in ML. as a noun, one higher, a superior, compar. (cf. superl. *supremus*, *summus*, highest) of *superus*, that is above, < *super*, over, above; see *super-*, and cf. *supreme* and *sum*.] **I. a.** 1. More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the superior limb of the sun: opposed to *inferior*.

Now from the depth of hell they lift their sight,
And at a distance see superior light.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 133.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with *anterior*, *inferior*, and *posterior*. The epithet was originally used in anatomical language to note the parts relatively so situated in man, and has caused much confusion in its extension to other animals, since that which is *superior* in man becomes *anterior* in most animals, and so on with the three correlated words. The tendency is now to replace these epithets with others not affected by the posture of the animal, as *cephalic*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, and *ventral*, with the corresponding adverbs ending in *-ad*.

The vague ambiguity of such terms as *superior*, *inferior*, *anterior*, *posterior*, etc., must have been felt and acknowledged by every person the least versant with anatomical description. *Dr. John Barclay*, A New Anatomical Nomenclature (1893).

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is *superior* when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is *superior* when from being adnate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top. (*b*) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called *posterior*. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the thoracic. — **4.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

The apostles in general, in their ordinary offices, . . . were *superior* to the seventy-two, the antecessors of the presbyterate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

5. Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in *math.*, greater.

Honesty has no fence against superior cunning.

Sicily, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

His [Dryden's] claims on the gratitude of James were *superior* to those of any man of letters in the kingdom. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The French were *superior* in the number and condition of their cavalry. *Preceott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

Nor do I know anything in ivory carving *superior* to the panels of the tomb [Maximilian's] itself. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 70.

6. Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with *to*: as, a man *superior* to revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without *to*: as, he smiled with a *superior* air.

Great Mother, let me once be noble
To have a Garden, House, and Stable,
That I may read, and ride, and plant,
Superior to Desire, or Want.

Prior, Written at Paris, 1700.

7. In *logic*, less in comprehension; less determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. vii. § 3.

Superior conjunction, in *astron.* See *conjunction*, 2. — **Superior Court**. See *court*. — **Superior figures** or **letters**, small figures or letters cast at the top of text-type: used as marks of reference to notes or for other purposes: for examples, see II. 4, below. — **Superior limit**, a value which some quantity cannot exceed. — **Superior planet**, a planet farther from the sun than the earth, especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. — **Superior slope**, in *fort.*, the slope from the crest of the parapet to the top of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle. — **Superior wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, which overlap or fold over the posterior ones; the upper wings. — **Syn. 5.** Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

II. n. 1. One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

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Now we imagine ourselves so able every man to teach
and direct all others that none of us can brook it to have
superiors. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

Specifically — **2.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. — **3.** In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feu-duty*) or perform certain services. — **4.** In *printing*, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, x^2 , a^n ; so *back¹*, *back²*, and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary. — **To enter with a superior**. See *enter*.

superioress (sū-pē'ri-or-es), *n.* [*< superior + -ess.*] A woman who holds the chief authority in an abbey, nunnery, or similar institution: more properly called *lady superior*. [Rare.]

superiority (sū-pē-ri-or'ē-ti), *n.* [*< OF. superioritē*, F. *supériorité* = Sp. *superioridad* = Pg. *superioridade* = It. *superiorità*, < ML. *superiorita* (t)-s, < L. *superior*, superior: see *superior*.] **1.** The state or character of being superior, in any sense.

These two streets do seem to contend for the superiority, but the first is the fairest. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

"He read, Sir," rejoined Pott . . . with a smile of intellectual superiority, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C; and combined his information [for Chinese metaphysics], Sir!" *Dickens*, Pickwick, I.

2. In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See *superior*, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign. — **Syn. 1.** Preference, etc. (see *priority*); predominance, ascendancy, advantage, preponderance, excellence, nobility.

superiorly (sū-pē'ri-or-li), *adv.* **1.** In a higher position; above; cephalad, of man; dorsad, of other animals. — **2.** In a superior manner.

superiorness (sū-pē'ri-or-nes), *u.* Superiority. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 6. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

superius (sū-pē'ri-us), *u.* [ML., neut. of *superior*, higher: see *superior*.] In *medieval music*, the highest voice-part in part-writing, corresponding to the modern soprano or treble.

superjacent (sū-pēr-jā'sent), *a.* [*< L. superjacent* (t)-s, ppr. of *superjacere*, lie upon, < *super*, above, + *jacere*, lie: see *ja-cent*.] Lying above or upon; superincumbent: the opposite of *subjacent*. *Whevell*.

superlatation (sū-pēr-lā'shon), *n.* [= It. *superlazione*, < L. *superlatio* (u)-, an exaggerating, < *superlatu*s, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond: see *superlative*.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

Superlation and over-muchness amplifies.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

superlative (sū-pēr-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. superlatif*, < OF. (and F.) *superlatif* = Pr. *superlatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *superlativo* = G. *superlativ*, < LL. *superlativus*, exaggerated, hyperbolic, superlative, < L. *superlatu*s, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond, raise high, < *super*, above, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] **I. a.** 1. Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supremo: as, a man of *superlative* wisdom.

There nys no thyng in gree *superlatyf*.

As seith Senck, above an humble wyl.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Here beauty is *superlative*.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

2. In *gram.*, noting that form of an adjective or an adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner: as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

II. n. 1. That which is highest or of most eminence; the utmost degree.

Thus doing, you shall be most fyre, most ritch, most wise, most all; you shall dwell upon *Superlatives*.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed in English by the termination *-est*, as *meanest*, *highest*, *bravest*; hence, also, the equivalent phrase made by the use of *most*, as *most high*, *most brave*; or even of *least*, as *least amiable*.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking: they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*. *Fatts*.

(*b*) A word or phrase in the superlative degree: as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

supernal

I well know the peril which lies in *superlatives* — they were made for the use of very young persons.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 334.

superlatively (sū-pēr-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a superlative manner or degree; in the highest or utmost degree. *Bacon*.

superlativeness (sū-pēr-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superlative. *Bailey*, 1727.

superline (sū-pēr-līn), *n.* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space.

superlinear (sū-pēr-līn'ē-ſr), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant.

superlucratet (sū-pēr-lū'krāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. superlucratus*, pp. of *superlucrari*, gain in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *lucrari*, gain: see *lucre*, *v.*] To gain in addition; gain extraordinarily.

As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and . . . it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum.

Petty, Political Arithmetick, p. 107. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

superlucration (sū-pēr-lū'krā'shon), *n.* [*< superlucratus + -ion.*] Extraordinary gain; gain in addition.

superlunar (sū-pēr-lū'nār), *a.* [*< L. super*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. *Pope*.

superlunary (sū-pēr-lū'nā-ri), *a.* Same as *superlunar*.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm. *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

superlunatical (sū-pēr-lū-nat'ī-kāl), *a.* Lunatic in the extreme; insane to an extraordinary degree. [Rare.]

First Rabbi Busy, thou *superlunatical* hypocrite.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

supermedial (sū-pēr-mē'di-āl), *a.* [*< L. super*, above, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*.] Lying or being above the middle.

supermolecule (sū-pēr-mol'e-kūl), *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

supermundane (sū-pēr-mun'dān), *a.* [*< L. super*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Being above the world; superior to the world or earthly things.

supermundial (sū-pēr-mun'di-āl), *a.* Supermundane. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 563.

superⁿ, *a.* [Early mod. E. *superne*; = Sp. Pg. It. *superno*, < L. *superuus*, that is above, on high, upper, < *super*, above: see *super*.] That is above; celestial; supernal. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms.

supernacular (sū-pēr-nak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< supernacul* (um) + -ar³.] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rato quality; very good: said of liquor.

Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular*.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxxi.

supernaculum (sū-pēr-nak'ū-lum), *adv.* and *n.* [Prop. an adverbial phrase, NL. *super naculum*, 'on the nail': L. *super*, above, upon; NL. *naculum*, < G. *nagel*, nail: see *nail*.] **I. adv.** On the nail: used of drinking, with reference to the custom of turning the glass over the thumb to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail: as, to drink *supernaculum*.

To drink *supernaculum* was an antient custom, not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.

Brand, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813), II. 238.

II. n. Wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom; good liquor; heuco, anything very fine or enjoyable.

Gab. For the cup's sake I'll bear the enphearer.

Idem. 'Tis here! the *supernaculum*! twenty years

Of age, if 'tis a day. *Byron*, Werner, i. 1.

And empty to each radiant comer

A *supernaculum* of summer. *Lowell*, Eurydice.

supernal (sū-pēr-nāl), *a.* [= It. *supernale*, < L. *superuus*, that is above, on high, upper: see *supern*. Cf. *infernal*.] **1.** Being in a higher or upper place; situated above: as, *supernal* regions.

Then downe she [Fortune] thrusts from their *supernal* seat
Princes & kings, & makes them begg their meat.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* judge that stirs good thoughts.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1, 112.

God
... will send his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace.

Milton, P. L., vii. 573.

3. In *zool.*, superior in position; situated high up: as, the *supernal* nostrils of a bird.
supernatant (sū-pēr-nat'ant), *a.* [*< L. supernatus* (t-), ppr. of *supernare*, swim above, float, *< super*, above, + *nare*, swim: see *nant*.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

After the urinous spirit had precipitated the gold into a fine calx, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear.
Boyle, Works, III. 421.

supernatation (sū-pēr-nat'ā-shon), *n.* [*< L. supernatio* (n-), *< supernare*, swim above, float: see *supernatant*.] The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. Bacon; Sir T. Browne.

supernatural (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. supernaturel*, also *surnaturel*, *F. surnaturel* = Sp. Pg. *sobrenatural* = It. *supernaturale*, *< ML. supernaturalis*, being above nature, divine, *< L. super*, above, + *natura*, nature: see *natural*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

All these gifts God gave him above his naturals, and not for himself only, but for him and all his posterity. But all these *supernatural* gifts he gave him with the knot of this condition: that is to witte, that, if hee brake his commandement, then should hee lese them all.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1236.

2. Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

Of all the numbers arithmetically,
The number three is best for principlall,
As well in natural philosophy
As *supernatural* theologie.
Times Whistle (C. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Supernatural perfection. See *perfectio*. = Syn. 1. *Supernatural*, *Miraculous*, *Preternatural*, *Superhuman*, *Unnatural*, *Extra-natural*. That which is *supernatural* is above nature; that which is *preternatural* or *extra-natural* is outside of nature, that which is *unnatural* is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. *Supernatural* is freely applicable to persons, as *supernatural* visitants, *preternatural* faculties, *unnatural* only in another sense. *Supernatural* is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract *supernatural* is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by *extra-natural* or *miraculous*.

That is *supernatural* whatever it be that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect, in nature, from without the chain.
H. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 37.

The raising of the dead to life would be *miraculous*, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overturning some law or laws of nature. *Preternatural* is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is *superhuman* is above the nature or powers of man. *Superhuman* is often used by hypothesis to note that which is very remarkable in man, as he exhibited *superhuman* strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

II. *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

If we pass from the Fathers into the middle ages, we find ourselves in an atmosphere that was dense and charged with the *supernatural*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 157.

supernaturalism (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* [*< supernatural* + *-ism*.] 1. The state or character of being supernatural.—2. Belief in the supernatural. Specifically—(a) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is superior to and supreme in nature, and directs and controls it. In this sense opposed to *naturalism*. (b) The doctrine that this power has controlled and directed the forces of nature in the miraculous events recorded in the Bible, and does continue to direct and control them, though not in a miraculous way in special providences in answer to prayer: in this sense opposed to *rationalism*.

Also *supranaturalism*.

supernaturalist (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< supernatural* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* One who believes in the supernatural; a believer in supernaturalism. Also called *supranaturalist*.

II. *a.* Same as *supernaturalistic*.
supernaturalistic (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-ist'ik), *a.* [*< supernaturalist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supernaturalism.

The purely external and *supernaturalistic* Boehmian and Priestleyan legacy
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 720.

supernaturality (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral'itē), *n.* [*< supernatural* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness. [Rare.]

supernaturalize (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supernaturalized*, ppr. *supernaturalizing*. [*< supernatural* + *-ize*.] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a super-

natural state; elevato into the region of the supernatural; render supernatural.

She [Beatrice] early began to undergo that change into something rich and strange in the sea of his [Dante's] mind which so completely *supernaturalized* her at last.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 68.

supernaturally (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

supernaturalness (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supernatural.

supernegative (sū-pēr-neg'ā-tiv), *a.* Containing a double negative.

supernodical (sū-pēr-nod'ik-al), *a.* [*< super* + *nod* (dy) + *-ic*.] Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* fools: wel, he take your
Two shillings, but he bar striking at legs.
Taming of a Shrew, p. 185. (Halliwell.)

supernormal (sū-pēr-nōr'mal), *a.* Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 30. [Rare.]

supernumerary (sū-pēr-nū'mē-rā-rē), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. surnuméraire* = Sp. Pg. *supernumerario* = It. *sopranumerario*, *< LL. supernumerarius*, in excess, counted in over and above, *< L. super*, above, + *numerus*, number: see *number*, *numery*.] I. *a.* 1. Exceeding a number stated or prescribed: as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year.
Holder.

2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

The school hath errious questions: whether this was one of Adam's necessary and substantial parts, or a *supernumerous* and *supernumerary* rib?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 140.

Supernumerary breast, an additional mammary gland.—**Supernumerary kidney**, an additional mass of kidney-structure situated in the neighborhood of, but separate from, the true kidney.—**Supernumerary rainbow**. See *rainbow*.

II. *n.*; pl. *supernumeraries* (-riz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of a regular body or staff of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity.

To-day there was an extra table spread for expected *supernumeraries*, and it was at this that Christian took his place with some of the younger farmers, who had almost a sense of desolation in talking to a man of his questionable station and unknown experience.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Specifically—(a) A military officer attached to a corps or arm of the service where no vacancy exists. Such an officer receives, in the United States army, the rank of brevet second lieutenant, or additional second lieutenant. (b) That, one not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage, but has no lines to speak. Often colloquially abbreviated *super* and *supr*.

supernumerous (sū-pēr-nū'mē-rus), *a.* Over-numerous; superabundant. Fuller, Worthies, Northampton, ii. 182. (Davies.) [Rare.]

supernutrition (sū-pēr-nū-trish'ūn), *n.* Excessive nutrition; hypertrophy.

superoccipital (sū-pēr-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital; of or pertaining to the superoccipital: specifically noting one of the lateral occipital gyri of the brain.

II. *n.* The superior median element of the compound occipital bone. It is either a distinct bone, as in sundry lower vertebrates and early stages of higher ones, or is fused with other elements of the occipital bone. In man it forms the expanded upper and back part of the bone, and is developed in membrane. See cuts under *Balanoides*, *craniocaval*, *Gallinax*, *Felidae*, *periotic*, *Skull*, *Pythoides*, *teleost*, and *Trematodermis*.

Also *supra-occipital*.

super-octave (sū-pēr-ok-tāv), *n.* In music: (a) An organ-stop two octaves above the principal. (b) A compier in the organ, by means of which the performer, on striking any key on the manuals, sounds the note an octave above the one struck.

superolateral (sū-pē-rō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Situated high up on the side (of something); lateral and above (something else).

superomarginal (sū-pē-rō-mūr'ji-nal), *a.* Same as *supramarginal*.

superomni-lent (sū-pēr-om-niv'ā-lent), *a.* Supremely powerful over all. [Rare.]

God by power *super-omni-lent*.

Davies, Mithra in Modum, p. 22. (Davies.)

superorder (sū-pēr-ōr'dēr), *n.* In nat. hist., a classificatory group next above the order but below the class. It may be a combination of orders, or a single order contrasting with such a combination; it is not well distinguished from *subclass*.

superordinal (sū-pēr-ōr'di-nal), *a.* Of the classificatory rank or value of a superorder; pertaining to a superorder: as, *superordinal* groups or distinctions.

superordinary (sū-pēr-ōr'di-nā-rē), *a.* Better than the ordinary or common; excellent.

superordinate (sū-pēr-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* Related as a universal proposition to a particular one in the same terms.

One group is *superordinate* to another when it is regarded as the higher under which the other takes its place as lower.
W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 234.

superordination (sū-pēr-ōr'di-nā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. superordinatio* (n-), *< superordinare*, appoint in addition, *< L. super*, above, + *ordinare*, ordain, appoint: see *ordain*, *ordinate*.] 1. The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him; whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but "ordained in that place." . . . Such a *super-ordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome.
Fuller, Church Hist., II. il. 27.

2. In logic, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

superorganic (sū-pēr-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* 1. Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, "the interdependence of organic and *superorganic* life," G. H. Lewes.—2. Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

superoscultate (sū-pēr-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to *superoscultate* it.

superoxygenation (sū-pēr-ok'si-jē-nā'shon), *n.* Oxygenation, as of the blood, to an unusual or excessive degree.

superparasite (sū-pēr-par'ā-sīt), *n.* In *zool.*, a parasite of a parasite. Also *hyperparasite*.

superparasitic (sū-pēr-par'ā-sīt'ik), *a.* [*< superparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to superparasitism; of the nature of a superparasite; hyperparasitic. Encyc. Brit., VI. 647.

superparasitism (sū-pēr-par'ā-sīt-izm), *n.* [*< superparasite* + *-ism*.] The infestation of parasites by other parasites; hyperparasitism.

superparticular (sū-pēr-pār'tik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< LL. superparticularis* (sc. *numerus*), containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, *< L. super*, over, + *particula*, a part, particle: see *particular*.] In the ratio of a number to the next lower number. A superparticular multiple is a number one more than a multiple of another. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperparticular*, and in the latter a *superparticular* submultiple.

superparticularity (sū-pēr-pār'tik'ū-lār'itē), *n.* The state of being superparticular.

superpartient (sū-pēr-pār'ti-ēnt), *a.* [*< LL. superpartien* (t-), containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, *< L. super*, above, + *partire*, share, divide, distribute: see *part. r.*] In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units. If the latter number is less than a sum-multiple, the former is said to be a *superpartient* multiple. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperpartient*, and in the latter a *superpartient* submultiple.

superphosphate (sū-pēr-fos'fāt), *n.* 1. A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.—2. A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

superphysical (sū-pēr-fiz'ik-al), *a.* Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

superplant (sū-pēr-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

Wo find no *super-plant* that is a formed plant but mistletoe.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 556.

superpleaset (sū-pēr-plēz'), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [Rare.]

He is confident it shall *superplease* judicious spectators.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

superplus (sū-pēr-plus), *n.* [*< ML. superplus*, excess, surplus, *< L. super*, above, + *plus*, more:

see *plus*. Cf. *surplus*, *overplus*.] Surplus; excess.

If this be the case, there must be a *superplus* of the other sex. *Goldsmith*, *Female Warriors*.

superplusaget (sū'pér-plus'áj), *n.* [*< ML. superplusagium, < superplus, excess: see superplus. Cf. surplusage.*] Excess; surplusage. *Fell*, *Hammond*, p. 3.

superpolitict (sū-pér-pol'i-tik), *a.* Over-politic. God hath satisfied either the *superpolitict* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 251. (*Davies*.)

To uphold the decrepit Papalty [the Jesuits] have invented this *superpolitict* Aphorism, as one terms it, One Pope and one King. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.* li.

superponderate (sū-pér-pon'dér-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Bailey*.

superposable (sū-pér-pō'zā-bl), *a.* [*< superpose + -able.*] Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 451.

superpose (sū-pér-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superposed*, ppr. *superposing*. [*< F. superposer, < super- + poser, put: see pose.*] Cf. *Sp. superponer, < superponere = Pg. sobrepar = It. sovrapporre, < L. superponere*, pp. *superpositus*, lay upon, *< super, over, upon, + ponere*, lay: see *ponent*.] 1. To lay or place upon or over, as one kind of rock on another.

New social relations are *superposed* on the old. *II. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 439.

2. In *bot.*, to place vertically over some other part: specifically used of arranging one whorl of organs opposite or over another instead of alternately.

superposition (sū'pér-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [= *F. superposition = Sp. superposicion = Pg. sobreposição = It. sovrapposizione, < L.L. superpositio(n), < L. superponere*, lay upon: see *superpose*.] 1. The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

Before leaving Fullahld, it may be well again to call attention to the order of *superposition* of the different animal friezes, alluded to already, when speaking of the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese Pilgrims. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Indian Arch*, p. 403.

2. In *bot.*, same as *anteposition*. 2.—3. Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition. That underlying beds are older than those which cover them is called the *law of superposition*. The apparent exceptions to this law are those instances in which stratified masses have been so disturbed and overturned since their deposition that older beds have been made to rest upon newer ones.

4. In *geom.*, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent. This is the method of Euclid, to which his axiom, that things which coincide are equal, refers; but the use of the word *superpose* in this sense appears to be due to Auguste Comte (*French superposer*).

5. In the *early church*, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast. *Bingham*, *Antiquities*, xxi. 3.

superpraise (sū-pér-prāz'), *v. i.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 153.

superproportion (sū'pér-prō-pōr'shōn), *n.* Excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby*.

superpurgation (sū'pér-pér-gū'shōn), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman*, *Surgery*.

superquadripartient (sū-pér-kwōd-ri-pūr-tient), *a.* [*L.L. superquadripartien(-t)s.*] Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

superquadrantal (sū-pér-kwōd-ri-kwīn'tāl), *a.* Same as *superquadripartient*.

superreflection (sū'pér-rē-flek'shōn), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image; the echo of an echo.

The voice in that chappel createth speciem speciei, and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

superregal (sū-pér-rē'gal), *a.* More than regal. *Waterland*, *Works*, III. 348.

superreward (sū'pér-rē-wārd'), *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon*, *To King James*.

superroyal (sū-pér-roi'al), *a.* Noting a size of paper. See *paper*.

supersacral (sū-pér-sā'kral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated on or over (dorsal of) the sacrum: as, the *supersacral* foramina, processes, or nerves.

supersaliency (sū-pér-sā'li-en-si), *n.* [*< supersalient(-t) + -cy.*] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 1. [*Raro.*]

supersalient (sū-pér-sā'li-ent), *a.* [= *OF. sursailant = Sp. Pg. sobresaliente, < L. super, on, + salien(-t)s, ppr. of salire, leap.*] Leaping upon. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

supersalt (sū'pér-sālt), *n.* An acid salt; a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt*. *H. Spencer*, *Univ. Progress*, p. 40.

supersaturate (sū-pér-sat'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To saturate to excess; add to beyond saturation.

A recently magnetised magnet will occasionally appear to be *supersaturated*.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 85.

supersaturation (sū-pér-sat'ū-rā'shōn), *n.* The operation of saturating to excess, or of adding to beyond saturation; the state of being supersaturated.

superscapular (sū-pér-skap'ū-lār), *a.* Same as *saprascapular*.

superscribe (sū-pér-skrib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superscribed*, ppr. *superscribing*. [= *Sp. sobrescribir = It. soprascrivere, < L. superscribere*, write over, write upon, superscribe, *< super, over, + scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; inscribe; put an inscription on.

An ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison*.

2. To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of: as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Produces Mounsiur's letter, *superscribed* to her Majesty. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (Sylvanus Scory).

superscript (sū'pér-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. sobrescrito = It. soprascritto, < L. superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, superscribe: see *superscribe*.] 1. *a.* Written over or above the line: the opposite of *subscript*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

II. *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak.*, *L. L.*, iv. 2. 135.

superscription (sū-pér-skrip'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. superscription = It. soprascrizione, < L. superscriptio(n), a writing above, < superscribere*, write over: see *superscribe*.] 1. The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written or engraved on the outside of or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over the king of the Jews. *Mark* xv. 26.

supersecular (sū-pér-sek'ū-lār), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall*.

supersede (sū-pér-séd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superseded*, ppr. *superseding*. [*< OF. superseder, supersceder, F. superséder* (vernacularly *OP.* and *F. surseoir*), leave off, desist, delay, defer, *< L. supersedere*, sit upon or above, preside, also, in a deflected use, commonly with the *abl.*, desist from, refrain from, forbear, omit, *ML.* also postpone, defer, *< super, above, + sedere*, sit: see *sedent, sit*. In *OF.* (*supersceder*) and *ML.* (*superscedere*) the verb was confused with *L. cedere*, go: see *cede*. Hence *ML.* (*< L. supersedere*) *E. surcease*, confused with *cease*.] 1. To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; set aside; render unnecessary; suspend; stay.

In this genuine acceptance of chance, here is nothing supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley*, *Boyle Lectures*, Sermon v.

It is a sad sight . . . to see these political schemers, with their clumsy mechanisms, trying to *supersede* the great laws of existence. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 322.

2. To be placed in or take the room of; displace; supplant; replace: as, an officer *superseded* by another.

A black and savage ntrocity of mind, which *supersedes* in them the common feelings of nature. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

One deep love doth *supersede* All other. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xxxii.

supersedeas (sū-pér-sē'dē-as), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: *L. supersedeas*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] 1. In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

A writ of *supersedeas* was issued to prevent the meeting of parliament, and the city was filled with the armed followers of the duke. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 359.

2. Hence, a stay; a stop.

To give a *supersedeas* to industry. *Hammond*, *Works*, I. 480.

superseder (sū-pér-sē'dēr), *n.* One who or that which supersedes. *Browning*, *Paracelsus*.

supersedere (sū'pér-se-dō'rē), *n.* [So called from this word in the contract or writ: *L. supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] In *Scots*

law: (a) A private agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will supersede or sist diligence for a certain period. (b) A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

supersedure (sū-pér-sē'dūr), *n.* [*< supersede + -ure.*] The act of superseding; supersession: as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

To suppose it necessary to undertake his *supersedure* by stealth. *The Century*, XXIX. 632.

superseminate (sū-pér-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L.L. superseminatus*, pp. of *superseminare* (*> Sp. sobreseminar = Pg. sobreseminar*), sow over or upon, *< L. super, over, + seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] To scatter (seed) above seed already sown; also, to disseminate.

The church . . . was against . . . punishing difference in opinion, till the popes of Rome did *superseminate* and persuade the contrary. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 382.

supersemination (sū-pér-sem-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< superseminate + -ion.*] The sowing of seed over seed already sown.

They were no more than tares, . . . and . . . of another sowing (a *supersemination*, as the Vulgar reads it). *Heylin*, *Reformation* (Ded.), (*Davies*.)

superseminator (sū-pér-sem'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*< L.L. superseminator, < superseminare*, sow over: see *superseminate*.] One who superseminates. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 148.

supersensible (sū-pér-sen'si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of external perception; supersensual: applied either to that which is physical but of such a nature as not to be perceptible by any normal sense, or to that which is spiritual and so not an object of any possible sense.

The scientific mind and the logical mind, when turned towards the *supersensible* world, are apt to find the same difficulty, only in a much greater degree, as they find in dealing with objects of imagination, or with pure emotions. *J. C. Shairp*, *Culture and Religion*, p. 113.

Atoms are *supersensible* beings. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 676.

supersensibly (sū-pér-sen'si-bli), *adv.* In a supersensible manner. *A. B. Alcott*, *Tablets*, p. 16.

supersensitive (sū-pér-sen'si-tiv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Her *supersensitive* ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. *E. S. Phelps*, *Sealed Orders*, p. 300.

supersensitiveness (sū-pér-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness; extreme susceptibility.

supersensory (sū-pér-sen'sō-ri), *a.* Supersensual. [*Raro.*]

This definite line embraced all that mass of actual or alleged instances in which the mind of one person has been impressed by that of another through *supersensory* channels, or at least in a way which could not be accounted for by the ordinary modes of communication through the senses. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 274.

supersensual (sū-pér-sen'sū-āl), *a.* Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual*.

Bulwer, *What will he do with it?* vii. 23.

Everything, the most *supersensual*, presented itself to his (Dante's) mind, not as an abstract idea, but as a visible type. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 80.

supersensuous (sū-pér-sen'sū-us), *a.* 1. Supersensible; supersensual.

A faithless *supersensuous* and ideal . . . is a covert superstition. *A. B. Alcott*, *Tablets*, p. 182.

2. Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous. *Imp. Dict.*

superserviceable (sū-pér-sér'vi-sā-bl), *a.* Over-serviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue. *Shak.*, *Lear* ii. 2. 19.

supersesquialteral (sū-pér-ses-kwi-al'tér-āl), *a.* Being in the ratio of 5 to 2.

supersesquitertial (sū-pér-ses-kwi-tér'shāl), *a.* Being in the ratio of 7 to 3.

supersession (sū-pér-sesh'ōn), *n.* [*< ML. *superseccio(n), < L. supersedere*, pp. *supercessus*, forbear: see *supersede*.] The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersedure.

The tide of secret dissatisfaction which . . . has prepared the way for its (liberalism's) sudden collapse and *supersession*. *M. Arnold*, *Culture and Anarchy*, i.

supersolar (sū-pér-sō'lār), *a.* Situated above the sun. [*Rare.*]

Lit by the *supersolar* blaze. *Emerson*, *Threnody*.

supersolid (sū'për-sol'id), *n.* A magnitude of more than three dimensions.

supersphenoidal (sū'për-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Situated on or over (cephalad or dorsad of) the sphenoid bone: as, the *supersphenoidal* pituitary fossa or body.

superspiritual (sū'për-spir'i-tū'al), *a.* Excessively spiritual; over-spiritual.

superspirituality (sū'për-spir'i-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being superspiritual.

This extreme, unreal *super-spirituality* is a relic of the old Zoroastrian doctrine of Dualism.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 286.

supersquamosal (sū'për-skwā-mō'sal), *n.* A bone of the skull of ichthyosaurs, behind the postfrontal and postorbital. *Owen.*

superstition (su-për-stish'ən), *n.* [Early mod. E. *superstition*, *supersticion*; < OF. (and F.) *superstition* = Sp. *superstición* = Pg. *superstição* = It. *superstizione*, *superstition*, < L. *superstitia*(-n-), excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition; connected with *superstes* (*superstit-*), standing by, being present (as a noun, a bystander, a witness), also standing over, as in triumph, also, in another use, surviving, remaining, < *superstare*, stand upon or over, also survive, < *super*, over, above, + *stare*, stand; see *state*, *stand*. As in the case of *religio*(-n-), *religio*(-n-), religion (see *religion*), the exact original sense of *superstitia*(-n-) is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a 'standing over something' in amazement or awe. The explanation (relected, e. g., in the quot. from Lowell, below) that it means lit. 'a survival' (namely, of savage or barbarous beliefs generally outgrown) is modern, and is entirely foreign to Roman thought.] 1. An ignorant or irrational fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; especially, such fear of some invisible existence or existences; specifically, religious belief or practice, or both, founded on irrational fear or credulity; excessive or unreasonable religious scruples produced by credulous fears.

First Sail Sir, your queen must overboard, the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not let the ship be cleared of the dead.

Per. That's your superstition. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, III. 1. 50.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him, for the one is nihilist, the other is contumely; and certainly superstition is the reproach of the Deity. *Bacon*, *Superstition*.

Where there is any religion, the devil will plant superstition. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 593.

He [Canon Kingsley] defines *superstition* to be an unreasonable fear of the unknown.

Darwin, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 216.

A *superstition*, as its name imports, is something that has been left to stand over, like unfinished business, from one session of the world's wigwag to the next.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 92.

2. A religious belief or a system of religion regarded as based on ignorance and fear; especially, the worship of false gods, as induced by fear; pagan religious doctrines and practices.

He destroyed all idolatry and clearly did extirpate all superstition. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Under their Druid teachers, the heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle superstitions and wicked practices. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 291.

3. Hence, any false or unreasonable belief tenaciously held: as, popular *superstitions*.

Of the political *superstitions*, none is so universal as the notion that majorities are omnipotent. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 232.

4t. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.—

5t. Idolatrous devotion.

May I not kiss you now in superstition?

For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.

Fletcher (and *Massey*), *Lovers' Progress*, III. 3.

== Syn. 1-3. *Superstition*, *Credulity*, *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*. *Credulity* is a general readiness to believe what one is told, without sufficient evidence. *Superstition* may be the result of *credulity* in regard to religious beliefs or duties or as to the supernatural. As compared with *fanaticism* it is a state of fears on the one side and rigorous observances on the other both proceeding from an oppression of the mind by its beliefs, while *fanaticism* is too highly wrought in its excitement for fear or for attention to details of conduct. *Fanaticism* is a half-crazy substitution of fancies for reason, primarily in the field of religion, but secondarily in politics, etc. *Fanaticism* is demonstrative, being often ready to undertake, in obedience to its supposed duty or call by special revelation, tasks that are commonly considered wicked or treated as criminal. *Bigotry* is less a matter of action subjectively it is a blind refusal to entertain the idea of correctness or excellence in religious opinions or practices other than one's own; objectively it is an attitude matching such a state of mind. *Credulity* is opposed to *skepticism*, *superstition* to *irreverence*, *fanaticism* to *indifference*, *bigotry* to *latitude* or *latitude*. See *enthusiasm*.

superstitionist (sū'për-stish'ən-ist), *n.* [*superstition* + -ist.] One who is superstitious;

one who is bound by religious superstitions. *Dr. H. More.*

superstitious (sū'për-stish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *supersticious*; = F. *superstitieux* = Sp. Pg. *supersticioso* = It. *superstizioso*, < L. *superstitiosus*, full of superstition, superstitious, also soothsaying, prophetic, M.L. also extraordinary, ambiguous, < *superstitio*(-n-), superstition: see *superstition*.] 1. Believing superstitions, religious or other; addicted to superstition; especially, very scrupulous and rigid in religious observances through fear or credulity; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

Devised by the religious persons of those days to abuse the superstitious people, and to enumber their busio braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare.

Pullenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 218.

2. Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition: as, *superstitious* rites.

They pretend not to adore the Cross, because 'tis superstitious. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 106.

The Easterns appear to have a *superstitious* dislike to reminding upon the site of a former town.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xx.

3t. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need, as from credulous fear.

Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by Fond superstitious coyness thus prevent?

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 223.

4t. Idolatrously devoted.

Have I with all my full affections Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him? been out of fondness superstitious to him?

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 1. 131.

Superstitious uses. See *use*.

superstitiously (sū'për-stish'us-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with superstition.

superstitiousness (sū'për-stish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superstitious; superstition.

superstrain (sū'për-strān'), *v. t.* To overstrain, or stretch unduly. [Rare.]

In the straining of a string, the farther it is strained the less *superstraining* goeth to it.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 182.

superstratum (sū'për-strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *superstrata* (-tā). [*L. superstratum*, neut. of *superstratus*, pp. of *superstruere*, spread above, < *super*, above, + *struere*, spread; see *stratum*.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

The *superstratum* which will overlay us.

Byron, *Don Juan*, IX. 37.

superstruct (sū'për-strukt'), *v. t.* [*L. superstructus*, pp. of *superstruere*, build upon or over, < *super*, above, + *struere*, build; see *structure*.] To build or erect upon something. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 35.

superstruction (sū'për-struk'shon), *n.* [*superstruct* + -ion.] 1. The act of erecting or building upon something.—2. A superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new superstructions upon an old ruin.

Sir J. Deane.

superstructure (sū'për-struk'tiv), *a.* [*superstruct* + -ive.] Built or erected on something else.

Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructure*, for it never so gross.

Hannond.

superstructor (sū'për-struk'tor), *n.* [*superstruct* + -or.] One who builds on something else.

Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructors* or not?

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 103. (*Darwin*.)

superstructural (sū'për-struk'tūr'al), *a.* [*superstructure* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

superstructure (sū'për-struk'tūr), *n.* [*superstruct* + -ure.] 1. Any structure built on something else; particularly, an edifice in relation to its foundation.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifice of nature, nor for raising any whimsical *superstructure* upon her plans.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 68.

2. Hence, anything erected on a foundation or basis.

There is another kind of pedant, who, with all Tom Folio's imperfections, hath greater *superstructures* and embellishments of Greek and Latin.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 168.

3. In *railway engine*, the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction to *road-bed*.

supersubstantial (sū'për-suh-stan'shul), *a.* [*L. supersubstantialis*, sc. *panis*, an imperfect translation of Gr. *ἐπιφαιος*, sc. *ἀπὸς*, bread 'sufficient for the day' or bread 'for the coming

day' ("daily bread"), or bread 'necessary to support life' (Mat. vi. 11), < L. *super*, upon, + *substantia* (tr. Gr. *οὐσία*), being, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] 1. More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek *ἐπιφαιος* ('daily' in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate *supersubstantialis*.

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.

Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*, v. § 4.

2. [Tr. Gr. *ἐπεφαιος*.] *Supersubstantial*; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

supersubtilized (sū'për-sut'il-izd), *a.* Subtilized or refined to excess.

Wire-drawn sentiment and supersubtilized conceit.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 245.

supersubtle (sū'për-sut'l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 363.

supersubtlety (sū'për-sut'l-ti), *n.* Excessive subtlety; over-nicety of discrimination.

The *supersubtleties* of interpretation to which our Tentative cousins, who have taught us so much, are certainly somewhat prone.

Lowell, *Don Quixote*.

supersurface (sū'për-sūr'fās), *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

supersust (sū'për'sus), *n.* In *music*, an unusually high treble voice or voice-part.

supertelluric (sū'për-te-lū'rik), *a.* Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

supertemporal (sū'për-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Transcending time, or independent of time.

II. *n.* That which transcends or is independent of time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternal, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 625.

supertemporal (sū'për-tem'pō-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above or high up in the temporal region: specifically noting certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

superterrene (sū'për-te-rēn'), *a.* [*L. superterrenus*, above the earth, < L. *super*, over, + *terra*, earth; see *terrene*.] Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

superterrestrial (sū'për-te-res'tri-al), *a.* Situated above the world; not of the earth, but superior to it; supermundane; superterrene. Also *superterrestrial*.

supertonic (sū'për-ton-ik), *n.* In *music*, the tone in a scale next above the tonic or keynote: the second, as A in the scale of G.

supertagical (sū'për-traj'ik-al), *a.* Tragical to excess.

supertripartient (sū'për-tri-pūr'ti-gnt), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

supertriangular (sū'për-tri-kwō'r'gūl), *a.* Same as *supertriangular*.

supertuberation (sū'për-tū-bē-rā'shon), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

supertunic (sū'për-tū-nik), *n.* Any garment worn immediately over a tunic: used loosely in the many cases where it is impossible to name more precisely garments so represented, as in ancient costume.

supervacaneous (sū'për-vā-kā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *supervacuo* = It. *supervacuato*, < L. *supervacuus*, above what is necessary, needless, superfluous, < *super*, above, + *vacuus*, empty, void; see *vacuous*.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 60.

supervacaneously (sū'për-vā-kā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly. *Imp. Dict.*

supervacaneousness (sū'për-vā-kā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness. *Bailey.*

supervacuous (sū'për-vāk'ū-us), *a.* [*L. supervacuus*, needless, superfluous, < *super*, over, + *vacuus*, empty, void; see *vacuous*.] Being more than is necessary; supererogatory.

The Pope having the key, he may dispense the *supervacuous* duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own.

Evelyn, *True Religion*, II. 255.

supervene (sū'për-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supervenied*, ppr. *superveneing*. [= F. *survenir* = Sp. *supervener*, *sobrevener* = Pg. *sobrevir* = It. *supervenire*, *sopravvenire*, < L. *supervenire*, come

over or upon, overtake, < *super*, above, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] To come in as extraneous upon something; be added or joined; follow in close conjunction.

The dawning of the day is not materially turned into the greater light at noon; but a greater light *superventh*. *Baxter*, *Saints' Rest*, iv., To the Reader.

The tall candles sank into nothingness; their flames went out utterly; the blackness of darkness *supervened*. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 311.

supervenient (sū-pēr-vē'nīent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *It. superveniente*, < L. *supervenien(t)-s*, ppr. of *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] Coming in upon something as additional or extraneous; superadventitious; added; additional; following in close conjunction.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond*.

supervention (sū-pēr-vō'nshon), *n.* [= Sp. *supervencion* = Pg. *supervenção*, < L.L. *superventio(n)-*, a coming up, < L. *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] The act, state, or condition of supervening.

The grave symptoms . . . were undoubtedly caused by the *supervention* of blood poison, originating from the wound. *J. M. Carnochan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 142.

supervisal (sū-pēr-vī'zal), *n.* [< *super* + *visal*.] The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several *supervisals*, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own *supervisal*. *Walpole*, To George Montagu, July 1, 1763.

supervise (sū-pēr-vī'z'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supervised*, ppr. *supervising*. [< ML. *superisus*, pp. of *supervidere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. To oversee; have charge of, with authority to direct or regulate: as, to *supervise* the erection of a house. The word often implies a more general care, with less attention to and direction of details, than *superintend*.

The small time I *supervised* the Glass-house, I got among those Venetians some Smatterings of the Italian Tongue. *Houell*, *Letters*, I. i. 3.

2†. To look over so as to peruse; read; read over.

You find not the apostrophas, and so miss the necent; let me *supervise* the canonize. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 124.

=Syn. 1. See list under *superintend*.

superwise (sū-pēr-vī'z'), *n.* [< *super* + *wise*, *v.*] Inspection.—On the *superwise*, at sight; on the first reading.

Importing Denmark's health and England's too, With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life That, on the *superwise*, no leisure bated. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 23.

supervision (sū-pēr-vī'zhon), *n.* [< ML. **supervisio(n)-*, < *supervidere*, pp. *superisus*, oversee: see *superwise*.] The act of supervising or overseeing; oversight; superintendence; direction: as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine; police *supervision*. =Syn. See list under *superintendence*.

supervisor (sū-pēr-vī'zor), *n.* [< ME. *supervisor*, < ML. *supervisor*, < *supervidere*, pp. *superisus*, supervise: see *superwise*.] 1. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

I desire and pray you . . . make n substancel all hille in my name upon the said water, the said hille to be put up to the King, which is chief *supervisor* of my said Lord's testament, and to the Lord's Spirituelle and Temporalle, as to the Comyns, of this present Parlement, so as the iij. astates may graunte and passe hem clerly. *Paston Letters*, I. 372.

Your English gaugers and *supervisors* that you have sent down beneath the Tweed have ta'en up the trade of thievery. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, iv.

The twelve *Supervisors* of Estates [at Ludlow] are elected in the same manner [by the thirty-seven, or common council at large]. . . . Their business is to attend to the letting and management of the corporation estates. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1833), p. 2700.

2†. A spectator; a looker-on.

Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 395.

3†. One who reads over, as for correction.

The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden*.

4. In some of the United States, an elected officer of a township or town having principal charge of its administrative business. The affairs of a township are managed in some States by a board of supervisors, in some by a single supervisor; in the latter case, the supervisor of the town is only one of a number of town officers, but his concurrent action with one or more of the others is often required, and the supervisors of all the townships in a county constitute together the county board, charged with the administrative business of the county.

Where there are several *supervisors* or trustees in the township, it is common to associate them together as a Board, and under such an arrangement they very closely resemble the New England board of selectmen in their administrative functions. *W. Wilson*, *State*, § 1014.

supervisorship (sū-pēr-vī'zor-ship), *n.* [< *supervisor* + *-ship*.] The office of a supervisor.

supervisory (sū-pēr-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [< *super* + *visory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with *supervisory* powers in respect to treaties and appointments. *Cathoun*, *Works*, I. 160.

supervisual (sū-pēr-vī'z'ū-āl), *a.* [< L. *super*, over, + *visus*, seeing, sight: see *visual*.] Exceeding the ordinary visual powers.

Such an abnormally acute *supervisual* perception is by no means impossible. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 28.

supervive (sū-pēr-vī'v'), *v. t.* [< ME. *superviven*, < L. *supervivere*, live beyond, outlive, < *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *virid*. Cf. *survive*.] To live beyond; outlive; survive. *Lydgate*, *Minor Poems*. [Rare.]

supervolute (sū-pēr-vō'lūt), *a.* [< L.L. *superrolutus*, pp. of *superolvere*, roll over, < L. *super*, above, + *olvere*, roll, turn about.] In *bot.*, noting a form of estivation in which the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla successively overlap one another, as in the morning-glory, jimson-weed, etc.: same as *convolute* except that the latter refers to petals instead of plaits; also, of a leaf, same as *convolute*.

supervolutive (sū-pēr-vō'lūt'iv), *a.* [< *super* + *volutive* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, noting an estivation in which the plaits of a corolla or a vernation in which the leaves are supervolute. [Rare.]

supinate (sū'pī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supinated*, ppr. *supinating*. [< L. *supinatus*, pp. of *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back, < *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, to bring (the hand) palm upward. In this position the radius and ulna are parallel. See *pronate*.

The hand was *supinated*, and could not be *supinated* beyond the midway position. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 464.

supination (sū'pī-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *supination* = Sp. *supinacion* = It. *supinazione*, < L.L. *supinatio(n)-*, < *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back: see *supinate*.] 1. The act of lying or the state of being laid on the back, or face upward.—2. In *anat.* and *physiol.*: (a) A movement of the forearm and hand of man and some other animals which brings the palm of the hand uppermost and the radius and ulna parallel with each other, instead of crossing each other as in the opposite movement of pronation. (b) The position of the forearm and hand in which the ulna and radius lie parallel, not crossed, and the hand lies flat on its back, palm upward: the opposite of pronation. The act is accomplished and the position is assumed by means of the supinators, aided by the biceps.—3. In *fencing*, the position of the wrist when the palm of the hand is turned upward. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

supinator (sū'pī-nā-tōr), *n.*; pl. *supinatores* (sū'pī-nā-tōr'ez) or *supinators* (sū'pī-nā-tōr'ez). [NL., < L. *supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend or lay backward: see *supinate*.] A muscle which supinates the forearm: opposed to pronator: as, the biceps is a powerful *supinator* of the forearm.—*Supinator brevis*, a muscle at the proximal end of the forearm. It arises from the ulna and lateral ligaments of the elbow, and is wrapped around the radius and inserted upon its outer side.—*Supinator longus*, a flexor and supinator muscle of the forearm, lying superficially along the radial side of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, and is inserted into the styloid process of the radius. Also called *brachioradialis*. See cut under *muscle*.—*Supinator radii brevis*. Same as *supinator brevis*.—*Supinator radii longus*. Same as *supinator longus*.—*Supinator ridge* of the humerus, the ectocondylar ridge, a ridge running up from the outer condyle, giving attachment to the supinator longus and other muscles.

supine, *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *It. supino*, < L. *supinus*, turned or thrown backward, lying on the back, prostrate, also going backward, retrograde, going downward, sloping, inclined; figuratively, inactive, negligent, careless, indolent; neut. *supinum*, se. *verbum*, applied in LL. to the verbal noun in *-tum*, *-in* (the supino), and also to the verbal form in *-ndum* (the gerund), lit. 'the absolute verb'—that is, a verbal form without distinctions of voice, number, person, and tense—*supinum*, lit. 'inactive,' hence neutral, absolute, translating Gr. *θητικός* as applied to the verbal form in *-tion*, called *ἐπίπληθηθητικός*, lit. 'the absolute adverb,' or verbal adjunct (*θητικός*, noun, of *θηρός*, in gram. positive, absolute); < *sub*, under, beneath: see *sub*-.] I. *a.*

suppeditate

(sū-pīn'). 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward: opposed to prone.

That they buried their dead on their backs, or in a *supine* position, seems agreeable unto profound sleep and common posture of dying. *Sir T. Browne*, *Urn-burial*, iv.

Supperless to bed they must retire,
And couch *supine* their beauties, lily white.
Keats, *Eve of St. Agnes*, st. 6.

2. Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: said of localities.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, ii. 373.

3. Negligent; listless; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

The Spaniards were so *supine* and unexercis'd that they were afraid to fire a great gun. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 20, 1674.

Long had our dull forefathers slept *supine*,
Nor felt the raptures of the timely Nine.
Addison, *The Greatest English Poets*.

Milton . . . stands out in marked and solitary individuality, apart from the great movement of the Civil War, apart from the *supine* acquiescence of the Restoration, a self-opinionated, unforgetting, and unforgetting man. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 276.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat with the face upward, as sometimes a thallus or leaf. =Syn. 1. *Prone*, etc. See *prostrate*.—3. *Careless*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*), inert, sluggish, languid, dull, torpid.

II. *n.* (sū'pīn). A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to the English verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, usually called the *first supine*, ends in *um*, and is the accusative case. It always follows a verb of motion: as, *abijt deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The other, called the *second supine*, ends in *u* of the ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adjectives: as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told (literally, easy in the telling).

supinet (sū-pīn'), *adv.* [< *supine*, *a.*] Supinely.

So *supine* negligent are they, or perhaps so wise, as of passed evils to endeavour a forgetfulness. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 27.

supinely (sū-pīn'li), *adv.* In a supine manner.

(a) With the face upward; on one's or its back. And spreading plane-trees, where, *supinely* laid, He now enjoys the cool, and quails beneath the shade. *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

(b) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in a heedless or thoughtless way.

In idle wishes fools *supinely* stay. *Crabbe*, *Works*, I. 201.

supineness (sū-pīn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being supine, in any sense.

supinity (sū-pīn'ī-ti), *n.* [< L. *supinita(t)-*, a bonding backward, a lying flat, < *supinus*: see *supine*.] Supineness.

A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 5.

suppaget (sup'āj), *n.* [< *sup* + *-age*; cf. *herbage*, *pottage*.] That which may be supped; seasoning (?).

For food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sauce, herbs. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

suppalpation (sup-al-pā'shon), *n.* [< L. *suppalpari*, caress, fondle a little, < *sub*, under, + *palpari*, touch, stroke: see *palpation*.] The act of enticing by caresses or soft words.

If plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities, will loose thee, thou wilt mount. *Sp. Hall*, *Sermon on Ps. cvii*, 34.

supparasitation (su-par'ā-sī-tā'shon), *n.* [< *supparasite* + *-ation*.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor.

In time truth shall consume hatred; and at last a gall-ing truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*. *Sp. Hall*, *Best Bargain*, *Works*, V. x.

supparasitet (su-par'ā-sīt), *v. t.* [< L. *supparasitari*, flatter a little, < *sub*, under, + *parasitari*, play the parasite, < *parasitus*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] To flatter; cajole.

See how this subtle cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular. *Dr. Clarke*, *Sermons* (1637), p. 245. (*Latham*.)

suppaw, *n.* See *suppaw*.

suppedaneoust (sup-ē-dā'nō-us), *a.* [< L.L. **suppedaneus* (in neut. *suppedaneum*, a foot-stool), < L. *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot (> *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot): see *pedal*.] Being under the feet. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 13.

suppedaneum (sup-ē-dā'nō-nūm), *n.* [LL.: see *suppedaneous*.] A projection or support under the feet of a person crucified: used with special reference to Christ or a crucifix. *Enyc. Brit.*, VI. 611.

suppeditate (su-ped'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suppeditatus*, pp. of *suppeditare*, *subpeditare*, be fully supplied, be in store, trans. supply, furnish, perhaps for **suppetitare*, < *suppetere*, *subpetere*, be

suppeditate

in store, be present, < *sub*, under, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*.] To supply; furnish.

Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing [of] all must have an infinite power.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creel, l.

suppeditation (su-ped-i-tā'shan), *n.* [*< L. suppedition(u)-, < suppeditare, supply: see suppeditate.*] Supply; aid afforded.

So great industry and *suppeditation* to them both.

Bocon, Advancement of Learning, II.

supper (sup'ér), *n.* [*< ME. sonper, sonper, supper, < OF. souper, sonper, F. souper, a supper, inf. used as a noun, < saper. F. sonper, sup: see sap.*] The evening meal; the last repast of the day; specifically, a meal taken after dinner, whether dinner is served comparatively early or in the evening; in the Bible, the principal meal of the day—a late dinner (the later Roman *cena*, Greek *deipnon*).

anon upon ther *supper* was redy.

She scriyd hym, in like wyse as hym ought.

Georgius (L. V. T. S.), l. 111.

I have drunk too much sack at *supper*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3, 15.

Last Supper, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his death, at which he instituted the Lord's Supper.

First in the said Circle of Mounte Syon, in the self place wher the hych nater ys, over blessed Savor Crisht Jhu made his *last supper* and mawdy at his discipulls.

Turkinton, Warke of Kinge Travell, p. 37.

Lord's Supper. See *Lord*.—*Fractal supper*, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.

supper (sup'ér), *v.* [*< supper, n.*] *I. intrans.* To take supper; *sup.*

This night we eat down all our corn, and many persons *supper* here. *Macle, Diary, Aug. 27, 1831 (Harv.).*

II. trans. To give supper to. [*Harv.*]

Kester was *supper*ing the horses, and in the clump of their feet on the round stable pavement he did not hear her at first.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, VI.

supper-board (sup'ér-board), *n.* The table on which supper is spread.

Tuned to their cleanly *supper-board*.

Wardworth, Michael

suppering (sup'ér-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of supper, v.*] The act of taking supper; *supper.* [*Harv.*]

The breakfasting time, the preparations for dinner, and the *supper*ing will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.

Richardson, Pamela, II 62 (Dares.)

supperless (sup'ér-less), *a.* [*< supper + -less.*] Wanting supper; being without supper.

Sweating and *supperless* the hero sat.

Pope, Tunnelad, l. 115.

supper-time (sup'ér-tim), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening. *Shak., Othello, IV, 2, 219.*

supplant (su-plan't), *v. t.* [*< ME. supplanten, < OF. (and F.) supplanter = Sp. suplanter = Pg. supplantar = L. supplantare, supplantare, < L. supplantare, supplantare, trip up one's heels, overthrow, < sub, under, + plant, side of the foot: see plant.*] 1. To trip up, as the heels.

His legs entangling

Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell.

Milton, P. I., v. 441.

2. To overthrow; cause the downfall of; destroy; uproot.

I that have . . . scorn'd

The cruel tomes you practis'd to *supplant* me.

Milnes, Retegado, l. 2.

Abraham, overthrew the table of the Moon, changers and with some advantage them source them out of thy Temple, with *supplant* thy plantations, and hinder the gayning of souls for gain.

Parable, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

3. To remove; displace; drive or force away.

I will *supplant* some of your teeth.

Shak., Temp., III 2, 56.

This, in ten days more, would have *supplanted* us all with death. Quoted in *apt. John Smith's Works, II, 3.*

4. To displace and take the place of, especially (of persons) by scheming or strategy.

He gave you each one hisber, and you practis'd

I worthily to *supplant* him.

Shak., Love in a Maze, II, 3.

There he had been their own principles combat one another, and *supplant* each one his like.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

I lamented . . . that fragility was *supplanted* by intemperance, that order was *supplanted* by confusion.

London, Imag. Cont., Peter the Great and Alexis.

supplantary (su-plan'ti-r), *n.* The act of supplanting.

Whiche is convey'd of enye,

And clep'd is *supplantary*.

Gower, Mir. Sec. Antiq. III, f. 76. (Halliwell.)

supplantation (su-plan'ti-shun), *n.* [*< F. supplantation = Sp. suplantacion = Pg. suplantación*

6072

gto = It. supplantatione, < L. supplantatio(u)-, supplanting, hypocritical deceit, < L. supplantare, supplant: see supplant.] The act of supplanting.

This general desire of aggrandizing themselves . . . betrays men to a thousand hidden and insidious acts of *supplantation* and detraction.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 8.

supplanter (su-plan'tér), *n.* [*< supplant + -er.*] One who supplants or displacees. *South, Sermons, VI, iii.*

supple (sup'l), *a.* [*Also dial. souple (pron. sou'pl and sö'pl); < ME. souple, < OF. souple, soupple, F. souple, pliant, flexible, easily bent, supple, = It. supplece, humble, suppliant, < L. supplex, supplex (-plie-), humble, suppliant; not found in the lit. senso 'bending under,' 'bending down'; < sub, under, + plicare, bend, fold: see plicate, plait. Cf. supplecate.*] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple joints; supple fingers.*

I do beseech you

That are of *supple* joints, follow them swiftly.

Shak., Tempest, III, 2, 107.

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend *The supple knee?*

Milton, P. I., v. 783.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

A fellow trade though that he be,

After thou shalt have *supple* be.

Shak., of the Rose, l. 3270.

If [it beathing] . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender.

Locke, Education, § 78.

3. Capable of adapting one's self to the wishes and opinions of others; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; fawning; also, characterized by such obsequiousness, as words and acts.

Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.

Shak., Cor., II, 2, 29.

4. Tending to make pliant or pliable; soothing.

But his defiance and his dare to warre

We swallow with the *supple* side of peace.

Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1871, l. 60).

5. Syn. 1. Liable, pliant, pliant, pp. *supple*, pp. *supplery*. [*< ME. supple; < supple, a.*] *I. trans.*

1. To make supple; make pliant; render flexible; as, *to supple leather.*

He three days was noted for field, the farthings for fearful, the Sabbath for gluttony, like as England (that once the *supple*) hath now *supple*, ill-will and stretched their throats.

See T. Adams, Works, l. 258.

2. To make compliant, submissive, pliant, or yielding.

He that prides both him with wine

Scorn his heart to be too wise

Shaken he mayden to crye.

Shak., of the Rose, l. 2211.

3. Specifically, to train (a saddle-horse) by making him yield with docility to the rein, bending his neck to left or right at the slightest pressure.—4. To soothe.

All the faith and religion that shall be there canonized is not sufficient, without plain conviction and the charity of patient instruction, to *supple* the least bridle of conscience.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 55.

II. intrans. To become soft and pliant.

Only his hands and feet, so large and callous,

Require more time to *supple*.

T. Banks (q), Almanazar, III, 2.

supple-chapped (sup'l-chap), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

A *supple-chapped* flatterer.

Narston.

supple-jack (sup'l-jak), *n.* 1. A strong, pliant cane.

Take, take my *supple-jack*.

Play st. Bartholomew with many a back,

Play half the oedipode lumps all.

Wolcott (Peter Plunder), Lyric Odes for 1785, l.

2. One of various climbing shrubs with strong litho stems, some of them furnishing walking-sticks. The name applies primarily to several West Indian and tropical American species, as *Passiflora caribaea*, *P. epiphyllaria*, *P. borbonica*, *Sesuvium polyphyllum* (see basket-weave) and some other species of *Sesuvium*, and to the allied *Caribaea grandiflora*. In the south-

supplementation

ern United States *Deroceras edulis*, a high climber of the *Ikoniaceae*, is so called. The native supple-jack of Australia consists of varieties of the woody climber *Clematis aridolia*; that of New Zealand is *Indus australis*, perhaps the largest known climber, climbing over the loftiest trees, also called *New Zealand lawyer*.

supplely (sup'l-li), *adv.* Pliantly; with suppleness. *Colgrave.*

supplement (sup'plément), *n.* [*< OF. supplemen, F. supplément = Sp. suplemento = Pg. lt. supplemento, < L. supplemen, that with which anything is made full or whole, < supplere, make good, complete, supply: see supply.*] 1. An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

No man soweth a packet of rude or newe clothe to an old clothe, els he taketh away the newe *supplement* or packet, and a more brekyng is made.

Wyclif, Mark II, 21.

God, which hath done this immediately, without so much as a sickness, will also immediately, without *supplement* of friends, infuse his Spirit of comfort where it is needed and deserved.

Donne, Letters, exlv.

These public affections, combined with manners, are required sometimes as *supplements*, sometimes as correctives, always as aids to law.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Store; supply.

If you be a poet, and come into the ordinary, . . . repeat by heart either some verses of your own or of any other man's; . . . It may chance save you the price of your ordinary, and begot you other *supplements*.

Decker, Thill's Hornbook, p. 118.

They cover not their facts unless it be with painting, using all the *supplement* of a sophistical beauty.

Samuels, Traveller, p. 62.

3. In *trigon.*, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle.

Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the *supplements* of each other.—*Bill of revivor* and *supplement*. See *revivor*.—*Letters of supplement*, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is in the suit before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—*Oath in supplement*, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favor, in order to turn the *culmina probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.—*Syn. 1. Appender. Supplément*. An appendix contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a *supplement* contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.

supplement (sup'plément), *v. t.* [*< Sp. suplementar = Pg. suplementar; from the noun.*]

To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

The parliamentary grants were each year *supplemented* by ecclesiastical grants made in the Conventions of the two provinces.

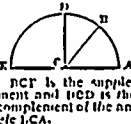
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 358.

supplemental (sup'plémental), *a.* [*< Sp. suplemental; as supplement + -al.*] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.—*Supplemental air*. See *air*.—*Supplemental answer*, bill, or pleading, one interposed after the ordinary answer, bill, or other pleading, in order to bring before the court facts which occurred since that was interposed, or facts which were omitted and not allowable subjects for amendment.—*Supplemental area*, in *trigon.*, area of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.—*Supplemental chords*, two chords of a circle joining one point to the two extremities of a diameter.—*Supplemental cone*, proceeding triangle. See the nouns.—*Supplemental cusp*, in *astronomy*, a cusp, such as may form the heel of a molar, lower than and additional to the main cusp or cusps of a tooth.—*Supplemental versed sine*, *trigon.* See *versed*.

supplementarily (sup'plémental-ly), *adv.* In a supplementary manner.

supplementary (sup'plémental-ly), *a.* [*< F. supplementaire = Sp. suplementario = Pg. suplementario; as supplement + -ary.*] 1. Same as *supplemental*.—2. Especially, in *anat.* and *zool.*, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supererogatory; extra; as, a *supplementary digit* (a sixth finger or toe).—*Supplementary bladder*, a sacculated diverticulum of the wall of the urinary bladder.—*Supplementary curve*, an imaginary projection of a curve making an imaginary part real. Such projections are of aid in comprehending the theory of curves.—*Supplementary eye*, in *entom.*, an organ furnished with from 5 to 10 hemispherical lenses, apparently superimposed on the compound eye; a structure found in the *Aphididae* or plant-lice. Also called *eyelet*.—*Supplementary proceeding*. See *proceeding*.—*Supplementary respiration*, *secre.*, etc. See the nouns.—*Supplementary spleen*, a small body similar to the spleen in structure and occasionally found in its neighborhood; a splenulus or lientulus.

supplementation (sup'plémental-ly), *n.* [*< supplement + -ation.*] The act of supplement-



supplementation

ing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)
supplementist (sup'plē-men-tist), *n.* [*< supplement + -ist.*] One who supplements or adds. [*Rare.*]

Not merely a *supplementist*, but an original authority.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 135.

suppleness (sup'plē-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being supple; pliability; flexibility.

His [Daniel's] diction, if wanting in the more hardy evidences of muscle, has a *suppleness* and spring that give proof of training and endurance.

Lozell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.
 2. Readiness of compliance; the property of easily yielding; facility; capability of molding one's self to the wishes or opinions of others.

He . . . had become a by-word for the certainty with which he foresaw and the *suppleness* with which he evaded danger.

Macaulay, Temple.
 =Syn. 1. See *supple*.

supplete (su-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suppleted*, ppr. *suppleting*. [*< L. suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] To supplement. [*Rare.*]

This act [ordinal for the making of archbishops, bishops, etc.] was *suppleted*, the reign of uniformity was extended, by another, a truly inimitable decree.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

suppletive (sup'plē-tiv), *a.* [*< supplete + -ive.*] Supplying; suppletory. *Imp. Dict.*

suppletory (sup'plē-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< LL. *suppletorius* (neut. *suppletorium*, a supplement), *< L. supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] 1. *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Many men have certain forms of speech, certain interjections, certain *suppletory* phrases, which fall often upon their tongue, and which they repeat almost in every sentence.

Donne, Sermons, vi.
Suppletory oath. (*a.*) The testimony of a party in support of the accuracy of charges in his own accounts, admitted in some cases at common law notwithstanding the general rule excluding the testimony of a party when offered in his own favor. (*b.*) An oath in supplement. See *supplement*.

II. n.; pl. suppletories (-riz). That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare *suppletories* of comfort and usefulness.

Jer. Taylor, Works, VI. 177.
 Confirmation . . . is an excellent part of Christian discipline, by which children, coming to years of discretion, are examined and taught what they are enjoined now to perform of themselves; and . . . it is a *suppletory* to early baptism, and a corroboration of its graces, rightly made use of.

Ecclm, True Religion, II. 343.
supplial (su-pli'al), *n.* [*< supply + -al.*] 1. The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

The *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants.

Warburton, Works, IX. iv.
 2. That which supplies the place of something else. [*Rare.*]

It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books.

C. Richardson, Dict., Pret., lii.
suppliance¹ (sup'pli-āns), *n.* [*< supplian(t) + -ce.*] The act of a suppliant; supplication.

When Greece, her knee in *suppliance* bent,
 Should tremble.

Halleck, Marco Bozzaris.
suppliance² (su-pli'āns), *n.* [*Also suppliance; < supply + -ance.*] 1. The act of supplying or bestowing.

Which euer, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* given.

Chapman, Iliad, viii. 321.
 2. That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

A violet . . .
 Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
 The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 9.

suppliant¹ (sup'li-ant), *a. and n.* [*< F. suppli-ant*, ppr. of *supplir*, entreat, beg, *< L. suppliare*: see *supplicate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 201.
 No *suppliant* crowds before the judge appear'd;
 No court erected yet, nor cause was heard.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 120.
 2. Expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace
 With *suppliant* knee.

Milton, P. L., I. 112.
 No more that meek and *suppliant* look in prayer,
 Nor the pure faith (to give it force), are there.

Crabbe, Works, I. 116.
II. n. A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.

Dryden, Æneid, x. 841.
 By Turns put on the *Suppliant* and the Lord:
 Threaten'd this Moment, and the next implor'd.

Prior, Solomon, ii.

6073

suppliant² (su-pli'ant), *a.* [*< supply + -ant.*] Supplicatory.

With those Legions
 Which I hate spoke of, whereunto your lenie
 Must be *suppliant*.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 8 (folio 1623).
suppliantly (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

Suppliantly to deprecate the impending wrath of God.
Calvin, On Jonah (trans.), p. 22.

suppliantness (sup'li-ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being suppliant. *Bailey*.

supplicancy (sup'li-kan-si), *n.* [*< supplican(t) + -cy.* Cf. *suppliance*.] Suppliance; the act of supplicating; supplication. *Imp. Dict.*

supplicant (sup'li-kant), *a. and n.* [*< L. supplican(t)-s*, ppr. of *supplicare*, beseech, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] 1. *a.* Entreating; imploring; asking humbly.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.

Ep. Bull, Corruptions of Church of Rome.
II. n. One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, it was not in the power of God to withstand them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 24.
 All his determinations are delivered with a beautiful humility; and he pronounces his decisions with the air of one who is more frequently a *supplicant* than a judge.

Stede, Tatler, No. 211.
supplicantly (sup'li-kant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

supplicat (sup'li-kat), *n.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare*, beseech: see *supplicate*.] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requirito conditions have been complied with.

supplicate (sup'li-kat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supplicated*, ppr. *supplicating*. [*< L. supplicare*, pp. of *supplicare* (*>* *It. supplicare* = *Sp. suplicar* = *Pg. suplicar* = *F. supplier*), beseech, supplicate, *< supplier* (*supplic-*), kneeling down, humble: see *supple*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to *supplicate* a blessing.—2. To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be *supplicated*?

Tennyson, Boddicea.
 =Syn. 1. *Request*, *beg*, etc. See *ask*, and list under *edict*.

II. intrans. To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg.

Bacon.
 Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating*?

Tennyson, Boddicea.
supplicatingly (sup'li-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

supplication (sup'li-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. supplication* = *Sp. supplicacion* = *Pg. supplicação* = *It. supplicazione*, *< L. supplicatio(n)-*; see *supplicate*.] 1. The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

Now therefore bend thine ear
 To *supplication*.

Milton, P. L., xl. 31.
 I cannot see one say his prayers but, instead of imitating him, I fall into a *supplication* for him.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.
 2. Petition; earnest or humble request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3. 16.
 I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
 With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
 To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.

Milton, S. A., I. 1459.

3. In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations). In its wider sense the word includes the intercessions; in a narrower sense it excludes these, and is applied by some especially to that part of the Anglican litany which begins with the Lord's Prayer.—*Supplications* in the quill, written supplications. [Other explanations are also given.]

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Suit*, *Entreaty*, etc. See *prayer*.

supplicator (sup'li-kā-tor), *n.* [= *F. supplicatore*, *< L. supplicator*, *< supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant. *Ep. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Conclusion, § 1.

supply

supplicatory (sup'li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< supplicate + -ory.*] Containing supplication, or humble petition; submissive; humble. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, i. § 2.

supplicavit (sup-li-kā'vit), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: *L. supplicavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In law, a writ formerly issuing out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against any one.

suppliquevole (söp-pli-kā'vō-le), *a.* [*It.*, *< supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In music, imploring; supplicating; also expressed, as a direction to the performer, by the adverb *suppliquevolmente*.

suppliet, *v. t.* [*< ME. supplien*, *< OF. supplier*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] To supplicate.

Yf thou wilt shynen with dignities, thou must byscheiden and *supplien* hem that given the dignities.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 8.
supplier (su-pli'er), *n.* [*< supply + -er.*] One who or that which supplies.

supply (su-pli'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supplied*, ppr. *supplying*. [Early mod. E. also *supploy*, *supploye*; *< OF. souploier*, *souplir*, *F. supplier* = *Fr. supplier*, *suplir* = *Sp. suplir* = *Pg. suprir* = *It. supplire*, *< L. supplere*, *subplere*, fill up, make full, complete, supply, *< sub*, under, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *supplete*, *supplement*.] 1.

To furnish with what is wanted; afford or furnish a sufficiency for; make provision for; satisfy; provide: with *with* before that which is provided: as, to *supply* the poor *with* clothing.

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
 I'll break a custom.

Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 64.
 They have water in such abundance at Damascus that all parts are *supplied* *with* it, and every house has either a fountain, a large basin of water, or at least a pipe or conduit.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 118.
 The day *suppliet* us *with* truths: the night *with* fictions and falsehoods.

Sir T. Browne, Dreams.
 An abundant stock of facile, new, and ever delicate expressions *supplied* the varied requirements of her intelligence.

The Century, XLII. 367.
 2. To serve instead of; take the place of; repair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; specifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *supplied* when I have made it empty.

Shak., As you Like It, I. 2. 205.
 If the deputy governor (in regard of his age, being above 70) should not be fit for the voyage, then Mr. Bradstreet should *supply* his place.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 319.
 The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply* His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 437.
 Thus drying Coffee was deny'd;
 But Chocolate that Loss *supply'd*.

Prior, Paulo Purganti.
 Good-nature will always *supply* the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long *supply* the absence of good-nature.

Steele, Spectator, No. 306.
 3. To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

I wanted nothing Fortune could *supply*.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 26.
 Nearer Care . . . *supplies*
 Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes.

Prior, Celia to Damon.
 Alike to the citizen and to the legislator home-experiences daily *supply* proofs that the conduct of human beings balks calculation.

II. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 74.
 The Roman law, which *supplies* the only sure route by which the mind can travel back without a check from civilisation to barbarism.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 238.
 4. To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

Out of the fryo of these rakehellie horse-boyes . . . are they kearne continually *supplied* and mayntayned.

Spenser, State of Ireland.
 Being the very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have bene *supplied* and maintayned.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 23.
supply (su-pli'), *n.*; pl. *supplies* (-pliz). [*< supply, v.*] 1. The act of supplying what is wanted.—2. That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

That now at this time your abundanee may be a *supply* for your want, that their abundanee also may be a *supply* for your want.

When this is spent,
 Seek for *supply* from me.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.
 What is grace but an extraordinary *supply* of nobility and strength to resist temptations, given us on purpose to make up the deficiency of our natural strength to do it?

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

support: see *support*.] Support; maintenance; aid; relief.

They wol yewe yow audience and lookynge to *supportacion* in thy presence, and scorn thee in thy absence.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

And for the noble lordship and *supportacion* shewid unto me at all tymes I beseeche our Lord God guerdon yow.
Paston Letters, 1. 323.

supported (su-pōr'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind underneath. A chief or *supported* argent, for instance, signifies a chief of gold with the edge of what is assumed to be another chief of silver underneath it. It is an awkward blazoning, and is rare. See *surmounted*. Also *sustained*.

supporter (su-pōr'tēr), *n.* [*< support + -er*.] 1. One who supports or maintains. (*a*) One who upholds or helps to carry on; a furtherer; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator: *ns.* *supporters* of religion, morality, and justice.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impicty. *South.*
The merchants . . . were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Maillots were the avowed *supporters* of it, and they had with them the authority of the king.
Bruee, Source of the Nile, 11. 502.

(*b*) An adherent; a partizan: *as*, a *supporter* of a candidate or of a faction.

The *supporters* of the crown are placed too near it to be exempted from the storm which was breaking over it.
Dryden, Ded. of Mutarch's Lives.

(*c*) One who accompanies a leader on some public occasion. (*d*) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a compaun and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. That which supports or upholds; that on which anything rests; a support; a prop.

A building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *ship-building*, a keel placed under the cat-head; also, same as *bbd*. (*b*) In *her.*, the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon and either holding it up or standing beside it as if to keep or guard it. In modern times supporters are usually two for each escutcheon, and are more commonly in pairs, the two of each pair being either exactly alike or simply reversed; it often happens, however, that they are quite different, as the Indian and sailor supporting the shield of New York, or the lion and unicorn supporting the royal shield of Great Britain. In medieval decorative art there was often one supporter, as an angel, who actually held the shield, standing behind it.—*Anal supporter*. See *anal*.

supportful (su-pōr'tūl), *a.* [*< support + -ful*.] Abounding with support; affording support. [*Rare*.]

Upon th' Eolian gods *supportful* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.
Mir. for Mags., p. 321.

supporting (su-pōr'ting), *p. a.* Capable of giving or permitting support: *as*, a *supporting* column of troops.

Up to this time my troops had been kept in *supporting* distances of each other, as far as the nature of the country would admit. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, 1. 501.*

supportive (su-pōr'tiv), *a.* [*< support + -ive*.] Supporting; sustaining. [*Rare*.]

The collapse of *supportive* tissue beneath.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1. 97.

supportless (su-pōr'tles), *a.* [*< support + -less*.] Having no support.

supportment (su-pōr'tment), *n.* [*< support + -ment*.] Support; aid.

Prelaty . . . in her fleshy *supportments*.
Milton, Church-Government, 11. 3.

supportress (su-pōr'tres), *n.* [*< supporter + -ess*.] A female supporter. *Massinger.*

supposable (su-pō'zā-bl), *a.* [= *F. supposable*; *< suppose + -able*.] Capable of being supposed; involving no absurdity, and not meaningless.

Any *supposable* influence of climate.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 65.

2. Sufficiently probable to be admitted problematically.

supposably (su-pō'zā-bli), *adv.* In a supposable degree or way; as may be supposed or presumed.

Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are *supposably* near enough to be influenced alike.
Science, 1. 49.

supposal (su-pō'zāl), *n.* [*< suppose + -al*.] The supposing of something to exist; supposition; notion; suggestion.

Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, . . .
He [Fortinbras] hath not fail'd to pester us with message.
Shak., Hamlet, 1. 2. 18.

On *supposal* that you are under the bishop of Cork, I send you a letter enclosed to him.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, June 23, 1725.

suppose (su-pōz'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *supposed*, ppr. *supposing*. [*< ME. supposen, soposen, < OF. supposer, F. supposer*, taking the place of **suppondre* = Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppor* = It. *supponere, supporre*, *< L. supponere, subponere*, pp. *suppositus, subpositus*, put under, substitute, esp. substitute by fraud, subjoin, annex, also

subject, LL. place as a pledge, hypothecate, in ML. *suppose, < sub*, under, + *ponere*, set, place, put: see *suppone* and *pose*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

Let it not be *supposed* that principles and opinions always go together, any more than sons are always like their parents.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 184.

2. To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences. To suppose in this sense is not to imagine merely, since it is an act of abstract thought, and many things can be supposed (as the imaginary points of the geometricians) which cannot be imagined; indeed, anything can be supposed to which we can attach a definite meaning—that is, which we can imagine in every feature to become a matter of practical interest—and which involves no contradiction. Moreover, to suppose is to set up a proposition in order to trace its consequences, while imagining involves no such ulterior purpose.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 186.

Go, and with drawn cutlasses stand at the stair-foot, and keep all that ask for me from coming up: *suppose* you were guarding the sentinels to the Powder-Room.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, 1. 1.

When we have as great assurance that a thing is as we could possibly (have) *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

3. To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

The kyege answerde nil in laughinge, as that *supposed* well it was Melin.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 623.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.
2 Sam. xiii. 32.

4. To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

The system of living contrived by me was unreasonable and unjust, because it *supposed* a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, lii. 10.*

This *supposeth* something without evident ground.
Sir M. Hale.

5†. To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another.—*Syn. 3. Expect, Suppose* (see *expect*, *v. t.*), conclude, judge, apprehend.

II. intrans. To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

To that contrie I rede we take the way,
For ther we may not fayle of good service,
As ye *suppose*, tell me what ye seye.
Genevives (E. E. T. S.), 1. 627.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose*. *Acts ii. 15.*

suppose (su-pōz'), *n.* [*< suppose, v.*] Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

Nor, princes, is it matter new to us
That we come short of our *suppose* so far
That after seven years' siege yet Troy walls stand.
Shak., T. and C., 1. 3. 11.

Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their *supposes* always come to pass.

Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.

supposed (su-pōzd'), *p. a.* Regarded or received as true; imagined; believed.

Meek was said about the *supposed* vacancy of the throne by the abdication of James. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., 1.*

Supposed bass, in music. See *bass*.

supposedly (su-pō'zed-li), *adv.* As may be supposed; by supposition; presumably.

A triumphal arch, *supposedly* of the period of Marcus Aurelius.
11. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 232.

supposer (su-pō'zēr), *n.* [*< suppose + -er*.] One who supposes.

supposita (su-pōz'i-tā), *n. pl.* [*L., pl. of suppositum*: see *suppositum, suppositic*.] In logic, same as *extension*, 5.

suppositality, *n.* [*< *supposital (< supposit + -al) + -ity*.] See the quotation.

Hence there can be no difficulty in the meaning of the word *Suppositality*, which is the Abstract of the Suppositum.
John Sergeant, Solid Philosophy (1870), p. 99.
[Quoted by F. Hall.]

suppositary, *a.* [*< supposit + -ary*.] Suppositional.

Whether (in any art or science whatsoever) a bare hypothesis, or sole *suppositary* argument, may not be gratis, and with the same facility and authority be denied as it is affirmed.

John Gaulle, The Mag-astro-mancer, or the Magical Astrological Diviner Posed and Puzzled (1852), p. 107.
[Quoted by F. Hall.]

suppositate, *v. t.* [*< supposit + -ate*.] To enter by substitution; enter. [*Rare*.]

Witnesses, for instance sake, those queries, whither God be materia prima, and whither Christs divinitie might not *suppositate* a ly.
John Doughly, A Discourse, etc. (1628), p. 12. [Quoted by F. Hall.]

suppositative (su-pōz'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< suppositate + -ive*.] Suppositional; hypothetical. [*Rare*.]

supposit (su-pōz'it), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. suppositus, subpositus*, pp. of *supponere, subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] The quotations credited to F. Hall as exemplifying this and the cognate words are taken from the "New York Nation," August 23d, 1888.] 1. *a.* 1. Placed under or opposite.

The people through the whole world of Antipodes,
In outward feature, language, and religion,
Resemble those to whom they are *supposite*.
Brome, The Antipodes, 1. 6.

2. Supposed; imagined.

What he brings of the *supposite* and imaginary causes of Paul, Barnabas, and Peter, pious . . .
Robert Bailie, The Disswative . . . Vindicated (1655),
[p. 21, quoted by F. Hall.]

II. n. 1. A person or thing supposed.

Passions, as Actions, are of Persons or *Supposites*.
Richard Burthogge, Causa Dei (1675), p. 55. [Quoted by F. Hall.]

2. The subject of a verb.

We inquire of that we wald knaw: *as*, made God man without synne; and in this the *supposit* of the verb follows the verb. *A. Hume, Orthographic (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.*

[*Rare* in all uses.]

supposite (su-pōz'it), *v. t.* [*< L. suppositus, subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *supposite, a.*] To substitute.

According to Ockam, the external object—for all science was of singulars—was included in the name being *supposit* as its verbal equivalent.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, 11. 365.

supposition (sup-ō-zish'on), *n.* [*< F. supposition* = Sp. *suposición* = Pg. *suposição* = It. *supposizione*, supposition. *< L. suppositio(n-), subpositio(n-)*, a putting under, substitution, in ML. also supposition, *< supponere, subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a proposition on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

We reasoned throughout our article on the *supposition* that the end of government was to produce the greatest happiness to mankind.

Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take them and there lie,
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.
Shak., C. of E., lii. 2. 50.

3. In logic, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class. Thus, in the sentences "man is a biped," "man has turned rivers and cut through mountains," "man is a class name," the substantive name *man* has the same signification but different suppositions. The signification is said to be the same, because the variations of meaning are merely the regular variations to which names are generally subject; and these general modes of variation of meaning are called *suppositions*.

4†. Substitution.

I believe I am not blameable for making this *supposition* [of my son's]. *Ariana (1636), p. 208.* [Quoted by F. Hall.]

Material, personal, etc., supposition. See the adjectives.—Rule of supposition. See *rule*.

suppositional (sup-ō-zish'on-āl), *a.* [*< supposition + -al*.] Based on supposition; supposed; hypothetical; conjectural.

Men and angels . . . have . . . a certain knowledge of them [future things]; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*.
South, Sermons, IX. xi.

suppositionally (sup-ō-zish'on-āl-i), *adv.* By way of supposition; hypothetically.

suppositiary (sup-ō-zish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [*< supposition + -ary*.] Supposed; hypothetical. [*Rare*.]

Consider yourself as yet more beloved by me for the manner in which you have reproved my *suppositiary* errors.
Shelley, in Dowden, 1. 282.

suppositionless (sup-ō-zish'on-less), *a.* [*< supposition + -less*.] Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.—*Suppositionless* function. See *function*.

supposititious, *a.* Same as *supposititious*.

supposititious (su-pōz-i-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *supositicio* = Pg. *supositicio* = It. *suppositizio*, *< L. suppositicius, suppositus, subpositus*, put in place of another, substituted, esp. by fraud, spurious, *< supponere, subponere*, pp. *suppositus, subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. Put by artifice in the place of or assuming the character of another; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

supposititious

Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third, upon her Death-bed, by way of Confession, told Wickham that John of Gaunt was not the lawful Issue of King Edward, but a *supposititious* son. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 167.*

About P. Gelasius's time there was a world of *supposititious* writings vended and received by the heretics. *Eccllyn, True Religion, I. 403.*

2. Hypothetical; supposed. [Rare.]

The *supposititious* Unknowable, when exposed to the relentless alchemy of reason, vanishes into the merest vapors of abstraction, and "leaves not a rack behind." *Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 33.*

Spiriter disjunctus, . . . highly prized on account of its *supposititious* medicinal virtues. *Nature, XXX. 153.*

= *Syn. 1. Counterfeit, etc. See spurious.*

supposititiously (su-poz-i-tish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a *supposititious* manner; spuriously.—2. Hypothetically; by way of supposition. [Rare.]

Supposititiously he derives it from the Lunne Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 31.*

supposititiousness (su-poz-i-tish'us-nes), *n.*

The character of being *supposititious*. *Bailey.*

suppositive (su-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

By a *suppositive* intimation and by an express predication. *Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, iv.*

Suppositive notion, an abstract or symbolical notion; a notion not intuitive.

II. n. A conditional or continuative conjunction, as *if, granted, provided.*

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris, Hermes, II. 2.*

suppositively (su-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By or upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hannond.*

suppositor (su-poz'i-tor), *n.* [*L. suppositorium*, that which is put under: see *suppository*.] A suppository; hence, an aid.

Now amorous, then senary, sometimes bawdy; The same man still, but ev' more fantastical, As being the *suppositor* to laughter. *Ford, Fancies, III. 1.*

suppository (su-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *suppositoria* (-riz). [= *F. suppositoire* = *Sp. supositorio* = *Pg. It. suppositorio*, *L. suppositorium*, a suppository, neut. of *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, *L. supponere*, pp. *suppositus*, put under: see *suppose*.] 1. *med.* (a) A medicinal substance in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, vagina, or uterus, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure certain specific effects. (b) A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

suppositum, *n.* [*NL.*, neut. of *L. suppositus*, *suppositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. Cf. *supposita*.] That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under *suppositivity*.

supposure (su-pō'zūr), *n.* [*L. supponere* + *-ura*.] Supposition; hypothesis. [Rare.]

Thy other arguments are all *Supposures* hypothetical. *S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 1322.*

suppress (su-pres'), *v. t.* [*ME. "suppresen" (in pp. suppressed), < L. suppressus, suppressus, pp. of suppressum, subprimere (> It. comprimere = F. comprimer) = Sp. comprimir = Pg. comprimir, press down or under, keep back, conceal, suppress, < sub, under, + primere, press: see press.*] 1. To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

The ancients afford us two examples for *suppressing* the impertinent curiosity of mankind in diving into secrets. *Bacon, Political Fables 1.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

The Number of Monasteries *suppressed* were six hundred forty-five. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 256.*

I have never *suppressed* any man, never checked him for a moment in his course by any jealousy, or any policy. *Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Conscience pleads her cause within the breast, Though long rebell'd against, not yet *suppressed*. *Cowper, Retirement, I. 16.*

2. To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to *suppress* a groan.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice. *Shak., I Hen VI., IV. 1. 182.*

Resolv'd with one consent To give such act and utterance as they may To ecstasy too big to be *suppressed*. *Cowper, Task, VI. 310.*

3. To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal; withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* an article or a poem.

In vain an author would name *suppress*; From the least hint a reader learns to guess. *Crabbe, Works, V. 162.*

What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is *suppressed*. *Macaulay, History.*

There was something unusually doughty in this refusal of Mr. Lloyd to obey the behests of the government, and to *suppress* his paper, rather than acknowledge himself in the wrong. *F. Martin, Hist. Lloyd's, p. 76.*

4. To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

Down sunk the priest: the purple hand of death Clos'd his dim eye, and fate *suppress* his breath. *Pope, Iliad, v. 100.*

5. To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to *suppress* a diarrhoea or a hemorrhage.

suppressed (su-pres'), *a.* [*< ME. "suppressed, suppressid; < suppress + -ed."*] 1. Restrained; repressed; concealed.

A *suppressed* resolve will betray itself in the eyes. *George Eliot, Mm on the Floss, vi. 14.*

2*t.* Oppressed.

Goddiss law biddith help the *suppressed*, inglith to the fadirles, defendith the wyldow. *Apology for the Lollards, p. 79. (Halliwell.)*

3. In *her.*, debased: as, a lion *suppressed* by a bend.

suppressedly (su-pres'ed-li), *adv.* In a *suppressed* or restrained manner.

They both laugh low and *suppressedly*. *R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, II. 4.*

suppressor (su-pres'or), *n.* [*< suppress + -er.*] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

suppressible (su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [*< suppress + -ible.*] Capable of being *suppressed*, concealed, or restrained.

suppression (su-pres'hon), *n.* [*< F. suppression = Sp. supresion = Pg. supressão = It. suppressione, < L. suppressio(n-), subpressio(n-), a pressing down, a keeping back, suppression, < subprimere, subprimere, press down, suppress: see suppress.*] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, or the state of being *suppressed*, crushed, quelled, or the like: as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

A magnificent "Society for the *Suppression* of Vice." *Castile, Werner.*

2. The act of concealing or withholding from utterance, disclosure, revelation, or publication: as, the *suppression* of truth, of evidence, or of reports.

Dr Middleton . . . resorted to the most disingenuous shifts, to *suppression* of distortions and *suppression* of facts. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

The unknown amount of palpal *suppression* that a cautious thinker, a careful writer, or an artist of the taste has gone through represents a great physico-mental expenditure. *A. Bain, In Stewart's Conserv. of Energy, p. 231.*

3. The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges: as, the *suppression* of a diarrhoea, of saliva, or of urine.—4. In *bot.*, the absence, as in flowers, of parts requisite to theoretical completeness; abortion.

suppressionist (su-pres'hon-ist), *n.* [*< suppression + -ist.*] One who supports or advocates *suppression*.

suppressio veri (su-pres'hō vē'rī), [*L. suppressio, suppression; veri, gen. of verum, the truth, neut. of verus, true: see aure.*] 1. *Suppression* of truth; in *law*, an undue concealment or non-disclosure of facts and circumstances which one party is under a legal or equitable obligation to communicate, and which the other party has a right—not merely in conscience, but juris et do jure—to know. *Minor. Compare suggestio falsi.*

suppressive (su-pres'iv), *a.* [*< suppress + -ive.*] Tending to *suppress*.

Johnson gives us expressive and *suppressive*, but neither *suppressive* nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seaward, Letters, II.*

suppressor (su-pres'or), *n.* [*< L. suppressor, suppressor, a hinder, concealer, < subprimere, subprimere, suppress: see suppress.*] One who suppresses, crushes, or quells; one who represses, checks, or stifles; one who conceals. *M. Thompson, Story of Louisiana.*

suppurate (sup'ū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppurated*, ppr. *suppurating*. [*< L. suppuratus, subpuratus, pp. of suppurare, subpurare, form pus, gather matter: see sappruce.*] 1. *intrans.* To produce pus: as, a wound *suppurates*.

II. trans. To produce (pus). [Rare.]

supracephalic

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot, Diet.*

suppuration (sup'ū-rā'shon), *n.* [*< F. suppuration = Sp. supuración = Pg. supuração = It. suppurazione, < L. suppuratio(n-), subpuratio(n-), a suppurating, < suppurare, subpurare, suppurate: see sappruce.*] 1. Formation of pus.—2. The matter produced by suppuration; pus: as, the *suppuration* was abundant.

suppurative (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. suppuratif = Sp. suppurativo = Pg. It. suppurativo; as suppurate + -ive.*] 1. *a.* Producing pus.

In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hemorrhagic, or *suppurative*. *Dr. P. M. Latham, Lects. on Clin. Med.*

II. n. A medicine that promotes suppuration.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

suppuret, *v. i.* [*< OF. suppurer = Sp. supurar = It. suppurare, < L. suppurare, subpurare, form pus, gather matter, < sub, under, + pus (pur-), pus: see pus.*] To suppurate. *Cotgrave.*

supputate, *v. t.* [*< L. supputatus, subputatus, pp. of supputare, subputare (> It. supputare = Pg. supputar = Sp. suputar = F. supputer), count up, reckon: see suppute.*] To reckon; compute: as, to *supputate* time or distance. *A. Wood, Athens Oxon., I.*

supputation (sup'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< F. supputation = Sp. suputación = Pg. supputação = It. supputazione, < L. supputatio(n-), subputatio(n-), a reckoning up, < supputare, subputare, reckon: see suppute.*] A reckoning; account; computation.

Expert sea men affirm that every league conteyneth foure myles, after theyr *supputations*. *Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Archer, p. 65].*

I speak of a long time; It is above forty quarantains, or forty times forty nights, according to the *supputation* of the Ancient Druids. *Utriquart, tr. of Habelais, I. 1.*

supputate (su-pūt'), *v. t.* [*< L. supputare, subputare, compute, reckon, also ent off, lop, trim, < sub, under, + putare, reckon, think, cleanse, trim: see putation, and cf. compute, depute, impute, repute.*] To reckon; compute; impute.

That, in a learn'd war, the foe they would invade, And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix. 303.*

supra- [*< L. supra-*, prefix, rare in *L.*, but rather common in *ML.*, *< sup̄ra*, adv., orig. *sup̄ra*, adv. and prep., on the upper side, above, beyond, before, more than, besides; orig. contr. nbl. fem. of *superus*, that is above, higher, *< super = Gr. ὑπέρ*, above, over: see *super*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'above,' 'beyond.' It is used in the same way as *super-*, with which in terms of anatomy, zoology, botany, etc., it is interchangeable, but is somewhat more technical. It is opposed to *infra-*, and to *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*. Recent technical words with *supra-* are in the following list left without further etymological note.

supra-acromial (sū'prī-a-krō'mī-əl), *a.* Same as *supracromial*.—**Supra-acromial artery**, a branch of the suprascapular artery, anastomosing with twigs of the circumflex artery.—**Supra-acromial nerve**, see *suprascapular nerve*, under *suprascapular*.

supra-acromiohumeralis (sū'prī-a-krō'mī-ō-hū-mē-rā'lis), *n.* The deltoid muscle.

supra-anal (sū'prī-ā-nāl), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the tip of the abdomen, on the last abdominal segment seen from above. Also *super-anal, suranal*.—**Supra-anal groove**, a transverse hollow on the last abdominal segment, just above the anal orifice, of many *Hymenoptera*.—**Supra-anal lamina**, same as *preanal segment* (which see, under *preanal*).—**Supra-anal tubercle or plate**, a hinder projecting part of the integument on the posterior extremity of a larva, especially of a caterpillar.

supra-angular (sū'prī-ang'gū-līr), *a.* Same as *surangular*.

supra-auricular (sū'prī-ā-rik'ū-līr), *a.* Situated over the auricle or external ear.—**Supra-auricular point**, in *craniom.*, a point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. See *ent under craniometry*.

supra-axillary (sū'prī-ak'sī-lī-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, inserted above instead of in the axil, as a peduncle. Compare *suprafoliaceous*.

suprabranchial (sū'prī-brang'ki-əl), *a.* Situated over or above the gills, as of a fish or mollusk.

suprabuccal (sū'prī-buk'āl), *a.* Situated over or above the buccal region, as of a mollusk.

supracephalic (sū'prī-se-fal'ik or -sef'ā-lik), *a.* Placed on (the top of) the head. *Science, VII. 27. [Rare.]*

supraciliary (sü-prî-sil'i-ä-ri), *a.* Same as *superciliary*, 3.

supraclavicle (sü-prî-klav'i-kl), *n.* In *ichth.*, a superior bony element of the scapular arch of many fishes, which, like the elements called *interclavicle* and *postclavicle*, is variously homologized by different writers; the posterotemporal.

In bony Fishes, where the clavicles become enormous, and may not only be provided with a distinct interclavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above—the *supraclavicle*—as in the Dory, . . . Sturgeon, and others, and besides this with a posterior element, a post-clavicle, as in the Dory, Perch, and Cod. *Micart, Elem. Anat.*, p. 162.

supraclavicular (sü-prî-klav'ik-lär), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, situated over, above, or upon the clavicle. —2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the supraclavicle. —**Supraclavicular fossa**, the depression above the clavicle corresponding to the interval between the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles. —**Supraclavicular nerves**, superficial descending branches of the cervical plexus, three or four in number, supplying the skin of the upper part of the breast and over the shoulder. The main branches are specified as *sternal*, *clavicular*, and *acromial*. Also respectively *suprasternal*, *supraclavicular*, and *supra-acromial* nerves. —**Supraclavicular point**, a point above the clavicle where electric stimulation will cause the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus to contract. —**Supraclavicular region**, the triangular region on the front of the base of the neck, bounded below by the upper border of the clavicle, within by the outer border of the sternocleidomastoid, and without by a line drawn from the inner end of the outer fourth of the clavicle to that point on the outer border of the sternocleidomastoid which is opposite the first ring of the trachea.

supraclypeal (sü-prî-klip'e-äl), *a.* In *entom.*, situated above the clypeus; noting the supraclypeus. —**Supraclypeal piece**, the supraclypeus.

supraclypeus (sü-prî-klip'e-us), *n.*; pl. *supraclypei* (-i). [NL.] In *entom.*, a subdivision of the clypeus of some insects, especially observable in *Hymenoptera*. See *clypeus*. Sometimes called *postnasus*.

supracondylar (sü-prî-kon'di-lär), *a.* Situated above the condyles, as of the femur, humerus, occipital bone, or lower jaw-bone. —**Supracondylar eminence**, either the ectocondyle or the entocondyle of the humerus. See *epicondyle* (with eut). —**Supracondylar foramen**, (a) The posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone. It is small and inconstant in man, in whom it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus, but is a large venous of the occipital bone of some animals. (b) A well-marked and inconstant foramen in the lower condyloid ridge of the humerus of many mammals, through which pass the brachial artery and median nerve. It is occasionally found as an anomaly in man, or indicated by the supracondylar process (which see, under *process*). Also *supracondyloid* and *supratrochlear foramen*. —**Supracondylar lines of the femur**. See *lineæ*. —**Supracondylar process**. See *process*, and eut under *epicondyle*. —**Supracondylar ridges**, ridges on the shaft of the humerus which extend upward to a varying distance above the external and internal condyles.

supracondyloid (sü-prî-kon'di-loid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Same as *supracondylar*. 2. *n.* The supracondylar process or foramen. **supracoralline** (sü-prî-kor'a-lin), *a.* Situated above coral. —**Supracoralline beds**, a series of grits and shales lying above the coral rag, and forming the uppermost division of the Coralline Gölite, a varied group lying between the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays as developed in various parts of England.

supracostal (sü-prî-kos'täl), *a.* Lying upon or above (cephalad of) the ribs: as, the *supracostal* muscles.

supracretaceous (sü-prî-kré-tä'shius), *a.* In *geol.*, overlying the Cretaceous series, or more recent than that: noting rocks, including those of the Tertiary, Post-tertiary, and recent formations or groups. Also *supercretaceous*.

supradecompound (sü-prî-dé-kom-pound'), *a.* More than decompound; thrice or indefinitely compound: applied in botany to leaves and fronds.

supradorsal (sü-prî-dör'säl), *a.* Situated on the back (of any organism); placed dorsally or dorsad; dorsal. *Nature*, XL, 172.

supra-entity (sü-prî-en'ti-ti), *n.* [*L. supra*, above, + *ML. entita(t)-s*, entity: see *entity*.] A supressential being.

God is not only said to be

An ens, but *supraentitit*.

Herriek, Upon God.

supra-esophageal (sü-prî-ē-sō-faj'ē-äl), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the gullet; lying over or upon the esophagus, as a nervous ganglion or commissure in an invertebrate. Also *suprapharyngeal*, *supra-oesophageal*, and rarely *supra-esophagal*, *supra-oesophagal*.

suprafoliaceous (sü-prî-fō-li-ä'shius), *a.* [*L. supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-aceus*.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the stem above the axil of a leaf, as a peduncle or flower.

suprafoliar (sü-prî-fō-li-är), *a.* [*L. supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, growing upon a leaf. [Rare.]

supraglottic (sü-prî-glōt'ik), *a.* Situated above the larynx, or relating to what is thus situated, referring to any part of the larynx above the true vocal cords. —**Supraglottic aphonia**, aphonia due to some affection of the parts above the glottis.

suprahyoid (sü-prî-hi-oid), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the submental or hyomental group of muscles: opposed to *infrahyoid*. —**Suprahyoid aponeurosis**, a fold of cervical fascia extending between the bellies of the digastric muscle, and forming a loop which binds the tendon of that muscle down to the hyoid bone. —**Suprahyoid glands**, one or two lymphatic glands in the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, receiving lymphatics from the lower lip. —**Suprahyoid region**, that part of the front of the neck which lies above the hyoid bone. Also called *submaxillary*, *submental*, and *hyomental region*.

supra-iliac (sü-prî-il'i-äk), *a.* Situated upon the upper (proximal or sacral) end of the ilium; of the character of, or pertaining to, a supra-ilium.

supra-ilium (sü-prî-il'i-um), *n.* [NL.] A proximal (anterior or superior) epiphysis of the sacral end of the ilium of some animals.

supra-intestinal (sü-prî-in-tes'ti-näl), *a.* 1. Situated above the intestine: specifically noting, in certain annelids, as the earthworm, that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohomol system which lies along the dorsal aspect of the alimentary canal. —2. In *Mollusca*, situated above (dorsad of) the alimentary canal: as, a *supra-intestinal ganglion*. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 348.

supralabial (sü-prî-lä-bi-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper lip; situated on or over the upper lip. —**Supralabial elevator**, the supralabialis.

supralabialis (sü-prî-lä-bi-ä-lis), *n.*; pl. *supralabiales* (-lêz). The proper levator musculo of the upper lip, usually called the *levator labii superioris*. See *levator*. *Cuvier*, 1887.

supralapsarian (sü-prî-lap-sä-ri-än), *a.* and *n.* [*supralapsary* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to supralapsarianism.

Supralapsarian scheme. *C. Mather, Magd' Chris.*, III, 1. The *supralapsarian scheme*, which differs from the former (*infalapsarian*) in the order of the decrees, and, with a severer but terrible logic, includes the fall as a necessary negative condition for the manifestation of God's redeeming mercy on the elect, and his punitive justice on the reprobate, was held as a private opinion by some eminent Calvinists, . . . but it is not taught in any Confession. *P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 161.

II. *n.* One who believes in supralapsarianism.

supralapsarianism (sü-prî-lap-sä-ri-än-izm), *n.* [*supralapsarian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine that God selected from men to be created certain ones to be redeemed and receive eternal life, and certain others to be appointed to eternal death, and that thus, in the order of thought, election and reprobation preceded creation: so called because it supposes that men before the fall are the objects of election to eternal life and foreordination to eternal death.

supralapsary (sü-prî-lap'sä-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*L. supra*, before, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-ary*.] Supralapsarian. *Imp. Dict.*

supralateral (sü-prî-lat'e-äl), *a.* In *entom.*, placed on the upper part of the side; superior on the lateral surface: as, a *supralateral line*: used principally in describing larvæ.

supraloral (sü-prî-lō-räl), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Lying over the lores of a bird: as, a *supraloral color-mark*.

II. *n.* A supraloral mark or formation. **supralunar** (sü-prî-lū-när), *a.* [*L. supra*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being beyond the moon; hence, very lofty; of very great height. *Imp. Dict.*

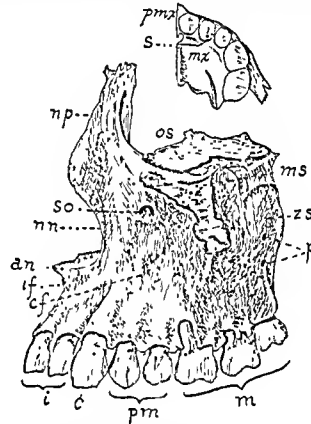
supramammary (sü-prî-mam'a-ri), *a.* Lying above the mammae. —**Supramammary abscess**, an abscess in the subcutaneous tissue above the breast. —**Supramammary region**. Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

supramarginal (sü-prî-mär'ji-näl), *a.* Bordering the Sylvian fissure on the upper side: noting a convolution of the brain. Also *superomarginal*. —**Supramarginal convolution** or *gyrus*, one of the parietal gyri. See *gyrus* (with eut).

supramaxilla (sü-prî-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *supramaxillæ* (-ê). [NL.] The supramaxillary.

supramaxillary (sü-prî-mak'si-lä-ri), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw, in part or as a whole; related to or connected with the superior maxillary bone. —**Supramaxillary nerve**. (a) The second or superior maxillary division of the fifth or trifacial nerve—a nerve of common sensation, chiefly distributed to the bones, teeth, and soft parts of the upper jaw. It leaves the cranial cavity by the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid. (b) One of several small motor branches of the facial nerve, distributed to muscles of the superior maxillary region.

II. *n.*; pl. *supramaxillaries* (-riz). The superior maxillary, or upper jaw-bone, forming a part, in man nearly the whole, of the bony framework of the upper jaw, and representing more or less of the expanse of the cheek: correlated with *inframaxillary*. The part which the supramaxillary takes in the formation of the upper jaw mostly depends upon the relative size of the premaxillary (intermaxillary) bone. In man the latter is very small, occupying only a little space at the anterior-inferior corner of the supramaxillary, and is observable only in infancy, as it speedily ankyloses with the supramaxillary. The supramaxillary is in inverse ratio extensive, and also expansive or inflated, being entirely hollowed out by the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore. It presents to the cheek an external or facial surface, with several elevations



Left Supramaxillary of Man, outer surface, about two thirds natural size.

m, three molars; *pm*, two premolars; *c*, canine; *i*, two incisors, rooted in alveolar border; *os*, orbital surface; *ms*, rough surface for articulation with malar bone; *so*, zygomatic surface; *pd*, two posterior dental canals; *so*, suborbital foramen; *if*, incisive fossa; *cf*, canine fossa. The small upper figure shows the palatal surface of the bone of the fetus—*mx*, the true supramaxillary, being still separated by a suture, *z*, from the premaxillary, *pmx*, which will bear two incisors.

and depressions marking the attachments of muscles, and just below the eye the large infra-orbital foramen. The posterior or zygomatic surface shows the openings of the posterior dental canals, and a rough surface for articulation with the palate bone. The superior or orbital surface forms most of the floor of the orbit of the eye. The internal or nasal surface forms much of the outer wall of the nasal meatus, and shows the opening of the antrum. Besides these surfaces, the bone has several well-marked processes, as the nasal, running up to the frontal bone, the malar, articulating with the bone of that name, the alveolar, bearing teeth, and the palatal, roofing part of the mouth. The two supramaxillary bones when together show in front a somewhat heart-shaped opening, the anterior nares, at the middle of the base of which is the prominent nasal spine, a landmark in craniometry. Each articulates with nine bones (sometimes ten), and to each twelve muscles are attached. (See euts under *skull*, *orbit*, and *palate*.) In other mammals the supramaxillary has various shapes, and is comparatively smaller; it may always be recognized as the bone which bears the upper molar, premolar, and canine teeth—all the upper teeth excepting the incisors. In birds the supramaxillary is very greatly reduced, and often not distinctly defined; the palatal part of it is represented by a well-developed maxillopalatine; but nearly the whole of the upper beak of a bird, beyond the feathers, has for its bony basis the highly developed premaxillary. In the lower vertebrates the superior maxillary is presented under the most diverse conditions of size and shape, and is generally identified with the second bone from the front of those constituting the upper maxillary arch.

supramundane (sü-prî-mun'dän), *a.* [*L. supra*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] In *neoplatonic* philosophy, belonging to the ideal and above the sensible world; belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural: opposed to *immundane*.

We dream of a realm of authoritative Duty, in which the earth is but a province of a *supramundane* moral empire. *J. Martineau, Materialism*, p. 62.

supranasal (sü-prî-nä-zäl), *a.* Situated above the nose, or over the nasal bones. —**Supranasal point**. Same as *ophryon*.

supranatural (sū-prī-nat'ū-rā), *a.* Supernatural. *Science*, IX, 174.

supranaturalism (sū-prī-nat'ū-rā-izm), *n.* [*<* *supranatural* + *-ism*.] Same as *supernaturalism*.

supranaturalist (sū-prī-nat'ū-rā-ist), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supernaturalist*. *Schaff*, *Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, III, 1998; *G. Eliot*, tr. of *Strauss's Life of Jesus*, Int., § 11.

supranaturalistic (sū-prī-nat'ū-rā-lis'tik), *a.* [*<* *supranaturalist* + *-ic*.] Supernaturalistic. *Encyc. Dict.*

supraneural (sū-prī-nū-rā), *a.* Situated over the neural axis or canal; neural or dorsal with reference to such axis. *Geol. Mag.*, XLIV, 82.

supra-obliquus (sū-prī-ob-li'kwus), *n.*; pl. *supra-obliqui* (-kwī). The upper oblique or trochlear muscle of the eyeball, usually called the *obliquus superior*. *Coues*, 1887.

supra-occipital (sū-prī-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *superoccipital*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 861.

supra-oesophageal, *a.* See *supra-esophageal*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 191.

supra-orbital (sū-prī-ōr'bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated over or upon the orbit of the eye; roofing over the eye-socket; superciliary.—**Supra-orbital arch**, the superciliary arch.—**Supra-orbital artery**, a branch of the ophthalmic artery which passes out of the orbit by the ophthalmic notch to supply the forehead.—**Supra-orbital bone**, a bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or superciliary arch. No such bone is found in man, and probably not in any mammal; but they frequently occur in the lower vertebrates, sometimes forming a chain of bones along the upper edge of the orbit. See cut under *Lepidostren*.—**Supra-orbital canal**, the supra-orbital foramen extended into a canal.—**Supra-orbital foramen**, a foramen formed in some cases by the bridging over of the supra-orbital notch. It is situated at about the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the superior border of the orbit. It exists in few animals besides man, and is inconstant in him.—**Supra-orbital gyrus**. See cut under *gyrus*.—**Supra-orbital nerve**, the terminal branch of the frontal nerve, leaving the orbit by the supra-orbital notch or foramen, and distributed to the skin of the forehead and fore and upper parts of the scalp, furnishing sensory filaments to the muscles of this region.—**Supra-orbital neuralgia**, neuralgia of the supra-orbital branch of the frontal nerve, other branches of the first division of the trigeminal being more or less involved.—**Supra-orbital notch**. See *notch*.—**Supra-orbital point**, a tender point just above the supra-orbital notch or foramen, appearing in supra-orbital neuralgia.—**Supra-orbital vein**, a vein commencing on the forehead, and joining the frontal vein at the inner angle of the orbit to form the angular vein.

II. *n.* A supra-orbital artery or nerve.

supra-orbital, supra-orbitary (sū-prī-ōr'bi-tār, -tār), *a.* Same as *supra-orbital*.

suprapatellar (sū-prī-pat'e-lār), *a.* Situated above the patella.

suprapedal (sū-prī-ped'al), *a.* [*<* *L. supra*, above, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*: see *pedal*.] Situated above the foot or podium of a mollusk; specifically noting a gland or a ganglion.

suprapharyngeal (sū-prī-fā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* Same as *supra-esophageal*.

There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large supra-pharyngeal ganglion. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 351.

supraplex (sū-prī-pleks), *n.* One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals, as dipnoans. *B. G. Wilder*. [Recent.]

supraplexal (sū-prī-plek'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the supraplex.

supraposition (sū-prī-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*<* *ML. suprapositio* (n-), used in the sense of 'an extraordinary tax,' lit. a placing above, *<* *L. supra*, above, + *positio* (n-), a placing: see *position*.] The placing of one thing over another.

supraprotest (sū-prī-prō'test), *n.* In law, something over (that is, after) protest; an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person, made for the honor of the drawer, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawee.

suprapubic (sū-prī-pū'bi-an), *a.* Same as *suprapubic*.

suprapubic (sū-prī-pū'bi-k), *a.* Situated above the pubis; prepubic.

suprapubically (sū-prī-pū'bi-kāl-i), *adv.* Above the pubis. *Lancet*, No. 3515, p. 87.

suprapyggal (sū-prī-pī'gal), *a.* [*<* *L. supra*, over, + *pyga*, the rump: see *pygal*.] Situated over the rump: specifically noting certain plates of the carapace of some turtles.

There is, moreover, a full series of neural bones, of which the 8th articulates with the 1st suprapyggal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 515.

suprarectus (sū-prī-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *suprarecti* (-tī). The upper straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus superior, which rolls the eye upward. See cut under *eyeball*. *Coues*, 1887.

suprarenal (sū-prī-rē'nal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated upon or over the kidneys; specifically, adrenal.—**Accessory suprarenal bodies**, small bodies sometimes found in the ligament lata, corresponding in structure usually to the cortical substance of an adrenal.—**Suprarenal artery**, a branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying the suprarenal capsules.—**Suprarenal capsule or body**. See *capsule*.—**Suprarenal ganglion, gland, plexus**. See the nouns.—**Suprarenal melanoma**. Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Suprarenal veins**, veins draining the adrenals, and emptying on the right side into the vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

II. *n.* A suprarenal capsule; an adrenal.

Also *surrenal*.

supreryglottideus (sū-prī-rī-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supreryglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx. *Coues*, 1887.

suprascapula (sū-prī-skāp'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *suprascapulae* (-lē). [NL., *<* *L. supra*, over, + *scapula*, the shoulder.] 1. A bone developed in ordinary fishes in the shoulder-girdle, and immediately connected with the cranium. Also called *post-temporal*. See cut 1 under *teleost*.—2. A superior scapular element of some batrachians and reptiles. See cuts under *omosternum* and *sternum*.

suprascapular (sū-prī-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula; lying or running on the side of the scapula nearest the head; preacapular; proximal or superior with reference to the scapular arch; of or pertaining to the suprascapula. Also *superacapular*.—**Suprascapular artery**, one of three branches of the thyroid axis, running outward across the root of the neck, between the sternocleidomastoid and the sternohyoid, to the upper border of the scapula, where it passes by the suprascapular notch to the supraspinous fossa, and ramifies on the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—**Suprascapular nerve**, a branch from the cord formed by the fifth and sixth cervicals of the brachial plexus, distributed to the shoulder-joint and the infraspinatus and infaspinatus muscles. Also called *scapularis*.—**Suprascapular notch**. See *notch*, and cut under *shoulder-blade*.—**Suprascapular region**. See *region*.—**Suprascapular vein**, a certain tributary of the external jugular vein, entering it near its termination.

suprasensible (sū-prī-sen'si-bl), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses; supersensuous. Also used substantively.

By no possible exaltation of an organ of sense could the supra-sensible be reached.

G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, 195.

supraseptal (sū-prī-sep'tal), *a.* Situated above a septum: noting an upper cavity divided by a septum from a lower one. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX, 137.

supraserratus (sū-prī-se-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *supraserrati* (-tī). [NL.] The posterior superior serrate muscle of the back, usually called *serratus posterior superior*. *Coues* and *Shute*, 1887.

supraspinal (sū-prī-spi'nāl), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the spine or spinal column; dorsal; neural; epaxial.

supraspinalis (sū-prī-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *supraspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *supraspinal*.] One of a series of small muscles which pass between and lie upon the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae.

supraspinate (sū-prī-spi'nāt), *a.* Same as *supraspinous*, 2.

supraspinatus (sū-prī-spi-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *supraspinati* (-tī). [NL.] A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the uppermost facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It acts with the infraspinatus and teres minor in rotating the humerus, all three being antagonized by the subscapularis.

supraspinous (sū-prī-spi'nus), *a.* 1. Situated upon or over the spinous process of a vertebra.

—2. Superior with reference to the spine of the scapula; preacapular.—**Supraspinous aponeurosis**, the supraspinous fascia.—**Supraspinous artery**, a branch of the transverse cervical artery which ramifies on the surface of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Supraspinous fascia, fossa, etc.** See the nouns, and cut under *shoulder-blade*.—**Supraspinous ligament**, bundles of longitudinal fibers which connect the tips of the spinous processes from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, forming a continuous cord. The extension of this ligament to the head in some animals is specialized as the *ligamentum nuchae*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

suprastapedial (sū-prī-stā-pē'di-āl), *a.* Situated above the stapes: noting a part of the stapes or columella of many vertebrates which lies above the mediostapedial part, or that representative of the same part which is the proximal extremity of the hyoidean arch. This is variously homologized in different cases. See cuts under *stapes* and *hyoid*.

suprasternal (sū-prī-stēr'nal), *a.* Situated above or in front of (cephalad of) the sternum; presternal.—**Suprasternal artery**, a branch of the

supraclavicular artery which crosses the inner end of the clavicle, and is distributed to the integument of the chest.—**Suprasternal nerve**. See *supraclavicular nerve*, under *supraclavicular*.—**Suprasternal notch**. See *notch*.—**Suprasternal region**, the region on the front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

suprastigmatal (sū-prī-stig'ma-tal), *a.* In entom., placed above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, a *suprastigmatal line*.

supratemporal (sū-prī-tem-pō-rāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa; superior, as one of the collection of bones called *temporal*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV, 139.

II. *n.* A wrong name of the true squamosal bone of some animals, as ichthyosaurs. *Owen*.

supraterrestrial (sū-prī-te-res'tri-āl), *a.* Same as *superterrestrial*. *Audover Rev.*, VII, 42.

suprathoracic (sū-prī-thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated above (cephalad of) the thorax.—2. Situated in the upper part of the thorax, as an upper set of intercostal nerves. Compare *infra-thoracic*.

supratrochlear (sū-prī-trok'lē-jr), *a.* 1. Situated over the inner angle of the orbit of the eye, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley or trochlea: as, the *supratrochlear nerve*.—2. Situated on the inner condyle of the humerus, above the trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates; epitrochlear; supracondylar: as, the *supratrochlear notch*. See cut under *supracondylar*.—**Supratrochlear nerve**, a small branch of the frontal nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, distributed to the corrugator supercilii and occipitofrontalis muscles and the integument of the forehead.

supratympanic (sū-prī-tim-pan'ik), *a.* In anat.: (a) Situated over or above the tympanum, or tympanic cavity, of the ear. (b) Superior in respect of the tympanic bone. *W. H. Flower*, *Osteology*, p. 208. [The two senses coincide or not in different cases.]—**Supratympanic bulla**, an inflated and hollowed formation of bone above the tympanic cavity of some mammals, apparently in the petrotic or tympanoperiotic bone, and supplementary to the usual tympanic bulla. It attains great size in some rodents, as jerbans, chipmunks, and especially the kangaroo-rats of the genus *Dipodomys*, forming a large smooth rounded protuberance on the posterolateral aspect of the skull, between the squamosal, parietal, and occipital bones.

The large supratympanic or mastoid bulla [of *Perdix cafer*]. *W. H. Flower*, *Osteology*, p. 151.

supravaginal (sū-prī-vā'jī-nāl), *a.* [*<* *L. supra*, above, + *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal*.] 1. Superior in respect of a sheath or sheathing membrane. (a) Lying on the outside of such a formation. (b) Forming an upper one of parts which unite in a sheath.

2. Situated above the vagina.

supravision (sū-prī-vizh'on), *n.* [As if *<* *ML. *supravision* (n-), *<* *supravidere*, oversee, *<* *supra*, over, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *supervision*.] Supervision.

That he secure the religion of his whole family by a severe supravision and animadversion.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 780.

supravisor (sū-prī-vī-zōr), *n.* [*<* *ML. *supravisor*, *<* *supravidere*, oversee: see *supravision*. Cf. *supervisor*.] A supervisor; an overseer. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 890.

supremacy (sū-prem'ā-si), *n.* [*<* *OF. supremacie*, *F. suprémacie* = *Sp. supremacia* = *It. supremazia*; as *supreme* + *-acy*.] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; also, highest authority or power.

Or seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they [women] are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2, 163.

Monarchy is made up of two parts, the Liberty of the subject and the supremacy of the King.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, il.

Act of Supremacy. (a) An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church. See *regal supremacy*, below. (b) An English statute of 1558-9 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.—**Oath of supremacy**, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in that realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, etc.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.—**Papal supremacy**, according to the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope as the vicar on earth of the Lord Jesus Christ over the universal church.—**Regal or royal supremacy**, in an established church, the authority and jurisdiction exercised by the crown as its supreme earthly head. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the English Church by convocation in 1531, but only with the qualification "so far as may be consistent with the law of Christ"; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament to him, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, in 1534. The title of "supreme head" was altered by Elizabeth to "supreme governor." The meaning of this title is explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-

nlac Articles. = *Syn.* Predominance, etc. (see *priority*), sovereignty, domination, mastery.

supreme (sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *supream*; < OF. *supreme*, F. *suprême* = Sp. Pg. *supremo*, < L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super*, above, upon, over, beyond: see *super*-. Cf. *sum*¹, *summit*.] **1. a.** 1. Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

My soul aches
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.

Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 110.

God is the Judge or the supreme Arbitrator of the affairs of the world; he pulleth down one and setteth up another.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

Night has its first, supreme, forsaken star.

Browning, *Stratford*, li. 1.

2. Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, *supreme* love or wisdom; a *supreme* hour; *supreme* baseness.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all, in that *supreme* degree
That, as no one prevailed, so all was she.

Dryden, *Eleonora*, I. 162.

The blessing of *supreme* repose.

Bryant, *Summer Ramble*.

3. Last. [Rare.]

Virgins, come, and in a ring
Her *supreamest* requiem sing.

Herrick, *Upon a Maide*.

Festival of the Supreme Being, a celebration in honor of the Supreme Being, held in France, June 24th, 1794, by decree of the Convention, which declared that "the French people recognized the existence of the Supreme Being." This cult, through the influence of Robespierre, replaced the "Worship of Reason." See *Fest of Reason* (6), under *reason*.—**Supreme Court**. See *court*.—**Supreme Court of Judicature**, in England, a court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation of the following courts: the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, of Admiralty, of Probate, and of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes—such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*.—**Supreme end**, the chief end; the last end in which the appetite or desire is satisfied.—**Supreme evil**, evil in which no good is mixed.—**Supreme genus**, in *logic*. Same as *highest genus* (which see, under *genus*).—**Supreme good**, summum bonum; a good in which there is no evil; something good in the highest possible degree; the perfectly good. The supreme natural good is often said to be the continual progress toward greater perfections, beatitude.—**Supreme pontiff**. See *pontiff* 2.—**The Supreme Being**, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.—**Wronski's supreme law**, in *math.*, a theorem in regard to the general form of the remainder in the expression of a function by means of other functions.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. *Supreme* is much stronger than any of these.

II. n. 1. The highest point. [Rare.]

'Tis the *supreme* of power. *Keats*, *Sleep and Poetry*.
Love is the *supreme* of living things.

Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, II. 4.

2. The chief; the superior.

Had your general joined

In your address, or known how to conquer,

This day had proved him the *supreme* of Caesar.

Chapman, *Cæsar and Pompey*, II. 1.

The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood,

Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood.

Pratt, *Solomon*, II.

3. [cap.] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

supremely (sū-prēm'i-ly), *adv.* With supreme authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

supremeness (sū-prēm'nes), *n.* The character or state of being supreme.

No event is so terribly well adapted to inspire the *supremeness* of bodily and of mental distress as is burial before death.

For, *Tales*, I. 331.

supremity (sū-prem'i-ti), *a.* [= Sp. *supremidad*, < L. *supremitas*], the quality of being supreme or final, the highest honor, the lust of life, death, < L. *supremus*, highest: see *supreme*.] **Supremeness**; **supremacy**.

Henry the Eighth, . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremacy* he had suppressed in his dominions), . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].

Fuller, *General Worthless*, vi.

Nothing finer or nobler of their kind can well be imagined than such sonnets, . . . and others of like *supremity*.

W. Sharp, *D. G. Rossetti*, p. 403.

sur-. [OF. *sur-*, *sour-*, F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*: see *super-*.] A form of the prefix *super-* found in words from the older French. It is little used as an English formative, except technically in certain scientific terms, where it is equivalent to *super-* or *supra-*: as, *suranal*, *surangular*, *surrenal*, etc.

sural (sū-rā'), *n.* [Also *surah*; = F. *surra*, *surate*, < Ar. *surra*, a step, degree.] A chapter of the Koran.

surā (sū-rā'), *n.* [< Hind. *surā*, < Skt. *surā*, spirituous and especially distilled liquor, < √ *sn*, express (juice). Cf. *soma*.] In India, the fermented sap or "milk" of several kinds of palm, as the palmyra, cocoa, and wild date; toddy.

surabundantly (sēr-n-bun'dant-li), *adv.* [< "surabundant" (< F. *surabondant*, superabundant: see *superabundant*) + *-ly*.] Superabundantly. *C. Piazza Smyth*, *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid*, xvi. [Rare.]

suraddition (sēr-a-dish'on), *n.* [< OF. "sur-addition", < L. *super*, over, + *additio* (n-), addition.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

He served with glory and admired success,
So gaily'd the *sur-addition* Leonatus.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 1. 33.

surah, *n.* Same as *surā*.

surah² (sū-rā'), *n.* [Also *surah silk*: supposed to be so called from *Surat* in India, a place noted for its silks.] A soft twilled silk material, usually of plain uniform color without pattern, used for women's garments, etc.

sural (sū-rā'), *a.* [= F. *sural*, < NL. "suralis", < L. *surra*, the calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.—**Sural arteries**, the inferior muscular branches, usually two, of the popliteal artery, supplying the gastrocnemius and other calf-muscles. The superficial sural arteries are slender lateral and median branches on the surface of the gastrocnemius, which supply the integument of the parts. They arise from the popliteal or deep sural arteries.

suranal (sēr-ā-nāl), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Same as *supra-anal*.

II. n. Specifically, in *entom.*, a plate at the end of the body of a caterpillar, the tergite of the tenth abdominal segment.

surance (shūr'ans), *n.* [By aphesis from *assurance*.] Assurance. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, v. 2. 46.

surancree (sēr-ang'krā), *a.* [F., < sur- + *ancree*, pp. of *ancrer*, *anehor*, < *ancere*, *anehor*: see *anchor* 1.] In *her.*, doubly anchored, or double-parted and anchored: noting a cross, or other ordinary, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each of which is anchored.

surangular (sēr-ang'gū-lār), *n.* In *zool.*, noting one of the several bones of the compound mandible or lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., situated over the angular bone, near the angle or proximal end of the series. Also *supra-angular*. Also, as a noun, this bone itself. See *ent* under *Gallina*. **surasophone** (su-ras'ō-fōn), *n.* A wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide. It is pitched in E flat.

surat (sū-rat'), *n.* [So called from *Surat* in India.] A cotton cloth made in the Bombay Presidency, but not necessarily from *Surat* cotton. The name is generally given to uncolored and unprinted cloth of no great fineness.—*Surat* cotton, a kind of cotton having a fiber of fine quality, and ranking high among the native cottons of India, grown in the Bombay Presidency.

surbase (sēr-bās'), *v. t.* [< F. *surbaissier*, depress, *surbase* (pp. *surbaissé*, depressed, *surbasé*; route *surbaissée*, *n.* depressed or elliptic arch), < *sur-*, over, + *baissier*, bring low, lower, depress, < *bas*, low: see *base* 1.] To depress; flatten.

surbase² (sēr'bās'), *n.* [< *sur-* + *base* 2.] In *arch.*, the crowning molding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or molding above a base, as the moldings immediately above the base-board or wainscoting of a room. See *ent* under *dado*.

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears

The field day triumphs of two hundred years.

Langhorne, *The Country Justice*, I.

surbased¹ (sēr-bāst'), *p. n.* [< *surbase* 1 + *-ed*.] Depressed; flattened.—**Surbased arch**, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

surbased² (sēr'bāst'), *a.* [< *surbase* 2 + *-ed*.] In *arch.*, having a *surbase*, or molding above the base.

surbasement¹ (sēr'bās-ment), *n.* [< F. *surbaissement*, < *surbaissier*, *surbase*: see *surbase* 1 and *ment*.] The condition of being *surbased*: as, the *surbasement* of an arch.

surbasement² (sēr'bās-ment), *n.* [< *surbase* 2 + *-ment*.] Same as *surbase* 2.

surbate¹ (sēr-bāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *surbaten*, < OF. *surbatre*, overthrow, < *sur-*, over, + *batre*, beat: see *bate* 1, *batter* 1.] To overthrow.

And Agravalh laddo so elmed nnd Gaherles xx Salsnes that the *surbate* on Pignora, that emn with an hundred Salnes.

Martin (L. E. T. S.), li. 631.

surbate² (sēr-bāt'), *v. t.* [Also *surbate*; early mod. E. also *surbet*, *surbate*; prob. corrupted (simulating *surbate* 1) < F. *solbatu*, with the sole

of the foot bruised (> *solbature*, a bruise on a horse's foot), < *sole*, sole (see *sole*), + *battu*, OF. *batu*, pp. of *battre*, beat: see *bate* 1, *bate* 1.] To make (the soles) sore by walking; bruise or batter by travel.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for valne delight,
And *surbate* toes to tiekle at the sight.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, V. ii. 20.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already tho', and sn crupper-erantp with our hard lodging, and so bumdled with the straw, that . . .

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, iii.

The ground and air, smonke and fiery vapour, continu'd so intense that my haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably *surbated*.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 7, 1666.

surbed (sēr-bed'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surbedded*, ppr. *surbedding*. [< *sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone—that is, in a position different from that which it had when in the quarry. *Imp. Dict.*

surbet¹, **surbate¹**, *p. a.* See *surbate* 2.

surburdened¹ (sēr-bēr'dnd), *a.* [< *sur-* + *burdened*.] Overburdened.

They [our arms] were not now nble to remove the importable load of the enemy (the Normans) from our *surburdened* shoulders.

Stanislaus, *Descrip. of Britaine*, iv. (Holinshed's [Chron., I.]).

surceasance¹ (sēr-sēs'sans), *n.* [< *surcease* + *-ance*.] Surceaso; cessation.

To propound two things: 1. A *surceasance* of arms; 2. An Imperial diet.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 497.

surcease (sēr-sēs'), *v.*; pret. *surceased*, ppr. *surceasing*. [Early mod. E. also *surcease*; < ME. *surcesen*; an altered form, simulating *sur-* + *cease*, of "surtsen", < OF. *surtsis*, *surtsie* (ML. reflex *surtsia*, *supersisa*), pp. of *surscer*, *surseoir*, put off, delay (*surtsis*, *n.*, delay), < L. *superscedere*, put off, supersede: see *supersede*, *surtsie*.] **I. intrans.** To cease; stop; be at an end; leave off; refrain finally. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I cannot more; but, as I can or may, I shal be his servant and yours unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to *surcease* and leve of, yf it please hym.

Paston Letters, I. 390.

Hor. What shal I do, Trebatius? say.

Treb. *Surcease*.

Hor. And shall my muse admit no more inerence?

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

II. t. trans. To stop; put an end to; cease to cease.

Time cannot rase, nor nmitly *surcease*

Between our realm and thine a long-liv'd peace.

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, *Monarch's Meeting*.

If he prosecute his cause, he is consumed; if he *surcease* his suit, he loseth all.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 65.

surcease (sēr-sēs'), *n.* [See *surcease*, *v.* Cf. *sursize*.] Cessation; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If the assassination

Could trammel up the consequence, and catch

With his *surcease* success. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 7. 4.

Not desire, but its *surcease*.

Longfellow, *Moriturus Salutamus*.

surcharge (sēr-chāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcharged*, ppr. *surcharging*. [< OF. (and F.) *surcharger* (= Pr. Sp. *sobrecargar* = Pg. *sobrecarregar* = It. *sopracaricare*), overload, surcharge, < *sur-*, over, + *charger*, load: see *sur-* and *charge*.] **1.** To overload, in any senso; overburden: as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

With weakness of their weary arms,

Surcharg'd with toll. *Peele*, *David and Bethsabe*.

The air, *surcharged* with moisture, flagg'd around.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 154.

2. In *law*: (a) To show an omission in; show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has. See *surcharge* and *falsification*, under *surcharge*, *n.* (b) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to put, or more than the herbage will sustain.—**3.** To overcharge; make an extra charge upon.

surcharge (sēr-chāj'), *n.* [= F. *surcharge* = Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*; from the verb.] **1.** A charge or load above another charge, hence, an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a *surcharge* of expense.

Bacon, *Nobility* (ed. 1857).

2. A charge or supply in excess of the amount requisite for immediate use, or for the work in hand, as of nervous force or of electricity.

The suddenness and intensity of the shock seem to put a stop to the farther elaboration of the nervous power by the central ganglia, and, in proportion as the *surcharge* distributed among the nervous trunks and branches and other tissues becomes exhausted, the vitality is slowly annihilated. *J. M. Curmechan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 130.

3. In law: (a) An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (b) The showing of an omission in an account or something in respect of which the accounting party ought to have charged himself more than he has.—4. In *ceram.*, a painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground: as, a white flower in *surcharge* on a buff ground.—5. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—6. Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.—**Surcharge and falsification.** In taking accounts in equity, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—**Surcharge of common, forest, or pasture.** the putting in by one who has a joint right in a common of more cattle than he has a right to put in.

surcharged (sēr-chārd'), *p. a.* Overloaded; overburdened; charged in excess, in any way. **Surcharged mine** (mīt'), *n.* Same as *overcharged mine* (while see, under *mine*).

surchargement (sēr-chārdj'ment), *n.* [*surcharge* + *ment*.] Surplus; excess. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 27. [Rare.]

surcharger (sēr-chār'jēr), *n.* [*OF. surcharger*, *inf.* as noun; see *surcharge*.] Surcharge of forest. See above.

surcingle (sēr-sing-gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sarsingle*, *sursingle*; < ME. *sursengle*, < OF. **sursengle*, *sursangle*, < L. *super*, over, + *cingulum*, a belt, girdle, < *cingere*, gird; see *cincture*.] 1. A girth for a horse; especially, a girth separate from the saddle and passing around the body of the horse, retaining in place a blanket, a sheet, or the like, by passing over it. The paytrellys, *sursengles*, and crowspers. *Morte d'Arthur* (ed. Southey), vii. 16.

2. The girdle with which a garment, especially a cassock, is fastened. Compare *cincture*. He drew the buckle of his *surcingle* a thought tighter. *Darlam* Ingoldsby Legends, l. 78.

3. Same as *canda steuti* (which see, under *canda*).

surcingle (sēr-sing-gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcinkled*, ppr. *surcinkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sursingle*; < *surcingle*, *n.*] 1. To gird or surround with a *surcingle*, as a horse.

With the gut-foundred gossom wherewith they are now *surcinkled* and debauched. *N. Ward*, *Simple Coder*, p. 27.

2. To secure by means of a *surcingle*, as a blanket or the saddle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groom . . . *Surcinkled* to a galled backney's hide? *Ep. Hall*, *Satires*, IV. xl. 22.

surclei (sēr'kl), *n.* [*L. surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 6.

surcoat (sēr'kōt), *a.* [*ME. surcote*, *surcott*, < *OF. succoti*, *surcot*, an outer garment, < *sur*, over, + *cote*, garment, coat; see *sac* and *coat*.] An outer garment. Specifically:—(a) The loose robe worn over the armor by heavily armed men from the thir-



teenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also *ent* under *parement*.

A long *surcote* of pers upon he hadde. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 617.

His *surcoat* o'er his arms was cloth of Thence, Adorned with pearls, all orient, round, and great. *Drayden*, *Fal. and Arc.*, iii. 67.

To London to our office, and now had I on the vest and *surcoat* or tunic, as 'twas call'd, after his Ma^y had brought the whole Court to it. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 30, 1666.

Surcoats seem to have originated with the crusaders, [partly] for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross.

S. R. Meyrick, *Antient Armour*, I. 100. (b) A garment formerly worn by women in its most familiar form, a jacket reaching only to the hips, and often trimmed with fur, which formed an important part of costume in the fifteenth century.

I clothed hyr in grace and heavenly lyght, This bloody *surcote* she hath on me set. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

A duchess dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde weddis, In a *surcott* of sylke fulle selkouthely hewe. *Morte d'Arthur* (L. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

And Life's bright Brand in her [Health's] white hand doth shine: Th' Arabian birds rare plumage (platted fine) Serves her for *Sur-coat*.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence. (c) In *her.*, a representation of the garment laid flat and forming with the sleeves a tun-ross. In this shape it is used as a bearing, and this indicates its old use for actual suspension above a tomb.

surcrease (sēr'krēs), *n.* [= *OF. surcrez*, *surcroist*, *F. surcroitre*, increase, excessive growth, < *surcroistre*, *F. surcroitre*, increase excessively, grow out, < L. *super*, over, + *crecere*, grow; see *erescere*. Cf. *increase*.] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great as forced them at last To seek another soil. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 515.

surcrew, *n.* [*OF. surcreu*, pp. of *surcroistre*, increase; see *surcrease*, and cf. *accruc* (*accruce*), *creu*.] Additional collection; augmentation.

Returning with a *surcreu* of the splenetic vapours that are called hypochondriacal.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 361.

surculant, *a.* See *surquidant*. **surculatet** (sēr'kū-lăt), *v. t.* [*L. surculatus*, pp. of *surculare*, clear of shoots, prune, bind together with twigs, < *surculus*, a shoot, a sprout; see *surcle*.] To prune; trim. *Cockeram*.

surculatet (sēr'kū-lăt), *n.* [*surculatet* + *-ion*.] The act of *surculating* or pruning.

When insertion and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculatet*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Misc. Tracts*, l. 532.

surculi, *n.* Plural of *surculus*.

surculigerous (sēr'kū-līj'e-rus), *a.* [*L. surculus*, a sucker, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In bot., producing, or assuming the appearance of, a sucker.

surculose, **surculous** (sēr'kū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*L. surculosus*, < *L. surculus*, a sucker; see *surcle*.] In bot., producing suckers.

surculus (sēr'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *surculi* (-li). [*NL.*, < *L. surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker; see *surcle*.] In bot., a sucker; a shoot arising from an underground base; applied by Linnaeus especially to the leafy upright stems of mosses.

surcurrent (sēr'kur'ent), *a.* [*sur* + *current*.] In bot., noting a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent*.

surd (sērd), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sourd* = *Pr. sord*, *sort* = *Pg. surdo* = *Sp. It. sordo*, < *L. surdus*, deaf.] 1. *n.* 1. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 6.

2. That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?). *Surd* modes of articulation. *Kenrick*.

3. In *math.*, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers: as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.—4. In *phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant; toneless; specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.

In the present state of the question, I regard it as probable that the primitive sounds under discussion were sonant rather than *surd*. *J. Hadden*, *Essays*, p. 183.

5. Meaningless; senseless.

The very ceremonies and figures of the old law were full of reason and signification, much more than the ceremonies of idolatry and magic, that are full of non-significants and *surd* characters. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a quantity not expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers, as $\sqrt{2}$, or the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. The name *surd* arises from a mistranslation into Latin of the Greek *ἄλογος*, which does not mean 'stupid' or 'unreasonable,' but 'inexpressible.'

2. In *phonetics*, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as *p*, *f*, *s*, *t*, *k*, as opposed to *b*, *r*, *z*, *d*, *g*, which are sonants or vocals.—**Heterogeneous surds.** See *heterogeneous*.

surd (sērd), *v. t.* [*surd*, *a.*] To render dim or soft; mute.

A *surd* or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

surdal (sēr'dāl), *a.* [*surd* + *-al*.] *Surd. Imp. Diet.*

surdeline (sēr'dē-lēn), *n.* Same as *sourdeline*. **surdesolid** (sēr-dē-sol'id), *a.* Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

surdiny, *n.* A corrupt form of *sardinel*.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher: a pilcher, signior; a *surdiny*, an olive, that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal after. *Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

surdissociation (sēr-di-sō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*sac* + *dissociation*.] A term used by Brestre to describe the state supposed to exist in the case of certain variable stars when the combination of gaseous substances present does not take place, although the temperature is low enough, because they are so diluted with other matter.

The combining substances may be so diluted by other matter that the combination is impossible, just as a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will not explode if admitted with more than 7½ volumes of air (Bunsen). This condition Dr. Brestre describes as a state of *surdissociation*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 492.

surdity (sēr-di-ti), *n.* [*L. surdita* (-t), deafness, < *surdus*, deaf, *surd*; see *surd*.] The quality of being *surd*, in any sense; deafness; non-vocality. *Thomas*.

sure (shūr), *a.* [*ME. sure*, *sur*, *suir*, *scur*, < *OF. scūr*, *sour*, *secur*, *F. sûr* = *Pr. secur* = *Sp. Pg. seguro* = *It. sicuro*, < *L. securus*, free from care, quite, easy, safe, secure; see *secure*, of which *sure* is a doublet. Cf. *surety*, *security*.] 1. Confident; undoubting; having no fear of being deceived or disappointed.

"Madame," quod she, "I shall with goddes grace full trewly kepe your conceit be you *sure*." *Generous* (L. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Brother, be thou right *sure* that this is the same man that warned you of Augys treson. *Martin* (L. E. T. S.), l. 48.

If I am studying a comle part, I want to feel the fun myself — then I feel *sure* of my audience. *Lester Wallack*, *Memories*, III.

2. Certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded; positive.

Friar Lawrence met them both; . . . Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she, But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, v. 1. 40.

Fear loses its purpose when we are *sure* it cannot preserve us. *Siede*, *Spectator*, No. 152.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense; And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 567.

Why, then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm *sure* that's not dear. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

3. Certain to find or retain: with *of*: as, to be *sure of* success; to be *sure of* life or health.

Be not English gypsies, in whose company a man's not *sure* of the ears of his head, they so pilfer! no such an-gling. *Middleton* and *Kotley*, *Spanish Gypsy*, ii. 1.

I never can requite thee but with love, And that thou shalt be *sure of*. *Beau. and FL.*, *King and No King*, l. 1.

4. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing a desired effect or of fulfilling requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; infallible.

Their armour or harness, which they wear, is *sure* and strong to receive strokes, and handsome for all movings and gestures of the body inasmuch that it is not unwieldy to swim in. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), li. 10.

The K. John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province *sure* unto him; yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 68.

The paths to trouble are many, And never but one *sure* way Leads out to the light beyond it. *Whittier*, *The Changeling*.

"That's a *sure* card!" and "That's a stinger!" both sound like modern slang, but you will find the one in the old interlude of "Thersytes" (1537), and the other in Middleton. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

Make thy sword *sure* inside thine hand, and smite. *Sicelburne*, *Theodora*.

5. Certain to be or happen; certain.

Precedents of Servitude are *sure* to live where Precedents of Liberty are commonly stillborn. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 54.

Besides, 'tis all one whether she loves him now or not; for as soon as she's marry'd she'll be *sure* to hate him. *Wycherley*, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, iv. 1.

Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later the victory is *sure* to come. *Lincoln*, quoted in *The Century*, XXXIV. 857.

6. Undoubted; genuine; true.

Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his bond, The third son of the sute, & his *sure* brother Elenns, the eldest eynn after hyra. *Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 3906.

7. Out of danger; secure; safe.

When thei vnderstode this, thei toke leve of the queene
Fleyn and departed fro thens all armed, for the contre that
thei sholde passe thorough was not *sure*, for men of werre
that ran thorough the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass
devoutly, and tako altel [altar] holy-bread, he is *sure*
enough, say the papists.

Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), II. 314.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

8. Engaged to marry; betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her hus-
band before God. *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III. (Trench.)

I am but newly *sure* yet to the widow.
And what a rend might this discordit make!

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, iii. 1.

As *sure* as a gun. See *gun*.—Be *sure*. (a) Be certain;
do not fail; see to it: as, *be sure* to go. [Colloq.]

Curry back again this package, and *be sure* that you are
spry!

W. Carleton, Little Black-eyed Rebel.

(b) See *to be sure*, below.—*Sure* enough, certainly; with-
out doubt: often used expletively. [Colloq.]

Sho nuff, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wuz
n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

To be *sure*, or be *sure*, without doubt; certainly: as,
are you going? *To be sure* I am. [Colloq.]

To be sure, what you say is very reasonable.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To have a *sure* thing, to have a certainty: be beyond
the possibility of failure. [Slang.]—To make *sure*. (a)

To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure of
the purpose or object.

Give diligence to make your calling and election *sure*.

(b) To make fast by betrothal; betroth.

Accordailles, i. The betrothing, or making *sure* of a
man and woman together.

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well.

Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.

J. Colgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 177. (*Nares*.)

To make *sure* of. See *make*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Certain*,

Positive, etc. See *confident*.

sure (shŭr), *adv.* [*sure*, *a.*] 1. Certainly; with-
out doubt; doubtless; surely.

Nay, there's no rousing him; he is hewitch'd, *sure*.

Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.

As *sure* as they were borne.

Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads,
IV. 393).

Second-hand vice, *sure*, of all is the most nauseous.

Steds, Tatler, No. 27.

2. Firmly; securely.

To will gayne mykell gremie or we ground haue:

And ay the *er* that we sit our sore he the harder.

Detraction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 6627.

sure (shŭr), *v. t.* [*ME. suren*; < *sure*, *a.*, or
by aphesis for *asure*.] To assure; make
certain.

Than thei *sure*d theire felthes be-twene hem two to holde
these covenantes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 625.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;

For ever lamed of our *sure*d night.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 443. (*Daries*.)

surely (shŭr'ed-li), *adv.* Assuredly; securely.

sure-enough (shŭr'ē-nuf'), *a.* [*sure enough*,
phrase under *sure*, *a.*] Genuine; real. [Col-
loq., U. S.]

It was at once agreed that he "wasn't the *sure-enough*
bronce-buster he thought himself."

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

sure-footed (shŭr'fŭt'ed), *a.* 1. Not liable to
stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure
tread.

Our party sets out, behind two of the small but strong
and *sure-footed* horses of the country, to get a glimpse of
what, to two at least of their number, were the hitherto
unknown lands of Paynimrie.

E. A. Freeman, Venetia, p. 262.

2. Figuratively, not apt to err; not liable to
make a slip; trustworthy.

Thus that safe and *sure-footed* Interpreter, Alex. Aphro-
disius, expounds his master's meaning.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 170.

sure-footedly (shŭr'fŭt'ed-li), *adv.* In a *sure*-
footed manner; without stumbling.

Huxley.

sure-footedness (shŭr'fŭt'ed-nes), *n.* The char-
acter of being *sure-footed*.

The *sure-footedness* of the rope-walker.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 449.

surefully (shŭr'fŭl-i), *adv.* [*sure* + *-ful* +
-ly.] Securely; safely; carefully. [Rare.]

To love quietly and *surefully* to the pleasure of God and
according to his laws.

Lives of Hen. VII., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants
(and Vagrancy), p. 67.

surely (shŭr'li), *adv.* [*ME. suerly, seurlly*; <
sure + *-ly*.] 1. Certainly; infallibly; un-
doubtedly; assuredly: often used, like *doubt-
less*, in a manner implying doubt or question.

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They were fully Accordid all in one

That Auferius *surely* should be ther kyng.

Generydies (E. E. T. S.), i. 1317.

In the day that thou catest thereof, thou shalt *surely*
die.

Surely I think you haue charms.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 107.

"*Surely*," thought Rip, "I haue not slept here all night."

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 65.

2. Firmly; stably; safely; securely.

And that makethe hem flee before hem, because of the
smelle; and than thei gadren it *seurlly* snow.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 167.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*.

Prov. x. 9.

surement (shŭr'ment), *n.* [*ME.*, also *seure-
ment*; < *sure* + *-ment*.] Surety; security for
payment.

I row releese, madame, into your hond

Quyt every *surement* and every bond

That ye han maad to me as heeriborn.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 806.

sureness (shŭr'nes), *n.* The state of being *sure*
or certain; certainty.

Woodward.

surepelt, *n.* A cover.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche howndene

With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 3318.

surety (shŭr'ti), *n.* [*Also surety*; < *sure* +
-ty; cf. *rudeshy*.] One who may be *surely*
depended on.

The Switzers doe weare it [the codpiece] as a significant
symbole of the assured service they are to doe to the
French King, . . . as old *suretyes* to serve for all turns.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 42, sig. I.

suretyship, *n.* An old spelling of *suretyship*.

surette (shŭr'tet'), *n.* [*Prob.* so called in ref. to
the acid berries; < *P. suret*, dim. of *sur*, sour;
see *sour*.] A moderate tree, *Dyssonima spicata*,
of the *Malpighiaceae*, found in the West Indies
and South America. It has a dark-colored wood,
strong and good, but not durable in contact with moisture,
and an astringent bark which is exported to England for
tanning purposes. The tree is also valued for shade in
West Indian coffee-plantations, and it bears yellow acid
berries which are edible.

surety (shŭr'ti), *n.*: pl. *sureties* (-tiz). [*ME.*
suerte, suerte, < *OF. suerte, suerte*, *P. surete*,
< *L. securita* (-s), freedom from care or from
danger, safety, security; *LL.* security for a
debt, etc.: see *security*, of which *surety* is a
doublet, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. Certainty;
indubitableness: especially in the phrase *of a
surety*, certainly, indubitably.

Know of a *surety* that they seed shall be a stranger in a
land that is not their's.

Gen. xv. 13.

2. Security; safety.

Never yet thy grace no wight sente

So lifeful cause as me my lyf to lede

In alle joy and *seurte* out of drede.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 833.

He hath great expenses, and many occasions to spend
much for the defence and *surety* of his realms and sub-
jects.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. That which makes *sure*, firm, or certain;
foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;

On other *surety* none.

Milton, P. L., v. 638.

4. Security against loss or damage; security
for payment or for the performance of some
act.

To this thei accorded, bothe the kynge and the lady and
her frendes and the parentes of the Duke, and menden gode
suerte, bothe on that onen part and the tother.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 84.

There remains unpaid

A hundred thousand more; in *surety* of the which

One part of Aquitaine is bound to us.

Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 135.

5. One who has made himself responsible for
another; specifically, in *law*, one who has bound
himself with or for another who remains pri-
marily liable; one who has contracted with the
creditor or claimant that he will be answerable
for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another;
one who enters into a bond or recognizance or
other obligation to answer for another's appear-
ance in court, or for his payment of a debt or
his performance of some act, and who, in case
of the principal's failure, can be compelled to
pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; *n.* bail.

The essential elements of the relation are that the *surety*
is liable to the demandant, either directly or in the con-
tingency of non-performance by the principal, and that
the principal is liable to indemnify the *surety* against
loss or damage by reason of the engagement of the *surety*.
See note under *guarantor*.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it.

Prov. xl. 15.

That you may well perceive I haue not wrong'd you,

One of the greatest in the Christian world

Shall be my *surety*.

Shak., All's Well, IV. 4. 3.

Such as love you

Stand *sureties* for your honesty and truth.

Ford, Ferkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Hence—6. A sponsor.

This child hath promised by you his *sureties* to renounce
the devil and all his works.

Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Surety of the peace, a bond to the people or sovereign,
taken by a justice, for keeping the peace.

surety (shŭr'ti), *v. t.* [*ME. surety*, *n.*] To act as
surety for; guarantee; be bail or security for.

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for,

And he shall *surety* me.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 298.

suretyship (shŭr'ti-ship), *n.* [Formerly also
suretyship, *suretyship*; < *surety* + *-ship*.] Tho
state of being *surety*; the obligation of a per-
son to answer for the debt, fault, or conduct of
another.

The truth was that the man was bound in a perillous
suretyship, and could not be merrie.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Mellowes, 1577), p. 304.

He that hateth *suretyship* is *sure*.

Prov. xi. 15.

By *suretyship* and borrowing they will willingly undo
all their associates and allies.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

surf (sĕrf), *n.* [An altered form (scarcely found
before the 18th century, and prob. simulating
surge) of *surf* (early mod. E. *suffe*, Se. *souf*),
a phonetic spelling of *sough*, orig. a rushing
sound; see *sough*.] The proposed derivation
from *OF. surflet*, the rising of billow upon bil-
low, is untenable. Cf. *surf* for *sough*.] Tho
swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore,
or upon banks or rocks.

My Raft was now strong enough; . . . my next care was
. . . how to preserve what I laid upon it from the *Surf* of
the Sea.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe (ed. 1719), I. (*Skeat*.)

As o'er the *surf* the bending main-mast huag,

Still on the rigging thirty scamen clung.

Falconer, The Shipwreck, III. (1762).

It is right precious to behold

The first long *surf* of climbing light

Flood all the thirsty east with gold.

Lowell, Above and Below, II.

=*Syn.* See *wave*.

surf (sĕrf), *n.* [An altered form of *surf* for
sough; see *sough*. Cf. *surf* for *sough*.] Tho
bottom or conduit of a drain.

Imp. Dict.

surface (sĕrf'ās), *n.* and *a.* [*OF.* (and *F.*)
surface, < *sur* + *face*, face; taking the place
of *surface*, < *L. superficies*, the upper side, the
top, surface; see *superficies*.] 1. *n.* 1. The
bounding or limiting parts of a body; the parts
of a body which are immediately adjacent to
another body or to empty space (or the air);
superficies; outside: distinguished as a *physical
surface*.

The whole architecture of the house [in Pompeii] was
coloured, but even this was not considered so important
as the paintings which covered the flat *surfaces* of the
walls.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

2. The boundary between two solid spaces not
adjacent to a third; distinguished as a *mathe-
matical surface*. A surface is a geometrical locus de-
fined by a single general and continuous condition. This
condition reduces the points of the surface to a two-
dimensional continuum, its enveloping planes to a two-
dimensional continuum, and its enveloping straight lines
to a three-dimensional continuum. A ruled surface ap-
pears to be enveloped by a one dimensional series of
lines; but when imaginary points are considered, this is
seen not to be so. A true one-dimensional continuum
of lines requires for its determination a threefold condition,
and can contain but a finite number (or discrete infinity)
of points and of planes. The number of points or planes
of a surface which satisfy a twofold additional condition,
as that the points shall lie upon a given line, or that the
planes shall contain a given line, and the number of lines
of the surface which satisfy a threefold additional con-
dition, as that they shall belong to a given plane pencil,
are either finite or only discrete infinity. In the former
case the surface is said to be *algebraical*. In the latter
transcendental. If the imaginary elements are taken into
account, the numbers are constant whatever the special
lines or pencils to which they refer may be. The number
of points of an algebraical surface which lie upon a given
straight line is called the *order* of the surface; the num-
ber of tangent planes which contain a given line is called
the *class* of the surface; and the number of tangent lines
which belong to a given plane pencil is called the *rank* of
the surface.

3. Outward or external appearance; what ap-
pears on a slight view or without examination.

If we look below the *surface* of controversy, we shall
commonly find more agreement and less disagreement
than we had expected.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 4.

4. In *fort.*, that part of the side which is ter-
minated by the flank prolonged and the an-
gle of the nearest bastion.—Adjunct surface, *n.*
surface applicable to another with corresponding ele-
ments orthogonal. The two surfaces are associated min-
imal surfaces.—Algebraic surface, *n.* surface which is
represented in analytical geometry by an algebraic equa-
tion. If imaginary parts of the locus are included, it is
characterized by having a finite order, class, and rank.—
Alyssoid surface, *n.* surface generated by the rotation
of the catenary about its base. It is the only surface of
revolution for which the principal radii of curvature are
everywhere equal and opposite.—Anallagmatic, anti-

surface-plane (sér'fās-plān), *n.* A power-machine for dressing lumber, finished stuff, etc. It consists of a traveling table in a frame to receive the material and feed it under a rotary cylindrical cutter. A form of the machine employing two or more revolving cutters is called a *surfacing-machine*. Also called *surface-planer*.

surface-printing (sér'fās-prin'ting), *n.* 1. Printing from a raised surface, as from ordinary types and woodcuts: so called to distinguish it from copper- or steel-plate printing, in which the impression is made from lines incised or sunk below the surface.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of printing from wooden rollers on which the design is cut in relief, or formed by inserting pieces of copperplate edge-wise. The color is used thick, and is laid on a tightly drawn surface of wooden cloth, from which the cylinder takes it up as it revolves against the cloth surface.

surfacers (sér'fās-sér), *n.* [*< surface + -er*]. A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

surface-rib (sér'fās-rib), *n.* See *rib*.

surface-road (sér'fās-ród), *n.* A railroad upon the surface of the ground, as distinguished from an elevated or an underground railroad.

surface-roller (sér'fās-ról'ér), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight*.

surface-tension (sér'fās-ten'shon), *n.* The tension of the surface-film of a liquid due to cohesion. This serves to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

surface-towing (sér'fās-tō'ing), *n.* The collecting of objects of natural history from the surface of the sea: distinguished from *dredging*. *Science*, V. 213. [Rare.]

surface-velocity (sér'fās-vē-lōs'ī-ti), *n.* Velocity at the surface.

surface-water (sér'fās-wā'tér), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains and sewers.

surface-working (sér'fās-wér'king), *n.* Same as *surface-mining*.

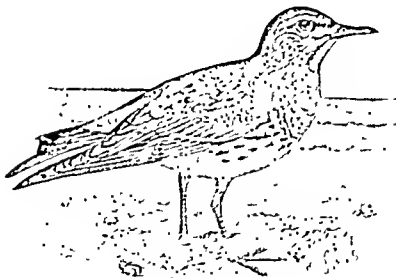
surface-worm (sér'fās-wér'm), *n.* Same as *surface-grub*.

surfacing-machine (sér'fās-sing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A power-machine for finishing metal surfaces by grinding with emery-wheels. One form consists of a large emery-wheel mounted on a stand that supports a table above the wheel. The periphery of the wheel projects slightly through an opening in the table. The work is laid on the table and fed to the wheel over the opening. Another form of machine has an emery-wheel suspended in a swinging frame like a swing-saw. The work is placed under the frame, and the wheel is made to pass over it by swinging the frame. Sometimes called *surface-grinding machine*. 2. See *surfaced-plane*.

surfacing-plane (sér'fās-sing-plān), *n.* A plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane.

surfait, *n.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-bird (sér'f'bird), *n.* A plover-like bird of the family *Aphriza* (*Aphriza virgata*), related to the sandpipers and turnstones. It is about 9½ inches long, dark-brown above, white below, nearly every-



Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).

where streaked or spotted in full plumage; the tail is black with white base and tip. This bird inhabits the whole Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chile. It was originally called *boreal* and *streaked* sandpiper (which see, under *sandpiper*), and lately named *plover-billed turnstone*.

surf-boat (sér'f'bōt), *n.* A boat of a peculiarly strong and buoyant type, capable of passing safely through surf.

surf-boatman (sér'f'bōt'man), *n.* One who manages a surf-boat. *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

surf-clam (sér'f'klam), *n.* The sea-clam, *Mac-tra* (or *Spisula solidissima*). [Loeul, U. S.]

surf-duck (sér'f'duk), *n.* See *duck*², *surf-scoter*, and cuts under *Edemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *scoter*.

surfeit (sér'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surfait*, *surfet*; < ME. *surfait*, *surfet*, *surfett*, < OF. *surfait*, *surfet*, *sofret*, *sofrait* (= Pr. *sobrefait*), excess, surfeit, < *surfait*, *sofrait*, pp. of *surfaire*, *soffaire*, F. *surfaire*, augment, exaggerate, exceed, < L. *super*, above, + *facere*, make: see *fact*, *feat*.] 1. Excess; specifically (and now usually), excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

Mouth and tongue avoydng alle outrage,
A gayne the vice of fals detraction,
To do no surfeit in word ne langage.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

The sickness that followeth our intemperate surfait.

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1673), fol. 15.

This daughter that I tell you of is fall'n

A little crop-sick with the dangerous surfait

She took of your affection.

Pletcher, Tanier Tamed, v. 1.

Contentious suits . . . ought to be spewed out as the

surfeit of courts.

Thou tak'st a surfait where thou should'st but taste.

Quarles, Emblems, l. 12.

Your Loathing is not from a want of Appetite, then, but

from a *Surfeit*.

Congress, *Way of the World*, III. 7.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

Too much a surfait breeds, and may our Child annoy;

These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 49.

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea.

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly,

and even to surfait, on the excellency of our own government.

Burke.

=Syn. Repletion, plethora. See the verb.

surfeit (sér'fit), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surfet*;

< *surfeit*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the digestive

functions; overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; overload the stomach of.

The surfaited grooms

Do mock their charge with snores.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 6.

He that fares well, and will not bless the founders,

Is either surfaited or ill taught, lady.

Beau and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; cloy; nauseate: as, to surfait one with eulogies.

Nor more would watch, when sleep so surfaited

Their leaden eye-lids. *Chapman, Odyssey*, II. 552.

=Syn. Satiare, etc. (see *satisfy*); glut, gorge.

II. *trans.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that surfait with too much as they that

starve with nothing. *Shak., M. of V.*, I. 2. 6.

Whith,

The richer sort doe stand up to the ehlu

In delicate, & men with excessive

Are like to surfait.

Times' White (F. E. T. S.), p. 57.

surfeiter (sér'fit-ér), *n.* [*< surfait + -er*]. One

who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveler.

Shak., A. and C., II. 1. 33.

surfeiting (sér'fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *surfeit*;

r.] Excess in eating and drinking; surfeit.

Luke xxi. 34.

surfeit-swelled (sér'fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled

with a surfeit, or excessive eating and drinking

or other over-indulgence. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*,

v. 5. 54. [Rare.]

surfeit-water (sér'fit-wā'tér), *n.* A water

reputed to cure surfeits.

Flo. Did you give her aught?

Rich. An easy surfait-water, nothing else.

You need not doubt her health.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, III. 1.

A little cold-stilled red poppy water, which is the true

surfait-water, with ease and abstinence, . . . often puts an

end to several distempers in the beginning.

Locke, Education, § 29.

surfelt, **surfelingt**. See *surphul*, *surphuling*.

surfer (sér'fēr), *n.* [*< surf*¹ + *-er*]. The surf-

scoter, a duck. *F. C. Broome*, 1876. [Loeul,

Massachusetts.]

surfett, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-fish (sér'f'fish), *n.* Any marine viviparous

perch of the family *Embiotocidae* (or *Holocentri-*

dæ); an embiotocoid: so called on the Pacific

coast of the United States, where many species

of several genera abound in the surf. The *Am-*

phistichus (or *Holocentrus*) *argenteus* and *Ditrema lateralis*

and *D. jacksoni* are characteristic examples. See cuts under

alfonsa, *Ditrema*, and *apara*.

surflet, *v. t.* See *surphul*.

surfman (sér'man), *n.*; pl. *surfmen* (-men). A

man experienced in handling boats amid surf;

especially, one employed in the life-saving service.

In addition to these men, there are crews of volunteer

surfmen. *The American*, IX. 87.

surfmanship (sér'man-ship), *n.* The art or skill of a surfman; skill in managing a surf-boat. [Rare.]

Until 1871 . . . surfmanship was not a standard of qualification. *The Century*, XIX. 334.

surfrappé (F. pron. sür-fra-pä'), *a.* [F., < *sur-*,

over, + *frappé*, pp. of *frapper*, strike: see *frappe*.]

In *numis.*, restruct: noting a coin restruct,

whether by the city or monarch that originally

issued it, or by some other city or monarch, with

now types and inscriptions, so as to obliterate

wholly or partly the original designs on the coin.

surf-scoter (sér'f'skō'tér), *n.* The surf-duck,

(*Edemia* (or *Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*), a large sc-

duck of the subfamily *Fuligulina*, common in

North America, chiefly coastwise, and casual

in Europe. The length is from 18 to 21 inches, the extent

31 to 36. The male is black, without white on the wings,

but with a frontal and a nuchal white area; the bill is

vaguated with whitish, pinkish, and orange, and has a

large black blotch on each side at the base. The female

is sooty-brown, silvery-gray below, with whitish loreal and

auricular areas on the sides of the head. The young male

resembles the female. It abounds in the United States

in winter, and breeds in high latitudes. The flesh is fishy,

and scarcely edible. See *scoter*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.

surf-smelt (sér'f'smelt), *n.* An argentoid fish,

Hypomesus pretiosus, about 12 inches long, of a

light olivaceous color with silvery lateral line,

abundant on the Pacific coast of the United

States from California northward, spawning

in the surf. See *Argentinitæ* and *smelt*.

surfult, **surfulingt**. See *surphul*, etc.

surfusion (sér-fū'zhon), *n.* A state of lique-

faction when existing at a temperature below

that of the normal melting-point (that is, freez-

ing-point) for the given substance. Thus, under

certain conditions, water may be cooled a number of de-

grees below the usual freezing-point, and still remain li-

quid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 230.

surf-whiting (sér'f'hwit'ing), *n.* A scienoid

fish, *Mentidierus littoralis*, of the coast of South

Carolina, resembling the whiting (*M. alburnus*),

but of a plain silvery color. See *whiting*.

surf-worn (sér'f'wörn), *a.* Worn by the action

of the surf.

Surf-worn sheets of rock. *A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches*, II.

surfy (sér'fi), *a.* [*< surf*¹ + *-y*]. Consisting of

or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foam-

ing; marked by much surf.

Scarcely had they clear'd the surfy waves

That foam around those frightful caves.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers.

You shall be able to mark, on a clear, surfy day, the

breakers running white on many sunken rocks.

R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Islet.

surge (sér'j), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surged*, ppr. *surging*.

[Early mod. E. also *sourge*; < late ME. *surgen*,

< OF. *surgir*, rise, ride (as a ship) near

the shore, draw near the shore, arrive, land, F.

surgir, rise, spring up, arrive, land, earlier in

more vernacular form, OF. *sordre*, *sourdre* (> E.

obs. *sourd*), F. *sourdre*, = Pr. *sorgre*, *sorgir* = Sp.

surgir = Pg. *sordir*, *surdur* = It. *sorgere*, rise, <

L. *surgere*, contr. of *surrigere*, *subrigere* (pp. *sur-*

rectus, *subrectus*), tr. lift up, raise, erect, intr.

rise, arise, get up, spring up, grow, etc., < *sub*,

under, from under, + *regere*, stretch: see *re-*

gent. Hence *surge*, *n.*, and (from the L. verb)

surgent, ult. *source*, *sourd*, *souse*², and in comp.

insurge, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, etc., *resurge*, *re-*

surgent, *resurrection*, etc. In def. 2 the verb

depends partly on the noun.] 1. To rise and

fall, as a ship on the waves; especially, to ride

near the shore; ride at anchor.

The same Tuesday at night late we surged in ye Rode,

not far from Curloo, for ye calmie wolde not suffer vs to

come into the haven that night.

Sir R. Glynforde, Fylgrynage, p. 71.

Since thou must goe to surge in the gasfull Seas, with

a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell. *Greene, Pandosto*.

2. To rise high and roll, as waves: literally or

figuratively.

The surging waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser*.

As it drew to eventide,

The foe still surged on every side.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 370.

What surging vigor! *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 390.

3. *Naut.*: (a) To slip back: as, the cable *surges*.

(b) To let go a piece of rope suddenly; slack a

rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin,

a winch, winlass, or capstan.

Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer (by the haw-

serl); it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to

surge. *Kane, Sec. Grimm*, Exp., I. 70.

surge (sér'j), *n.* [*< surge*, *v.* The word has

All great ryuers are gurgled and assenbled of diners
surges and springes of water.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. i.

2. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell
of water; also, such waves or swells collec-
tively: literally or figuratively.

All the sea, disturbed with their traine,
Doth frie with fume above the *surges* hore.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 15.

Caverns and tunnels into which the *surge* is for ever
booming.

A. Gerbie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Surge leaping after *surge*, the fire roared onward red as
blood.

Lowell, Incident of Fire at Hamburg.

3. The act of surging, or of heaving in an
undulatory manner.—4. In *ship-building*, the
tapered part in front of the wheelps, between
the cheeks of a capstan, on which a rope may
surge.—5. Any change of barometric level
which is not due to the passage of an area of
low pressure or to diurnal variation. *Abercrom-
by*.—*Syn.* 2. See *navel*.

surgeful (sér'jŭl), *n.* [*< surge + -ful.*] Full of
surges. Dighton, Polyolbion, i. 212.

surgeless (ser'les), *a.* [*< surge + -less.*] Free
from surges; smooth; calm. *Mir. for Mags.*

surgent (sér'jent), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. surgunt (-t)-s.*
ppr. of *surgere*, *surgere*, rise; see *surg*, *v.*] 1.
a. Rising; swelling; surging.

When the *evenant* seas

Have oblid their ill, their waves do rise as dn.

Greene, Alphonsus, I.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *prof.*, a division of the Pale-
ozoic system, according to the nomenclature
suggested by H. D. Rogers, but not generally
adopted. It is the equivalent of the Clinton group of
the New York survey, a formation of great economical
importance on account of the iron ores associated with it.

surgeon (ser'jon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surg-
quin*, *< ME. chirurgan*, *surgion*, *surgyn*, *surgun*
(= MD. *surgyn*), a contraction of *chirurgian*, *chi-
rurgu* *n.*, *< OF. chirurgu*, *chirurgu*, *F. chirurgien*,
a *chirurgien*; see *chirurgu*.] 1. One who
practises surgery; one who performs manual
operations on a patient: a *chirurgien*.

A *surgeon* of Salerne enserches his wounds
Morte Arthur (G. E. T. S.) I. 1312

Some liked not this leech, and letters that sent,
If any *surgeon* were in the rage that softer count plaste

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 305

2. In Great Britain, one who has passed the
examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons,
but has not the degree of M. D.; a general prac-
titioner. Formerly a *surgeon* dispensed drugs and at-
tended out-patients, in distinction from a physician, who
was restricted to consulting practice. See *physician*.

Tell me about this new young *surgeon* . . . Mr Brooke
says he is . . . really well connected. One does not ex-
pect it in a practitioner of that kind.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

3. A medical officer in the army, or in a military
hospital.—4. A *surgeon-fish*. Acting assistant
surgeon, a civilian physician employed at a fixed com-
pensation at a military post where there is no medical
officer.—Assistant *surgeon*, a member of the junior
grade in the medical corps of the United States army
or navy.—Fleet *surgeon*. See *fleet*. Passed assistant
surgeon, a medical officer who has passed the
grade of assistant *surgeon*, and is waiting for a vacancy
in the corps of *surgeons* before being promoted to that
grade.—Post *surgeon*, a medical officer of the army of
any grade, or an acting assistant *surgeon*, who has charge
of the medical department of any post, garrison, or
camp. The post *surgeon* is generally but not always a
member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the
army.—Royal College of Surgeons of England, an in-
stitution for the training, examination, and licensing of
practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year
1469. The buildings of the college, which include a muse-
um, library, and lecture-theater, are situated in Lincoln's
Inn Fields, London.

surgeon-apothecary (sér'jon-a-poth'ē-kū-ri),
n. In Great Britain, a medical practitioner
who has passed the examinations of the Royal
College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries'
Society of London. See also *general practi-
tioner*, under *practitioner*.

One of the facts quickly rumored was that Lydgate did
not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the phy-
sicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on,
and to the *surgeon-apothecaries* with whom he ranged him-
self; and only a little while before (before 1524) they
might have counted on having the law on their side
against a man who, without calling himself a London-
made M. D., dared to ask for pay except as a charge on
drugs.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xlv.

surgeon-aurist (sér'jon-ā-ris't), *n.* An otologist.
surgeoney (sér'jon-si), *n.* [*< surgeon + -y.*] The
office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

surgeon-dentist (sér'jon-den'tist), *n.* A den-
tal surgeon; a qualified dentist.

surgeon-fish (sér'jon-fish), *n.* An acanthopte-
rygian fish of the family *Acanthuridae* (or *Ten-
thiidae*), as *Acanthurus* (or *Tenthis*) *chirurgus*:
so called from the lancet-shaped spine on each

side of the base of the tail, and also named
sea-surgeon, *doctor-fish*, *lancet-fish*, and *barber*.
These fishes are found in most tropical waters, sometimes
attaining a length of 18 inches. Many are adorned with
bright and varied colors, and some of the larger ones are
esteemed for food.

surgeon-general (sér'jon-jen'é-ral), *n.* An offi-
cer of high rank in the army or navy service of
a country. In the British army *surgeon-generals* rank
with major-generals, and their grade is next to that of the
director-general. In the United States army the grade
corresponds to that of brigadier-general, and in the navy
to that of commodore. In the United States Treasury
Department, the *surgeon-general* is charged
with the marine hospital service and the care of the fund
for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.—*Surgeon-
general of the Army*, a principal officer of the United
States War Department, head of a bureau, who has charge
of medical and surgical supplies and records, the super-
vision of army-surgeons, of military hospitals, and of the
army medical museum and library.—*Surgeon-general
of the Navy*, an officer of the United States Navy De-
partment, head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

surgeon-generalship (sér'jon-jen'é-ral-ship),
n. [*< surgeon-general + -ship.*] The office or
post of a *surgeon-general*. *New York Tribune*,
Aug. 16, 1886.

surgeonry (sér'jon-ri), *n.* [*< ME. surgenic*;
as *surgeon* + *-ry*. Cf. *surgery*, *chirurgery*.] The
practice of a surgeon; surgery; also, a surgery.
Imp. Dict.

surgeonship (sér'jon-ship), *n.* [*< surgeon +
-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon. *Med.
News*, LII. 704.

surgery (sér'jŭ-i), *n.* [*< ME. surgerie*, contr.
of *chirurgia*, *< OF. chirurgie*, a rare form of
chirurg, *survign*, *F. chirurgie*, surgery, *chirurgie*;
see *chirurgu*, and cf. *surgeon*, *chirurgu*.] 1. The work of a surgeon; surgical
care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind,
such as cutting-operations, the reduction and
putting up of fractures and dislocations, and
similar manual forms of treatment. It is not,
however, ordinarily used to denote the administration of
baths, dieteticly enemas, or massage.

Penelopean *surgery*. *Times Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 2.

2. Pl. *surgeries* (-iz). A place where surgical
operations are performed, or where medicines
are prepared; in Great Britain, the consulting-
office and dispensary of a general practitioner.

Antiseptic surgery, surgery with antiseptic preme-
dication. **Clinical plastic, etc. surgery**. See the ad-
jectives. **Conservative surgery**, the employment of sur-
gical treatment with the aim of preserving and rendering
serviceable a part, rather than removing it.—**Veterinary
surgery**. See *farriery*.

surgiant, *n.* An obsolete form of *surgeon*.

surgiant (sér'ji-ant), *a.* [*< OF. *surgiant*, **sur-
gant*, *< L. surgunt (-t)-s*, rising; see *surgunt*.] In
her., same as *rousant*: especially noting birds.

surgical (ser'jŭ-kal), *a.* [*For chirurgu*, as
surgery for *chirurgu*.] Of or pertaining to
surgeons or surgery; done by means of sur-
gery: as, *surgical instruments*; a *surgical op-
eration*.—**Surgical anatomy**. See *anatomy*.—**Sur-
gical drainage**, the use of some form of drainage-tube
or tent to remove fluids, as pus, from a wound or an ab-
cess.—**Surgical kidney**. See *kidney*.—**Surgical pa-
thology**, the pathology of conditions demanding surgical
treatment.—**Surgical triangle**. See *triangle*.—**Surgi-
cal typhus fever**, *pyæmia*.

surgically (sér'jŭ-kal-i), *adv.* In a surgical man-
ner; by means of surgery.

surgent, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon*.

surgung (sér'jŭng), *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *surg*, *v.*] 1.

A rising of waves, or as if of waves.

Surging of pilot peaks and cusps and jagged ridges.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 222.

2. In *elect.*, the undulatory movement of an
electric charge, the motion being wave-like in
character.

surgiont, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon*.

surgy (sér'ji), *a.* [*< surge + -y.*] Rising in
surges or billows; full of surges; produced by
surges.

Do jabbie or domestic cares constrain
this tollsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?

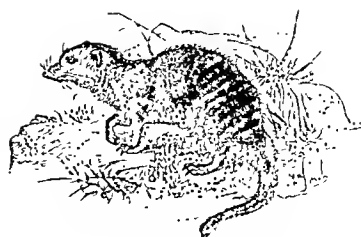
Penton, in Pope's *Odyssey*, iv. 421.

The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.

Keats, *Endymion*, l.

Suricata (sŭ-ri-kŭ'tij), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest,
before 1811): see *suricate*.] A genus of Afri-
can *hircidae*, of the subfamily *Crossarchina*;
the *suricates* or *zebicks*. They have thirty-six teeth,
with three premolars above and below on each side, and
four-toed hind feet. Also called *Rhynchena* (Illiger, 1811).

suricate (sŭ-ri-kŭt), *n.* [Also *suricat*, *suricate*;
from a native S. African name.] An animal of
the genus *Suricata*, *S. zenkeri* or *S. tetradactyla*, in-
habiting South Africa, where it is known to the
Dutch colonists as the *meerkat*; a *zebick*. It is
yellowish-brown with dark bands across the back, the
head whitish with black orbits and ears, the tail tipped
with black. The fore claws are strong, enabling the ani-



Suricate (*Suricata tetradactyla*).

mal to burrow well, and its habits are somewhat noctur-
nal. It is sometimes tamed, and is useful in destroying
vermin.

suriga (sŭ-ri-gŭ), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian tree,
Ochrocarpus longifolius. See *nagkassor*.

Surinam bark. [So called from *Surinam* in
South America.] The bark of a cabbage-tree,
Andira retusa. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

Surinam cherry. A South American tree, *Mal-
pighia glabra*, or its drupaceous fruit, which is
aromatic and not generally liked.

Surinam poison. See *Tephrosia*.

Surinam quassia. See *quassia*, 2.

Surinam tea. See *tea*.

Surinam toad. See *toad*, and ent under *Pipa*.

surintendant (sér-in-ten'dant), *n.* [*< F. sur-
intendant*, superintendent; see *superintendent*.]
A superintendent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

surlily (sér'li-li), *adv.* In a surly manner;
crabbedly; morose-ly. *Bailey*, 1731.

surliness (sér'li-nes), *n.* The state or character
of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed
ill-nature.

To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his
smooth songs and odes.

Milton.

surling (sér'ling), *n.* [*< sur-*, as in *surly*, +
-ling.] A sour or morose fellow.

And as for these sower *surlings*, they are to be com-
mended to Sleur Gailard.

Camden, Remains, p. 176.

surloint, *n.* See *sirlain*.

surly (sér'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *serly*,
surly, for **sirlly*, lit. 'like a sir or lord,' 'lordly,'
'domineering,' and in these forms appar. *< sirl*,
n., + *-ly*]; but this appears to be a popu-
lar etymology, the more orig. form being prob.
surly, *< ME. *surlly*, *< AS. *sŭrlīc* (= G. *säuerlich*),
sourish, *sour* (adv. **sŭrlīce*, *sŭrlīce* = MD. *suer-
lich* = G. *säuerlich*, *sourly*), *< sŭr*, *sour*, + *-lic*,
L. *-ly*: see *sour* and *-ly*.] 1. Sour in nature
or disposition; morose; crabbed; churlish; ill-
natured; cross and rude: as, a *surly* fellow; a
surly dog.

It would have galled his *surly* nature.

Shak., Cor., II. 3. 203.

He turn'd about w' *surly* look.

And said, "What's that to thee?"

The *Twice Told* (Child's Ballads, IV. 60).

Some *surly* fellows followed us, and seemed by their
countenance and gestures to threaten me.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 92.

It [Judea] would have lain in exile from the great hu-
man community, had not the crenelation of commerce em-
braced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptu-
ous regard.

J. Martineau.

2. Arrogant; haughty.

Taire du grobis, to be proud or *surly*; to take much state
upon him.

Colgrave.

I will look gravely, Doll (do you see, boys?), like the fore-
man of a jury, and speak wisely, like a Latin school-mas-
ter, and be *surly* and dogged and proud, like the keeper of a
prison.

Decker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. l. 1.

3. Rough; dark; tempestuous; gloomy; dis-
mal.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead

Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell

Give warning to the world that I am dead.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxi.

And softened into joy the *surly* storms.

Thomson, Summer, l. 125.

These [Pilgrim Fathers] found no lotus growing upon
the *surly* shore, the taste of which could make them for-
get their little native Ithaca.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., 1st.

=*Syn.* 1. Cross, crusty, snappish, unclivil.

surly-boots (sér'li-bŭts), *n.* A surly fellow.
[Colloq.]

When *Surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.

Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, l. 22. (*Daries*.)

surma (sŭr'mij), *n.* [Also *soorma*; *< Hind. Pers.*
surma.] Black sulphuret of antimony, used
by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening
the eyes. See *kohl*.

surmark (sér'märk), *n.* [Also *sirmark*; appar.
< sur- + *mark*.] In *ship-building*: (a) One
of the stations of the rib-bands and harp-
ings which are marked on the timbers. See

rib-band line, under rib-band. (b) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold to the rib-band by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slipway.

sur-master (sēr'mas'tēr), *n.* [Appar. < *sur-* + *master*¹, and so called as being above the other masters except the head-master; but perhaps an altered form of *submaster*, *q. v.*] The vice-master, or second master, of a school. In St. Paul's School, London, the order of the staff is head-master, *sur-master*, third master, etc. [Rare.]

surmisal (sēr-mī'zəl), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-al*.] Surmise.

While green years are upon my head, from this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton, Church-Government, II, Int.*

surmisant (sēr-mī'zant), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-ant*.] One who surmises, in any sense; a surmiser. [Rare.]

I meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI, 170. (Davies.)*

surmise (sēr-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *surmise*, an accusation, fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, charge, accuse: see *surmit*.] 1. The thought that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture.

Is smother'd in *surmise*, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak., Macbeth, I, 3, 141.*
Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear
To each *surmise* of hope or fear. *Scott, Rokeby, II, 23.*

2f. Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment. *Shak., Lucrece, I, 1570.*

=Syn. 1. See *surmise*, *v.*, and *inference*.
surmise (sēr-mīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surmised*, ppr. *surmising*. [< *surmise*, *n.*] 1f. To accuse; make a charge against; also, to bring forward as an accusation.

He *surmised* to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies beyond sea. *State Trials, 3 Edw. III. (an. 1330).*

And some gave out that Mortimer, to rise,
Had cut off Kent, that next was to succeed,
Whose treason they avowed Marel to *surmise*,
As a mere colour to that lawless deed. *Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi, 26.*

2f. In *old Eng. law*, to suggest; allege.—3. To infer or guess upon slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

It waited nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmised* was true. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x, 451.*

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised. *Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, II, 133.*
A foot unknown
Is *surmised* on the garret-stairs.

Broening, Mesmerism.

=Syn. 3. *Imagine, Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*); fancy; apprehend, mistrust.

surmiser (sēr-mī'zēr), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-er*.] One who surmises. *Ips. Fell.*

surmising (sēr-mī'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *surmise*, *v.*] The act of suspecting; surmise: as, evil *surmisings*. 1 Tim. vi. 4.

surmit (sēr-mīt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *surmitten*, < OF. *surmettre*, charge, accuse, < L. *supermittere*, put in or upon, add, < *super*, over, + *mittere*, send, put: see *missile*.] 1. To put forward; charge.

The pretens bargain that John Paston yn hys lyffe *surmytted*? *Paston Letters, II, 323. (Encyc. Dict.)*

2. To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantastical, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd *surmit*. *Thynne's Debate, p. 67. (Halliwell.)*

surmount (sēr-moun't'), *v.* [< ME. *surmounten*, < OF. (and F.) *surmonter* (= It. *sormontare*), rise above, surmount, < *sur-*, above, + *monter*, mount: see *mount*².] 1. *trans.* 1. To mount or rise above; overtop; excel; surpass. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For it [the daisy] *surmounteth* pleynty alle odoures,
And eek of richie beaute alle floures. *Chaucer, Good Women, I, 123.*

Soche oon that shall *surmount* alle the knyghtes that shall be in his tyme. *Milton (L. E. T. S.), III, 435.*

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas . . . *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

The gentiles supposed those princis whiche in vertue and honour *surmounted* other men to be goddes.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I, 8.

The revenues will suffice to the driving of the enemy out of these countreys forever, and afterwards . . . far *surmount* the receipts at home. *Cavendish, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II, 62.*

2. To mount up on; pass over by mounting.

The latter, covered with blood from the plume to the spur, drove his steed furiously up the breach, which Louis *surmounted* with the stately pace of one who leads a procession. *Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.*

3. To place something over or upon.

The spacious fireplace opposite to me . . . was *surmounted* by a large old-fashioned mantelpiece. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 207.*

In cold weather he was distinguished by a fur cap, *surmounted* with a haunting fox's tail. *Frings, Sketch-Book, p. 431.*

4. To overcome; pass over, as difficulties or obstacles; get the better of.

The English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place. *Sir J. Haygarth.*

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day *surmount* a fear. *Emerson, Courage.*

II. *trans.* To rise up; hence, to surpass; exceed.

Ful gret loy of hert in hym gan *surmount*
Anon Raymonde called after Fromont. *Rom. of Parthenay (L. E. T. S.), I, 2610.*

The Richesse . . . *surmounteth* in Venys a hove nll places that ever I saw. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.*

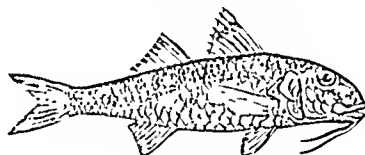
surmountable (sēr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *surmount* + *-able*.] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. *Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, III, iv, 4.*

surmountableness (sēr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable. *Imp. Dict.*

surmounted (sēr-moun'ted), *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her-*, having another bearing of the same kind placed upon it: as, a chief *surmounted* by another. This and *supported* in the same sense are charges difficult rightly to explain: the representation of them can only be by narrow fillets or imbrications which stand for the lower charge, and it would be better to blazon a chief charged with a fillet, a chief imbricated, or the like. Also *summit*.—*Surmounted arch*. See *arch*.

surmounter (sēr-moun'tēr), *n.* [< *surmount* + *-er*.] One who or that which surmounts, in any sense.

surmullet (sēr-mul'tet), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *surmulet*, "a sore mullet, or the great sea-barbel" (Cotgrave); cf. equiv. OF. *sors mules* (pl.), lit. red mullet (cf. *sur, saur*, reddish, *harcne saur*, a red herring); < *sor, saur*, red, sorrel, + *mulet*: see *mullet*¹.] A fish of the family *Mulidae*; specifically, *Mulius surmuletus*, one of the choicest food-fishes of the Mediterranean (anciently the *mullus*, of gastronomic renown), red



Red Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

in color with three yellow longitudinal stripes. The red or plain surmullet of Europe is *M. barbatus*. See *mullet*¹.

surm (sēr-n), *n.* [< NL. *Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a day-owl or hawk-owl. See *cut* under *hawk-owl*.

surname (sēr'nām), *n.* [Formerly also *surname*; as *sur-* + *namel*, after F. *surnom*, OF. *surnom*, *surnon* (> E. *surnom*) = Sp. *sobrenombre* = Pg. *sobrenome* = It. *soprannome*, < ML. *supernomen*, a surname, < L. *super*, over, + *nomen*, name: see *name*¹, *nomen*.] An additional name, frequently descriptive, as in *Harold Harefoot*; specifically, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becoming a family name. See *to-name*. English surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, *William Rufus* or *red*; *Edmund Ironsides*; *Robert Smith*, or *the smith*; *William Turner*. Many surnames are formed by adding the word *son* to the name of the father; thus, from *Thomas* the son of *William* we have *Thomas Williamson*. Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of the souls of certain ancestors (Christian names specified) from purgatory." (*Encyc. Brit.*, x, 141.) The use of surnames made slow progress, and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

My *surname*, Coriolanus. *Shak., Cor., IV, 5, 71.*

About this time, Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, died, in whom the *sur-name* of most Noble Familly ended. *Daker, Chronicle, p. 353.*

Their own Wives must master them by their *Surnames*, because they are Ladies, and will not know them from other men. *Brome, Northern Lass, I, 6.*

surname (sēr'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sur-named*, ppr. *sur-naming*. [< *surname*, *n.*, after F.

surnommer, OF. *surnomer* = Pg. *sobrenomear* = It. *soprannomare*, < LL. *supernominare*, name besides, < L. *super*, over, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name or call by an additional name; give a surname to. See *name*¹.

And Simon he *surnnmed* Peter. *Mark iii, 16.*

Here was hornio nud lived . . . Maximinian, who *sur-named* himselfe Hercules. *Corynt, Crudities, I, 128.*

Elidure the next Brother, *surnam'd* the Pious, was set up in his place. *Milton, Hist. Eng., i.*

surnamer (sēr'nā-mēr), *n.* [< *surname* + *-er*.] One who or that which surnames.

And if this manner of naming of persons or things be not by way of misnaming as before, but by a convenient difference, and such as is true or esteemed and likely to be true, it is then called not metonymia, but antonomasia, or the *Surnamer*. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 151.*

surnapet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **surnape*, < *sur-*, over, + *nape*, *nappe*, a cloth: see *nape*².] A second table-cloth laid over the larger cloth at one end, as before the master of the feast.

When the lorde hasc eten, the sewer schalle bryng
The *surname* on his schulder bryng,
A narew towelle, a brode be-syde,
And of hys houndes he lettes hit slyde. *Dabees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 326.*

surnay (sēr'nā), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *surnā*, *sarnā*, a pipe, hautboy.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

Surnia (sēr-nī-ī), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] A notable genus of *Strigidae*, giving name to the *Surniinae* or hawk-owls. The head is smooth, with no plumicorns and scarcely defined facial disk, in which the eyes are not centric; the wings fold far short of the end of the tail, which has twelve lanceolate graduated feathers. The feet are feathered to the claws. There is one species, *S. uhla* (*S. funerea*), the hawk-owl or day-owl, less nocturnal than most owls, and more like a hawk in aspect and habits. It is found in the northerly and arctic regions of both hemispheres. See *cut* under *hawk-owl*.

Surniinae (sēr-nī-ī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Surnia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Strigidae*, named from the genus *Surnia*, of undefinable character.

surnominal (sēr-nom'i-nāl), *a.* [< F. *surnom*, *surnamo* (see *surname*), after *nominal*.] Of or relating to surnames. *Imp. Dict.*

surnoun, *n.* [< ME. *surnoon*, < OF. *surnom*, *surnon*, a surname: see *surname*, and cf. *noun*.] A surname.

Than seide Meilyn to Vter, "I will that thou hane *surnoon* of thi brother name; and for love of the dragon that appered in the ayre, make a dragon of goold of the samo semblance." *Martin (L. E. T. S.), I, 57.*

surpass (sēr-pās'), *v. t.* [< F. *surpasser* (= It. *sorpassare*), pass beyond, < *sur-*, beyond, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*.] 1. To exceed; excel; go beyond in any way or respect.

His pleasant spech *surpassed* mine somuch
That vayne Delight to his adrest his sute. *Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.*

She as far *surpasseth* Syeorax
As great'st does least. *Shak., Tempest, III, 2, 110.*

His [Lincoln's] brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be *surpassed* by words on any recorded occasion. *Emerson, Lincoln.*

2. To go beyond or past; exceed; overrun.

Surpass his bounds; nor rain to drown the world. *Milton, P. L., xl, 894.*

High o'er the wond'ring crowds the whirling circle flew.
Leonteus next a little space *surpass*;
And third, the strength of god-like Ajax east. *Pope, Iliad, xxiii, 996.*

=Syn. To outdo, outstrip, outrun, transcend, overtop, beat.

surpassable (sēr-pās'a-bl), *a.* [< *surpass* + *-able*.] Capable of being surpassed or exceeded. *Imp. Dict.*

surpassing (sēr-pās'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surpass*, *v.*] Excelling in an eminent degree; greatly exceeding others; superior; extreme.

With *surpassing* glory crown'd. *Milton, P. L., iv, 32.*

On the threshold stood a Lady of *surpassing* beauty. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 72.*

surpassingly (sēr-pās'ing-li), *adv.* In a surpassing manner; extremely.

surpassingness (sēr-pās'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being surpassing.

surphul, *v. t.* [Also *surphal*, *surful*, *surfel*, *surfell*, *surfle*; prob. a corruption of *sulphur*, *v.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur or mercury, called *surphuling water*.

She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks, . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture. *Ford, Love's Sacrifice, II, 1.*

A muddy beside, though a *surphuled* face. *Marston, Scourge of Villainy, I, 57.*

surphuling, *n.* [< *surphul*, *v.*] A cosmetic.

And now from thence [Venice] what hither dost thou bring.
But *surphulings*, new paints, and poisoning? *Marston, Satires, II, 144.*

surquidous, *n.* [ME., also *surquyptous*, *surquchous*, < OP. **surcuilnas*, **sarcuithus*, presun-
ing, presumptuous, < *surcuiler*, *sarcuiler*, pre-
sume: see *surquiduit*.] Presumptuous; proud;
arrogant. Gower. Conf. Amant.. i.

surquidry, *n.* [Also *surquedry*; < ME. *surquidryc*, *surquidrie*, *surquedry*, *sourquidrye*, *sucudry*, < OF. *sureuiderie*, *surquiderie*, **soreuiderie*, presumption, arrogance, < *sureuider*, *sorcuider*, presume, be overweening; see *surquidant*.] 1. Presumption; arrogance; overweening pride.

What, is this Arthures hous, . . .
That al the rous rennes of, thurȝ ryalmes so nyony?
Where is now your *sourquidrye*, & your conquestes,
Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 311.
How often falleth al the effect contraire
Of *surquidrye* and foul presumption.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 213.

2. A proud, haughty, or arrogant act.

Drinke with fuming *surquedries*,
Contempt of Heauen, untam'd arrogance.

Marston, *Antonio and Melida*, II, iii. 2.
He conceits a kind of immortality in his coffers; he denies himself no satiety, no *surquedry*.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 403.

surquidy, *n.* Same as *surquidry*. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xxvii.

surra (sur'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A malarial disease of horses in India, characterized by the presence of monad-like bodies in the blood.

surrebound (sur-ē-bound'), *v. i.* [*< sur- + rebound*.] To rebound again and again; hence, to give back echoes. [Rare.]

Thus these gods she made friends; th' other stood
At weightie difference; both sides ranne together with
A sound,
That Earth resounded; and great heaven about did *surrebound*.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xxi. 361.

surrebut (sur-ē-but'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surrebutted*, pp. *surrebutting*. [*< sur- + rebut*.] In law, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

surrebuttal (sur-ē-but'al), *n.* [*< surrebut + -al*.] In law, the plaintiff's evidence submitted to meet the defendant's rebuttal.

surrebutter (sur-ē-but'er), *n.* [*< surrebut + -er*.] The plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a *sur-rejoinder*, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter*. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, III. xx.

surrection (su-rek'shən), *n.* [Early mod. E. *surreccion*; < L. *surrectio*(n-), a rising; < *surgere*, pp. *surrectus*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *insurrection*.] A rising; an insurrection.

This yere [viii. of Hen. VIII.] In y^e nyght before Mayday
was y^e *surreccion* of vacabondes and prentysys among the
yong men of handy craftes of the cyte rose agaynst stran-
gers. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 1.

surreined (su-rānd'), *a.* [*< sur- + rein + -ed*.] Over-ridden; exhausted by riding too hard; worn out from excessive riding. [Rare.]

A drench for *surreined* jades. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 5. 19.

surrejoin (sur-ē-join'), *v. i.* [*< sur- + rejoin*.] In law, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrejoinder (sur-ē-join'dér), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff in common-law pleading to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrenal (su-rē-nāl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *suprenal*. See *adrenal*.

surrend, *v.* Same as *surrender*.

surrender (su-ren'dér), *v.* [Early mod. E. *surrendre*; < ME. **surrendren*, *surrenden*, < OF. *surrendre*, give up, < ML. (after Rom.) *superredere*, give up, < L. *super*, over, + *reddere*, give back, render: see *render*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To give back; render again; restore.

"I can noȝht," he said, "werke ne labour soo
As tho mortall ded ther lif to *surrend*."

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4936.

2†. To give; offer; render.

And than great and noble men doth vse to here masse,
& other men that can not do so, but muste applye theyr
busynes, doth serue god with some prayers, *surrendryng*
thanks to hym for hys manyfolde goodnes, with askynge
mercy for theyr offences. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

3. To yield to the power or possession of another; give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand: as, to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

Many that had apostatized came without fear and *surrendered* themselves, trusting to the clemency of the prince.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 178.
The court of Vienna was not in a mood to haggle about the precise terms of the Convention by which Venetia was to be finally *surrendered* to Italy.

E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 294.

4. To yield or resign in favor of another; cease to hold or claim; relinquish; resign: as, to *surrender* a privilege; to *surrender* an office.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.

Fairfax.

For a great city, perhaps a ruling city, to *surrender* the most cherished attribute of independence was no small sacrifice.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 263.

Dante . . . believed that the second coming of the Lord was to take place on no more conspicuous stage than the soul of man; that his kingdom would be established in the *surrendered* will. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 119.

5. In law, to make surrender of. See *surrender*, *n.*, 3.—6. To yield or give up to any influence, passion, or power: with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *surrender one's self* to indolence.

It is no disparagement to the art if those receive no great benefit from it who do not *surrender themselves* up to the methods it prescribes.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xiv.

II. *intrans.* To yield; give up one's self into the power of another: as, the enemy *surrendered* at the first summons.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville*.

surrender (su-ren'dér), *n.* [*< surrender, v.*] 1.

The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: as, the *surrender* of a city; the *surrender* of a claim.

—2. In insurance, the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a part of the premiums paid. The amount payable on *surrender* of a policy, called *surrender value*, depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.

3. In law: (a) The yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him who has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. A *surrender* is of a nature directly opposite to a *release*; for, as that operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less, a *surrender* is the falling of a less estate into a greater. (*Broom and Hadley*.) (See *estate*.) A *surrender in fact* or *by deed* is a surrender made by conveyance. A *surrender in law* is a surrender implied or resulting by operation of law from the conduct of the parties, such as the accepting of a new and inconsistent lease; it generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, etc. (b) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (c) The delivering up of fugitives from justice by a foreign stato; extradition. (d) In the former English bankruptcy acts, the due appearance before the commissioners of one whom they had declared a bankrupt, in order that he might conform to the law and submit to examination if necessary.

—Noxal surrender. See *noxal*.—Surrender of copyhold, in law, the relinquishment of an estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

surrenderee (su-ren-dér-ē), *n.* [*< surrender + -ee*.] In law, a person to whom surrendered land is granted; the cestui que use; one to whom a surrender is made. Also called, in English common law, *nominee*.

As regards livery "by the rod," I have seen the steward of a manor use a common office ruler to pass the seisin into the body of the astonished *surrenderee*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 250.

surrenderer (su-ren'dér-ér), *n.* [*< surrender + -er*.] One who surrenders.

surrenderor (su-ren'dér-ór), *n.* [*< surrender + -or*.] In law, a tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

surrendryt, **surrenderyt** (su-ren'dri, -dér-i), *n.* [*< surrender + -y*.] A surrender.

When they besiege a towne or fort, they offer much parle, and send many flattering messengers to persuade a *surrendry*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 437.

There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendry* of the Palatinat than the Infanta in the Prince's Arms.

Howell, *Letters*, I. iii. 27.

An entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God.

Decay of Christian Piety.

surrept (su-ropt'), *v. t.* [*< L. surreptus, subreptus*, pp. of *surripere, subripere*, take away secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ripere*, seize: see *rapine*.] To take stealthily; steal.

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was little regarded and lesse esteemed of hym that onely studied and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgyng. *Hall*, *Henry VII.*, f. 20. (*Hallivell*.)

surreption (su-rep'shən), *n.* [Also *subreption*; < OF. *surreption*, *subreption* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subreção*, < LL. *surreptio*(n-), a stealing, a purloining, < L. *surripere, subripere*, pp. *surreptus, subreptus*, take away secretly: see *surrept*.] 1. The act or process of getting in a stealthy or surreptitious manner, or by craft.

Fame by *surreption* got

May stead us for the time, but lasteth not.

B. Jonson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*.

2. A coming unperceived; a stealthy entry or approach. [Rare.]

I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption* . . . (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of), were reconcilable with a regenerate state.

Hammond, *Works*, II. 23.

surreptitious (sur-op-tish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *subreptitious*; = OF. *surreptice*, *subreptice* = Sp. *subrepticio*, *subrepticio* = It. *surrettizio*, < L. *surrepticius, subrepticius, surreptitius, subreptitius*, stolen, clandestine, < *surripere, subripere*, take away secretly: see *surrept*.] 1. Done by stealth, or without legitimate authority; made or produced fraudulently; characterized by concealment or underhand dealing; clandestine.

Who knows not how many *surreptitious* works are infra'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers?

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

The tongues of many of the guests had already been loosened by a *surreptitious* cup of two of wine or spirits.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, i.

But what were the feelings of Pope during these successive *surreptitious* editions?

I. D'Israeli, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 91.

The bridegroom can scarcely ever obtain even a *surreptitious* glance at the features of his bride until he finds her in his absolute possession.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 198.

2. Acting in a crafty or stealthy way; guilty of appropriating secretly.

To take or touch with *surreptitious*

Or violent hand what there was left for vse,

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xxi. 345.

I have not been *surreptitious* of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark or asterism, as he has done.

Barnard, *Heylin*, p. 12.

surreptitiously (sur-op-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand way. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, Pref.

surrey (sur'i), *n.* A light phaëton, with or without a top, and hung on side-bars with end-springs and with cross-springs extending from side to side, designed to carry four persons.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *v.* [*< L. surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *subrogate*.] To put in the place of another; substitute. [Rare.]

This earthly Adam falling in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmost.

Dr. H. More, *Philosophical Writings*, General Pref. 2.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* [See *surrogate, v.*] 1. In a general sense, a substitute; a person appointed or deputed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

A helper, or a *surrogate*, in government.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 163.

The majority of their educated men [in Germany] . . . are disposed to view religion either with von Hartmann as a mere *surrogate* to morality, or with Wundt as an excrecence of the moral consciousness.

New Princeton Rev., I. 148.

2. In the State of New York, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates.

In England this probate jurisdiction was, from the first until a very recent date, a prerogative of the ecclesiastical courts, and in two of our states the probate courts retain the names of the officers who exercised this function in the place of the bishop: in Georgia the court is called the court of the "Ordinary," in New York the "*Surrogate's*" court.

W. Wilson, *State*, § 958.

surrogateship (sur'ō-gāt-ship), *n.* [*< surrogate + -ship*.] The office of surrogate.

surrogation (sur'ō-gā'shən), *n.* [Another form of *subrogation*.] Same as *subrogation*. [Rare.]

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrogation* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance to this act.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, Saul and Samuel at Endor.

The name was borrowed from the prophet David, in the prediction of the apostasy of Judas, and *surrogation* of St. Matthias.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 152.

surrogatum (sur'ō-gā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare*, substitute: see *surrogate*.] In *Scots law*, that which comes in place of something else.

surround (su-round'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surround*; < ME. *surrounden*, overflow, < OF. *surrounder, surouder*, < LL. *superundare*, overflow, < L. *super*, over, + *undare*, rise in waves, surge, LL. inundate, overflow, deluge, < *unda*, wave, water: see *ound*. The verb is thus prop. *surround*, parallel with *abound*, *redound*; in later use it has become confused with *round*, as if it meant 'go round,' and hence is usually explained as < *sur- + round*. The correct explanation is given by Minsheu (1617) and by Skeat (Supp.).] I. *trans.* 1†. To overflow; inundate. *Minsheu*.

By thencease of waters dyuers londes and tenementes in grete quantite ben *surrounded* and destroyed.

Stat. of Hen. VII. (1489), printed by Caxton, fol. c 7. [*Skeat*.]

The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded*, and drowned up much hard grounds. *Act 7 James I.*, c. 20. (*Eneye Dict.*)

2. To encompass; environ; inclose on all sides, as a body of troops, surrounded by hostile forces, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a fortified place: as, to *surround* a city; to *surround* a detachment of the enemy.

Our men *surrounded* the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

3. To form an inclosure round; environ; on-circulo: as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

And an embroider'd zone *surrounds* her slender waist. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, x. 48.

To Neptune, ruler of the seas profound,
Whose liquid arms the mighty globe *surround*.
Pope, *Hill*, ix. 240.

On arriving [at the Pyramids] we were *surrounded* by a crowd of Arabs.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

4. To make the circuit of; circumnavigate.
I flate that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. xi. (Ded.). (*Daries*)

= *syn.* 3. To fence in, coop up.

II. *trans.* To overflow.

Streams if steep *surround*

Warner, *Albion's England*, viii. 129.

surround (su-round'), *n.* [*< surround, v.*] 1. A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape. [*Western U. S.*]

The plan of attack [in hunting buffalo], which in this country is familiarly called a *surround*, was explicitly agreed upon.

W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 181.

2. A cordon of hunters formed for the purpose of capturing animals by surrounding and driving them. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

surrounding (su-round'-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of surround, v.*] 1. An encircling or encompassing; a circuit.—2. Something connected with or belonging to those things that usually surround or environ; an accompanying or environing circumstance or condition; generally in the plural; as, a dwelling and its *surroundings*; fashionable *surroundings*.

surroundry (su-round'-dri), *n.* [*< surround + -ry*] An encompassing; a circuit. [*Rare.*]

All this land within the *surroundry* of the four seas.

Ep. Montague, *Diatribe*, p. 428. (*Eneye Dict.*)

Surroyt (sur-oi'), *n.* [*< ME. surroy, < OF. surroy, surroi, < sud, south, + roi, king: see south and roy. Cf. Norroy.*] In her., the old title for the king-at-arms for southern England; opposed to *Norroy*, and now called *Cheremont*.

sur-royal (sér-roi'al), *n.* The crown-mittler of a stag. See *cut* under *miller*.

sursi, *n.* A Middle English form of *source*.

sursanurei, *n.* [*ME. < OF. sursanure (?)*, *< sur-, over, + sanur, heal, < L. sanare, heal, < sanus, whole, sound: see sane¹.*] A wound that is healed only outwardly.

We know that of a *sursanure*
In surgery is perilous the cure.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 385.

[*Harleian text has sursanure*]

surveillance (sér-sé-ans), *n.* [*< OF. surveillance, F. surveillance, suspension, delay, < sur-, over, + veiller, to watch: see vigilant.*] 1. Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

sursize (sér-siz'), *n.* [*< OF. sursise, sursis (ML. sursisa, supersisa), lit. delay, surcease: see surcease.*] In the middle ages, a penalty imposed upon the tenant for failure to pay the castle-guard rent on the appointed rent-day.

Annual rents sometimes styled wardpenny and wafel fee, but commonly castle-guard rents, payable on fixed days under prodigious penalties called *sursizes*.

Encyc. Brit., V. 198.

sursolid (sér-sol'id), *n.* and *u.* I. *n.* In math., of the fifth degree. *Sursolid problem*. See *problem* II. *u.* The fifth power of a quantity.

surstylet (sér-stil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surstyl'd*, pp. *surstyling*. [*< sur- + styl¹*] To surname.

Gildas, strimming the Wise, . . . was also otherwise *surstyl'd* Queculius, because the title we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."

Fuller, *Worthies*, Somerset, II. 266. (*Daries*)

surtax (sér'taks), *v. t.* [*< F. surtaxer, overtax, < sur-, over, + taxer, tax: see tax.*] To put a surtax, or extra tax, on.

surtax (sér'taks), *n.* [= *F. surtaxe, < surtaxer, overtax: see surtax, v.*] A tax on something already taxed; additional tax on specific articles.

The free list is to be curtailed, and, as the 5 per cent. *sur-tax* on all import duties levied since July 1, 1886, for the emancipation fund was to be turned over to general revenue, the 60 per cent. additional taxes or *sur-taxes* are to be incorporated with the duty rate, so that the present 10 per cent. class will become 16 per cent., the 20 per cent. 32 per cent., the 30 per cent. 48 per cent., and the 40 per cent. 64 per cent. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 94.

surtout (sér-tôt' or sér-tô'), *n.* [*< F. surtout, an overcoat, surtout, lit. 'over-all'; < sur-, over, + tout, all, < L. totus, all: see total.*] 1. A man's overcoat; especially, in recent usage, such a coat cut like a frock-coat with full skirts.

I learned that he was but just arrived in England, and that he came from some hot country: which was the reason, doubtless, his face was so sallow, and that he sat so near the hearth, and wore a *surtout* in the house.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xviii.

A gentleman in a blue *surtout* and shken berlines accompanied us from the hotel.

Forster, *Dickens*, vi.

2. In fort., the elevation of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire.—*Surtout de table*. (a) A set of vessels, porcelain or silver, used for the decoration of a dinner-table or supper-table. Sets of Crown or Derby biscuit were containing groups of rustic figures, etc., and of great beauty, have been made for this purpose. (b) A single large piece, such as an epergne, a vase holding cut flowers, a decorative cachepot with a growing plant, or a large and decorative tazza or compotière, used to form the central ornament of a dinner-table.

surtray, *v. t.* [*ME., an error for "subtray, < OF. subtraire, substraire, draw away: see subtract.*] To take away. [*Rare.*]

A skeppe of palme thenne after to *surtray* is

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

surtrete, *v. t.* [*ME., an error for "subtrete, < OF. subtraire, substraire, draw away: see subtract.*] To subtract.

Surtrete hem first, and after multiplie.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

surturbrand (sér'tér-brand), *n.* [*< Icel. surtur-brandr, jet, lit. 'Surt's brand'; < Surtur, gen. of Surt, a fire-giant (< svartir, svart, black, = E. svart), + brandr, brand (= E. brand): see svart and brand, n.*] The Icelandic name for lignite, which occurs in considerable quantity in various parts of the island, intercalated between beds of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The vegetation of which it is composed proves that the climate of Iceland has grown much colder than it was in Tertiary times.

surucua (so-ró-kó'u), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American trogon, *Trogon surucua*. Also written *surulina*.

surucucu (sô-rô-kô'kô), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The South American bushmaster, a venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus*. *P. L. Selater*.

surveillance, *n.* A Middle English form of *surveillance*.

surveillance (sér-vâl'yans), *n.* [*< F. surveillance, oversight, < surveillant, overseeing: see surveillant.*] Oversight; superintendence; supervision; watch; spying.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old.

Scott, *Castle Dangerous*, viii.

surveillant (sér-vâl'yant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. surveillant, pp. of surveiller, oversee, watch, < sur-, over, + veiller, < L. vigilare, watch: see vigilant.*] I. *n.* Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

survenet (sér-vên'), *v. t.* [*< F. survenir, come upon, < L. supervenire, come upon, overtake: see supervenire.*] To supervene upon; come as an addition to.

A supposition that *survenet* lethargies.

Harvey.

survenet (sér-vên'), *n.* [*< OF. survenne, a coming in suddenly, < survenir, come in suddenly: see survenir, and cf. venne.*] The net of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

The Domes of Normans in their *survenne*.

N. Bacon.

survey (sér-vâ'), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also survey; < ME. "surveyen, < AF. "surver, surver, surraur, < L. supervidere, overlook, oversee, < super, over, + videre, see: see supervise. Cf. survey.*] 1. To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

Now that we have spoken of the first Authors of the prebepall and first Sultons, let us *survey* the Lands and Inheritance which God gave unto them.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 48.

Far as the breeze can hear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home.

Byron, *Corsair*, l. 1.

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul *surveys*.

Addison, *Hymn*.

I am monarch of all I *survey*.
Cooper, Verses supposed to be written by Alexander [Selkirk].

2. To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

I adventured not to approach near unto it to *survey* the particulars.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 6.

With such altered looks, . . .
All pale, and speechless, he *surveyed* me round.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, v. 1.

3. To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to *survey* a building to determine its value, etc.

I am come to *survey* the Tower this day.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 1.

4. To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See *surveying*.

Surveying a place, according to my idea, is taking a geometrical plan of it, in which every place is to have its true situation.

Cook, *Second Voyage*, iii. 7.

The commissioners were also empowered to *survey* the lands adjoining to the city of London, its suburbs, and within two miles circuit.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 118.

5. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—6. To see; perceive; observe.

The Norweyan lord, *surveying* vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 2. 21.

survey (sér-vâ', now sometimes also sér-vâ'), *n.* [*< survey, v.*] 1. A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

Time, that takes *survey* of all the world,
Must have a stop.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 82.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies.
Sir J. Denham, *Cooper's Hill*, l. 25.

What I purpose to do . . . is . . . to attempt a sketch or *survey* of the different forms and phases which gambling has assumed at the present day in this country.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 841.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

The Certificates of the *Survey* of all the late Collages, Chauntries, free chapelles, fraternities, brotherhoods, and Gynbles.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 603.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior *survey* of your good selves!

Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 1. 44.

3. In *insurance*, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.—4. The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See *surveying*, and *ordnance survey* (under *ordnance*).

The *survey* is not that which is required in order to obtain a patent, but merely the measuring off of the claim by miles and bounds and courses and distances.

Walt, *Mining Law*, p. 46.

5. A species of unctio, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives. [*Prov. Eng.*]—6. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [*U. S.*]—**Coast and Geodetic Survey**, a survey of the coasts and rivers of the United States, carried out by an office of the Treasury Department, called by this name. The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with this work, and with the publication of annual reports, tide-tables, sailing-directions, and maps and charts. On the other hand, the Director of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey is an officer of the Department of the Interior.—

Court of regard (or survey) of dogs. See *regard*.—**Medical survey**, in the navy, an examination by a medical officer, ordered in the case of a person disabled.—**Trigonometrical survey**. See *trigonometrical*.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. Review, examination, inspection, retrospect.

surveyable (sér-vā'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being surveyed. *Carlyle*.

surveyal (sér-vā'al), *n.* [*< survey + -al*.] Survey. *Barrow, Works, III., Sermon, 39.*

surveyance (sér-vā'āns), *n.* [*< ME. surveiance, surceiunce, < OF. surveiance, F. surveillance, oversight, < *surveier, overseer: see survey.*] Surveyorship; survey.

Yourre is the charge of al hir surceiunce,
Whil that they been under youre governaunce.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 95.

I give you the surveyance of my new-bought ground.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, To the Gentlemen-Readers.

surveying (sér-vā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *survey*, *v.*] The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

Surveying is the art of determining the relative positions of prominent points and other objects on the surface of the ground, and making a graphical delineation of the included area. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 695.*

Land-surveying, the determination of the area, shape, etc., of tracts of land.—**Marine or hydrographical surveying**, the determination of the forms of coasts and harbors, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, etc.—**Military surveying**. See *reconnaissance*.—**Plane surveying**. See *plane*.—**Topographical surveying**, the determination not only of the direction and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its watercourses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.

surveying-vessel (sér-vā'ing-ves'el), *n.* A vessel fitted for and engaged in the carrying on of a marine survey.

surveyor (sér-vā'or), *n.* [*< ME. survicor, < AF. surveour; as survey + -or*.] 1. One who surveys or views. [Rare.]

The brightest of stars appear the most unsteady and tremulous in their light: not from any quality inherent in themselves, but from the vapors that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the surveyor.

Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. An overseer; a superintendent. [Rare.]

Were't not madness, then,
To make the fox surveyor of the fold?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 253.

3†. A household officer; a supervisor of the other servants. *Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.*—4. One who views and examines something for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of weights and measures.—5. One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.

What land soe'er the worlds surveyor, the Sun,
Can measure in a day, I dare call mine.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, III.

6. An officer of the British navy whose duty it is to supervise the building and repairing of ships for the navy.—**Marine surveyor**. See *marine*.

Surveyor of the customs, surveyor of the port, in *U. S. revenue laws*, an officer at many ports of entry who is subject in general to the direction of the collector of the port, if there be one, and whose duties are to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gagers; to report once a week to the collector absence from or neglect of duty of such officers; to visit or inspect vessels arriving and to make return in writing to the collector of all vessels arrived on the preceding day, specifying particulars of vessels; to put on board one or more inspectors immediately after arrival; to ascertain distilled spirits imported, and rate according to laws; to ascertain whether goods imported agree with permits for landing the same; to superintend lading for exportation; and to examine and from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, try the weights, etc., and correct them according to the standards. At ports to which a surveyor only is appointed, it is his duty also to receive and record copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector, to record all permits granted by the collector, distinguishing gage, weight, measure, etc., of goods specified, and to take care that no goods be unladen without proper permit.

Surveyors' chain. See *chain*, 3.—**Surveyors' cross**, an instrument used by surveyors to establish perpendicular lines. It has four sights set at right angles on a brass cross which can be fastened to a tripod or single staff. When the adjustment of the instrument is such that one pair of sights coincides with a given or base line, a line perpendicular to this can be readily observed or traced by means of the other pair of sights.—**Surveyors' level**. See *level*.—**Surveyors' pole**, a pole usually marked off into foot spaces for convenience in measuring, these being painted in strongly contrasted colors, that it may be readily distinguished from surrounding objects at a distance. It is used in ranging lines.

surveyor-general (sér-vā'or-jen'e-rāl), *n.* 1. A principal surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—2. [*cap.*] An officer of the Interior Department of the United States government, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, supervises the surveys of public lands.

surveyorship (sér-vā'or-ship), *n.* [*< surveyor + -ship*.] The office of surveyor.

surview (sér-vū'), *n.* [*< sur- + view*.] A survey; a looking on the surface only. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

surview (sér-vū'), *v. t.* [*< surview, n., and survey.*] To survey. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

survise (sér-viz'), *v. t.* [*< surrue, supervise.*] To look over; supervise.

It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous esutcheon that ever this eye surveyed.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

survivability (sér-vi-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< survive + -ability*.] Capability of surviving.

It must be held that these rules still determine the survivability of actions for tort, except where the law has been specially modified or changed by statute.

99 N. Y. Reports, 260.

survival (sér-vi'vāl), *n.* [*< survive + -al*.] 1. The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; in general, the fact of living or existing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances which have formed the original and natural environment: often specifically applied to the case of a rite, habit, belief, or the like remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

The occurrence of this D. M. (*Dis Manibus*, inscribed on tombs by ancient Romans) in Christian epitaphs is an often-noticed case of religious survival.

L. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 110.

No small number of what the English stigmatize as Americanisms are cases of survival from former good usage.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

2. One who or that which thus survives, outlives, or outlasts.

Survivals in Negro Funeral Ceremonies. Just before leaving, a woman, whom I judged to be the bereaved mother, laid upon the mound two or three infants' toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, I observed this practice to be very general.

The Academy, Dec. 23, 1889, p. 442.

Opinions belonging properly to lower intellectual levels, which have held their place into the higher by mere force of ancestral tradition; these are *survivals*.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 403.

3. In *biol.*, the fact of the continued existence of some forms of animal and vegetable life after the time when certain related forms have become extinct; also, the law or underlying principle of such continued existence, as by the process of natural selection: in either case more fully called *survival of the fittest*, and by implication noting the extinction of other organisms less fitted or unfit to survive the struggle for existence. *Survival* in this sense simply extends the ordinary application of the word from the individual organism to the species, genus, etc., and takes into account geological as well as historical times. See under *selection* and *speciation*.—**Survival of the fittest**, a phrase used by Herbert Spencer to indicate the process or result of natural selection (which see, under *selection*).

Plants depend for their prosperity mainly on air and light. . . . Natural selection will favour the more upright-growing forms; individuals with structures that lift them above the rest are the fittest for the conditions; and by the continual survival of the fittest such structures must become established.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 103.

survivance (sér-vi'vāns), *n.* [*< F. survivance, < survivant, ppr. of survivre, survive: see survive.*] Survivorship. [Rare.]

His son had the survivance of the stadtholder-ship.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, (Latham.)

survivancy (sér-vi'vān-si), *n.* [As *survivance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *survivance*. *Bp. Burnet, (Imp. Dict.)*

survive (sér-viv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *survived*, ppr. *surviving*. [*< F. survivre = Pr. sobrevivre = Sp. sobrevivir = Pg. sobreviver = It. sopravvivere, live longer than, < LL. supervivere, outlive, < L. super, over, + vivere, live: see rivid. Cf. derive, revive.*] 1. *trans.* To outlive; live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlast beyond some specified point of time, or some given person, thing, event, or circumstance: as, to *survive* one's usefulness.

If thou survive my well-contented day,
When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover.

Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Laborious limbs,
Who had survive'd the father, serv'd the son.
Couper, Task, III. 748.

susceptibility

It is unfortunate that so few early Eubæan inscriptions have survived the accidents of time.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 131.

=**Syn.** *Outlive, Survive.* See *outlive*.

II. *intrans.* To remain alive or in existence; specifically, to remain alive after the death or cessation of some one or something.

Yea, though I die, the scandal will survive.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 204.

Long as Time, in Sacred Verse survive.
Congree, Birth of the Muse.

The race survives whilst the individual dies.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

survivency (sér-vi'vən-si), *n.* [*< LL. superviren(t)-s, ppr. of supervivere, outlive: see survive and -cy.*] A surviving; survivorship. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

surviver (sér-vi'vēr), *n.* [*< survive + -er*.] Same as *survivor*.

survivor (sér-vi'vor), *n.* [*< survive + -or*.] 1. One who or that which survives after the death of another.

Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fate
Shall on thy wife, thy sad survivor, wait!

Rouce.

He was seventy years old when he was left destitute,
the survivor of those who should have survived him.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

2. In *law*, that one of two or more designated persons who lives the longest: usually of two joint tenants, or any two persons who have a joint interest.

survivorship (sér-vi'vor-ship), *n.* [*< survivor + -ship*.] 1. The state of surviving; survival.

We [an ill-assorted couple] are now going into the country together, with only one hope for making this life agreeable, *survivorship*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 53.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants and successive deaths occur, the whole estate remains to the survivors and finally to the last survivor.

3. An expectative to a specified benefice; the right and privilege to be collated in the future to a specified benefice not vacant at the time of the grant.—**Chance of survivorship**, the chance, according to tables of mortality, that a person of one age has of outliving a person of a different age.

Surya (sūr'yā), *n.* [*< Skt. sūrya, the sun: see sun*.] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sun.

Sus (sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sus* = Gr. *is*, a hog, pig; see *susc*, *sucine*.] A Linnean genus of non-ruminant hoofed quadrupeds, containing all the swine known to him, now restricted to *Sus scrofa*, the wild boar, and closely related forms, and made type of the family *Suidæ*. See *cut under boar*.

sus², *n.* The Tibetan antelope, *Pantholops hodgsoni*. *E. P. Wright.*

susannite (sū-zan'it), *n.* [*< Susanna* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral having the composition of leadhillite, but supposed to crystallize in the rhombohedral system. It is found at the Susanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland.

susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *susceptibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *susceptibilité* = Sp. *susceptibilidad* = Pg. *susceptibilidade* = It. *susceptibilità*, < ML. *susceptibilita* (-t-s), ppr. of **susceptibilis*, susceptible: see *susceptible*.] 1. The state or character of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

All deficiencies are supplied by the *susceptibility* of those to whom they [works of the imagination] are addressed.

Macaulay, John Dryden.

Every mind is in a peculiar state of *susceptibility* to certain impressions.

W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 219.

2. Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kind; sensibility: often in the plural.

So I thought then; I found afterwards that blunt *susceptibilities* are very consistent with strong propensities.

Charlotte Brontë, Professor, x.

It has become a common-place among us that the moral *susceptibilities* which we find in ourselves would not exist but for the action of law and authoritative custom on many generations of our ancestors.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 205.

Conscience includes not only a *susceptibility* to feeling of a certain kind, but a power or faculty of recognising the presence of certain qualities in actions (rightness, justness, &c.), or of judging an act to have a certain moral character.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Specifically, a special tendency to experience emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

His [Horn's] character seems full of *susceptibility*: perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly, . . . verge towards the sentimental.

Carlyle, German Literature.

In these fits of *susceptibility*, every glance seemed to him to be charged either with offensive pity or with ill-repressed disgust.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 4.

Magnetic susceptibility, the coefficient of induced magnetization; a quantity, constant for a given substance, which, multiplied by the total force acting upon a particle of a magnetic body, gives the intensity of the magnetization.—**Stimulus susceptibility**. See *stimulus*.

susceptible (su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [*F. susceptible* = *Sp. susceptible* = *Pg. susceptivel* = *It. suscettibile*, < *ML. *susceptibilis*, capable, susceptible, < *L. suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, take upon one, undertake, receive: see *suscepient*.] 1. Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected; capable (of); accessible (to); commonly with *of* before a state and to before an agency: as, *susceptible of pain*; *susceptible to flattery*; but *of* is sometimes used also in the latter case.

This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most susceptible of remedy.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

Hill, who was a very amiable man, was infinitely too susceptible of criticism; and Pope, who seems to have had a personal regard for him, injured those nice feelings as little as possible. *I. D'Israeli*, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 88.

It sheds on souls susceptible of light.

The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young*.

It now appears that the negro race is, more than any other, susceptible of rapid civilization.

Emerson, *Misc.*, West Indian Emancipation.

The end and object of all knowledge should be the guidance of human action to good results in all the varied kinds and degrees of goodness of which that action is susceptible.

Mivart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 257.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.

He was as tenderly grateful for kindness as he was susceptible of slight and wrong.

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, x.

The jealousy of a vain and susceptible child.

Bulwer, *Last Days of Pompeii*, III. 4.

susceptibleness (su-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility. *Bailey*.

susceptibly (su-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a susceptible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

susception (su-sep'shun), *n.* [*F. susception* = *Sp. suscepcion* = *It. suscezione*, < *L. suscepiere*, pp. *suscepit*, take up, undertake: see *suscepit*.] The act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

The descent of God to the susception of human nature.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1845), I. 28.

susceptive (su-sep'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. susceptible* = *It. suscettivo*, < *NL. *susceptivus*, < *L. suscepiere*, pp. of *suscepit*, take up: see *suscepit*.] Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

Thou wilt be more patient of wrong, quiet under affronts and injuries susceptible of inequities.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1845), I. 211.

In his deep susceptible heart he (Goethe) felt a thousand things more keenly than anyone else could feel.

The Academy, April 20, 1884, p. 25.

susceptiveness (su-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being susceptible; susceptibility. *Imp. Dict.*

susceptivity (su-sep'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*F. susceptivité*, < *ML. *susceptivitas*, < *L. suscepiere*, pp. of *suscepit*, take up: see *suscepit*.] Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural disposition, and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications.

Wallaston, *Religion of Nature*, v.

susceptor (su-sep'tor), *n.* [*F. susceptor*, an undertaker, a contractor, < *suscepere*, pp. *suscepit*: see *suscepit*.] One who undertakes; a godfather; a sponsor. [Rare.]

The church uses to assign new relations to the catechumens, spiritual fathers, and *susceptors*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1845), I. 117.

susception (su-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [*F. susception* (t) + *-cy*.] The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility; reception; admission. [Rare.]

The assumed chasm between pure intellect and pure sense, between power to conceive and mere susceptibility to perceive.

Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 88.

suscepient (su-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*F. suscepiant* (t)-s, pp. of *suscepere*, take up, undertake, undergo, receive, < *sus-*, *sub-*, for *sub-*, under, + *cepere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. *a.* Receiving; admitting. [Rare.]

It was an immeasurable grace of providence and dispensation which God did exhibit to the wise ones, disposing the ministers of his grace sweetly, and by proportion to the capacities of the person *suscepient*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1845), I. 18.

II. *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [Rare.]

God gives the grace of the sacrament. But . . . he does not always give it at the instant in which the church gives the sacrament (as if there be a secret impediment in the *suscepient*).

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1845), I. 120.

suscitability (sus'i-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*F. suscitate* + *-ability*.] The state or quality of being

readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

suscitate (sus'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. suscitatus*, pp. of *suscitare* (> *It. suscitare* = *Sp. Pg. suscitar* = *F. susciter*), lift up, elevate, arouse, excite, < *sub-*, under, + *citare*, cause to move, arouse, excite: see *cite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite; call into life and action.

They which do unto or drink, having those wisdoms [wise sentences, etc.] enter in sighte, . . . may suscitate some disputation or reasoning whereby some part of tyme shall be saved which els . . . wolde be idly consumed.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 3.

suscitation (sus-i-tā'shun), *n.* [*F. suscitation* = *Sp. suscitacion* = *Pg. suscitação* = *It. suscitazione*, < *LL. suscitatō(n)-*, an awakening, resuscitation, < *L. suscitare*, pp. *suscitatus*, arouse, excite: see *suscitate*.] The act of arousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved, and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.

Sp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, v.

If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a

suscitation of his fever, he might soon grow delirious.

Fiddling, *Joseph Andrews*, I. 13.

susi (sū'si), *n.* [*Hind. sūsi*.] A fine cotton fabric striped with silk or other material of a different color, the stripes running in the direction of the warp.

suskin (sus'kin), *n.* [*Prop. seskin*; < *OFlem. sesken*, *siken*, a coin so called, same as *sesken*, a die with six spots, < *ses*, six, + *dim. -ken*, *E. kin*.] A small silver, or base silver, coin of Flemish origin, current in England as a penny or a half-penny in the fifteenth century.

Suskins, crockards, galley-pennies, and pallards were base coins, chiefly of the fifteenth century, whose value would depend upon that of the money they imitated, as well as upon the amount of the credulity of the persons upon whom they were passed. Large quantities were manufactured in the Low Countries, and found their way here in bales of cloth.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 112.

suslik (sus'lik), *n.* [Also *souslik*; < *Russ. suslik*.] A Eurasianic spermophile, *Spermophilus*



Suslik, *Spermophilus citellus*

citellus; hence, some related species of that genus; a kind of ground-squirrel.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *v.* [*F. suspecter* = *Pr. Sp. suspicatar* = *Pg. suspicatar* = *It. sospettare*, < *L. suspicatus*, look up at, watch, observe, suspect, mistrust, freq. of *suspicare*, pp. *suspensus*, look up at, suspect, mistrust, < *sub-*, under, + *spicare*, look at: see *spectacle*.] 1. To imagine to exist; have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak or trivial evidence; mistrust; surmise.

My heart suspects more than mine eye can see.

Shak. III. And. II. 3. 213.

They suspected themselves deceived, and to colour their guilt, the better to delude him, so contented his desire in trade, his flattery was more fraught.

Quoted in *Capt. John South's Works*, II. 78.

Any object not well directed in the dark fear and phantasy will suspect to be a ghost.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 258.

Let us at most suspect, not prove our wrongs.

Congreve, *Tr. of Wild's Art of Love*.

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence or without proof.

I do suspect thee very grievously.

Shak., *K. John*, IV. 3. 131.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the deepest Designs.

Congreve, *Old Bachelor*, IV. 3.

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; distrust.

Genevaud suspects the History of the Assyrian greatness.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 71.

Ophechkanough will not come at vs, that causes vs suspect his former promises.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 38.

In politics it is held suspected, or to be employed with judgment.

Bacon, *Physical Maxims*, VI.

4. To look up to; respect; esteem. [A Latinism.]

Not suspecting the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country.

North, *Tr. of Plutarch*, p. 127. (Trench.)

suspected bill of health. See *bill of health*, under *bill*.

II. *intrans.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; be suspicious.

But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er

Who dotes, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves!

Shak., *Othello*, III. 3. 170.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *a.* and *n.* 1. [*ME. suspect*, < *OF. (and F.) suspect* = *OSp. suspecto* = *Pg. suspeito* = *It. sospetto*, < *L. suspectus*, pp. of *suspice*, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Suspected; suspicious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Suspect his face, suspect his word also.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, I. 485.

Be not curyous to wete or knowe what thin suspect women do.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

All other suspect bokes, bothe in English and in laten.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

Sordid Interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports suspect or partial.

Glanville.

II. *n.* 1. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judge, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a suspect.

Wilson, *James I. (Nares)*.

Political suspects awaiting trial are not the only persons therein confined, nor are the inmates of the Trubetskoi bastion the only cells in that vast state prison.

G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXV. 766.

2. Something suspicious; something causing suspicion.

It is good . . . that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a suspect.

Bacon, *Innovations* (ed. 1887).

suspect (sus-pekt'), *n.* 2. [*ME. suspect*, < *OF. suspect*, < *L. suspectus*, a looking upward, regard, esteem, < *suspice*, look up at, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. Suspicion.

The people anon hath suspect of this thing.

Chaucer, *Physician's Tale*, I. 263.

You war against your reputation,

And draw within the compass of suspect

The unviolated honour of your wife.

Shak., *C. of E.*, III. 1. 87.

2. A vague or slight opinion. [Rare.]

There is in man the suspect that in the transient course of things there is yet an intimation of that which is not transient.

Mulford, *Republic of God*, p. 243.

suspectable (sus-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [*F. suspect + -able*.] Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

It is an old remark that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with renders himself suspectable.

Quot. from *Newspaper by Nares*.

suspectant (sus-pek'tant), *a.* [*L. suspectant* (t)-s, pp. of *suspectare*, look up at: see *suspect*.] In *her.*, same as *suspectant*.

suspectedly (sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor* (?), *Artif. Hands-omness*, p. 93.

suspectedness (sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Imp. Dict.*

suspecter (sus-pek'ter), *n.* [*F. suspect + -er*.] One who suspects.

A base suspecter of a knight's honour.

Plutarch, *Humorous Lieutenant*, IV. 8.

suspectful (sus-pekt'ful), *a.* [*F. suspectant*, < *ML. *suspectivus*, < *L. suspicatus*, look up at: see *suspect*.] 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Samuelson*, *Physiognomie* (1653). (*Nares*.)

I will do much, sir, to preserve his life,

And your innocence; be not you suspectful.

Shirley, *Traitor*, III. 2.

2. Exciting suspicion.

A diffident and suspectful prohibition.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 24.

susceptible (sus-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [*F. suspect + -ible*.] Liable to be suspected. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. lxxxii. [Rare.]

suspension (sus-pek'shun), *n.* [A var. of *suspension*, a-suming the form of *L. suspensio(n)-*, a looking up to, < *suspice*, pp. *suspensus*, look up to, suspect: see *suspect*.] Suspicion.

Yet hastow caught a fals suspension.

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 306.

[This is the reading of the sixteenth-century edition and in Tyndal for the *suspension* (modern *suspicion*) of the manuscripts.]

That youe maye see . . . owte of all suspension that youe shal not bee deceaved, make me the gyde of this vage.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books* or *America*, ed. Arber, p. 117).

suspiciousness (sus-pek'shus-nes), *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

Se you any suspiciousness in this matter? I pray you shewe me or I sende the money.

Biersers, tr. of *Floissart's Chron.*, II. elxvii.

suspectless (sus-pekt'les), *a.* [*F. suspectant*, < *ML. *suspectivus*, < *L. suspicatus*, look up at: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, III. 56.—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

suspectless

This shape may prove *suspectless*, and the fittest
To cloud a godhead in.
Heywood, *Jupiter and Io* (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 272).
suspend (sus-pend'), *v.* [*< ME. suspenden, < OF. (and F.) suspendre = Pr. suspendre = Sp. Pg. suspender = It. sospendere, < L. suspendere, hang up, hang, < sus-, subs-, for sub, under, + pendere, hang: see pendent.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to hang; make to depend from anything; hang: as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, or keep from falling or sinking, as if by hanging: as, solid particles *suspended* in a liquid.

After III monethes do hem *suspende*,
And right goode licoure of hem wol descende.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.
A musquitto-curtain is *suspended* over the bed by means of four strings, which are attached to nails in the wall.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 190.
Milk of Magnesia is not a *suspended* Magnesia, but a pure Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII, p. 5 of adv'ts.

2. To make to depend (on).

God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition: that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord.
Tillotson.
This election . . . involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever *suspended* on the choice of a president.
R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 334.

3. To cause to cease for a time; hinder from proceeding; interrupt; stay; delay: as, all business was *suspended*.

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against my brother till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
Shak., *Lear*, I. 2. 86.

Nature her self attentive Silence kept.
And Motion seem'd *suspended* while she wept.
Congrere, *Tears of Amaryllis*.

4. To hold undetermined; refrain from forming or concluding definitely: as, to *suspend* one's opinion.

We should not be too hasty in believing the tale, but rather *suspend* our judgments till we know the truth.
Latimer, *Misc. Selections*.

I endeavour to *suspend* my belief till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 117.

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income: as, a student *suspended* for some breach of discipline (rarely, in this use, *suspended* from college).

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.
Bp. Sanderson.

Compton, the bishop of London, received orders to *suspend* Sharp till the royal pleasure should be further known.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

6. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect: as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act; to *suspend* the rules of a deliberative assembly.
—7. In *music*, to hold back or postpone the progression of (a voice-part) while the other parts proceed, usually producing a temporary discord. See *suspension*, 5.—To *suspend* payment or payments, to declare inability to meet financial engagements; fail.—*Syn.* 3. To intermit, stop, discontinue, arrest.

II. intrans. To cease from operation; desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payment, or be unable to meet one's engagements.

suspended (sus-pen'ded), *p. a.* 1. Hung from something: as, a *suspended* ornament.—2. Interrupted; delayed; undecided.

Thus he leaves the senate
Divided and *suspended*, all uncertain.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, IV. 5.

3. In *bot.*, hanging directly downward; hanging from the apex of a cell, as many seeds.—

4. In *entom.*, attached in a pendent position by the posterior end, as the chrysalids of many butterflies. Also *adherent*. See *Suspensi*, 2.—Suspended animation, cadence, etc. See the nouns.—Suspended note or tone. See *suspension*, 5.—Suspended organs, in *entom.*, organs attached by means of ligatures, but not inserted in the supporting part, as the legs of a grasshopper.

suspender (sus-pen'dér), *n.* [*< suspend + -er*.] 1. One who or that which suspends or is suspended.

It was very necessary to devise a means of fastening the fibre rigidly to the *suspender* and to the vibrator.
Philos. Mag., 6th ser., XXX. 109.

(a) One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, etc.; one of a pair of braces: generally in the plural.

Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of *suspenders*; it is impossible to keep them up.
Sydney Smith, *Letters*, 1841. (*Darwin*.)

(b) A hanging basket or vase, as for flowers. *Jewitt*, *Ceramic Art in Great Britain*, II. 1.

6091

2. One of a series of tanning-pits. See the quotation.

In these pits (also called *suspenders*) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six, this stage usually occupying about a week.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 334.

3†. One who remains in a state of suspense; a waverer.

I may add thereto—Or the cautelousness of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times.

Bp. Mountagu, *Appeal to Cæsar*, II. 5.

suspension (sus-pen-si'shən), *n.* [*< suspense + -ation*.] A temporary cessation. *Imp. Diet.* **suspense** (sus-pens'), *v. t.* [*< L. suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang, suspend: see *suspend*.] To suspend. *Stubbs*, *Anat. of Abuses* (ed. 1836), p. 101. (*Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 226.)

suspense (sus-pens'), *a.* [*< OF. suspens = Sp. suspensio, < L. suspensus*, pp.: see *suspense*, *v.*] 1. Held or lifted up; suspended.

Whence thai rooteth, raise hem with thil hande,
That that *suspense* a partie so may stande.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

2. Held in doubt or expectation; also, expressing or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

All Minds are *suspense* with expectation of a new Assembly, and the Assembly for a good space taken up with the new settling of it self. *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

Expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 418.

suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* [Formerly also *suspence*; *< F. suspense*, the act of suspending, *< suspens*, suspended: see *suspense*, *a.* and *v.*] 1. The state of being suspended; specifically, the state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; especially, a state of uncertainty, usually with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision.

I find my thoughts almost in *suspense* betwixt yea and no.
Milton, *Church-Government*, II. 3.
Without Preface, or Pretence,
To hold thee longer in *Suspense*.
Congrere, *An Impossible Thing*.

2. Cessation for a time; stop. [Rare.]

A cool *suspence* from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, *Elisla* to Abclard, I. 250.

3. Suspension: a holding in an undetermined state.
Suspence of judgement and exercise of charity.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, IV. 14.

4. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the reut or other profits of land cease by nity of possession of land and reut.—*Suspense account*, in *bookkeeping*, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

Suspensi (sus-pen-si'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang: see *suspense*, *a.*] 1†. In *ornith.*, the humming-birds or *Trochilidae*: so called from their habit of hovering on the wing, as if suspended in the air, in front of flowers. *Milner*, 1811.—2. In *entom.*, a division of butterflies, including those whose chrysalids are simply suspended, not saccinated: contrasted with *Succinelli*.

susceptibility (sus-pen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< susceptible + -ity*.] The capacity of being susceptible, or sustainable from falling or sinking: as, the *susceptibility* of indurated clay in water. *Imp. Diet.*

susceptible (sus-pen-si-bil'), *a.* [*< suspense + -ible*.] Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking. *Imp. Diet.*

suspension (sus-pen'shən), *n.* [*< F. suspension = Sp. suspensio = Pg. suspensão = It. sospenzione, < L. suspensio(n)*], the act or state of hanging up, a vaulting. *< suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, hang up: see *suspend*.] 1. The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; the act or state of hanging from a support; hence, the state of being held up or kept in any way from falling or sinking, as in a liquid.—2. The act of suspending, or delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; the state of being delayed, interrupted, etc. (a) The act of stopping or ceasing: as, a *suspension* of palm.

He consented to enter into negotiations for a *suspension* of hostilities.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 13.

(b) The act of refraining from decision, determination, sentence, execution, or the like: as, a *suspension* of judgment or opinion. (c) The act of causing the operation or effect of something to cease for a time: as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Practically, no bill escapes commitment—save, of course, bills introduced by committees, and a few which may now and then be crowded through under a *suspension* of the rules, granted by a two-thirds vote.

W. Wilson, *Cong. Gov.*, II.

suspensor

(d) The act of ceasing to pay debts or claims on account of financial inability; business failure: as, the *suspension* of a bank or commercial house. (e) Temporary deprivation of office, power, prerogative, or any other privilege: as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (f) In *law*: (1) The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a scignory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the scignory, rent, etc., and of the land out of which they issue. (2) In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or criminal court by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point.

3. That which is suspended or hung up, or that which is held up, as in a liquid.

Certain very ferruginous clays under experiment, the later *suspensions* from which are amber-colored, change thus very decidedly and obviously from summer to winter in a vessel which is kept in the temperature of my study.

Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 3.

4. The act of keeping a person in suspense or doubt.—5. In *music*: (a) The act, process, or result of prolonging or sustaining a tone in one chord into a following chord, in which at first it is a dissonance, but into which it is immediately merged by a conjunct progression upward or downward. The sounding of the tone in the first chord is called the *preparation* of the suspension, its dissonant sounding in the second the *percussion*, and its final passage into consonance the *resolution*. Usually the term *suspension* is used only when the resolution is downward, *retardation* being the common term when the resolution is upward. (See *retardation*, 1 (b).) When two or more voice-parts undergo suspension at once, the suspension is called *double*, *triple*, etc. Suspension was the earliest method selected for introducing dissonances into regular composition. (See *preparation*, 9 (b).) Its success depends largely on the exact harmonic relations of the suspended tone to the chord in which it is dissonant, and on the way in which its dissonance is rhythmically emphasized.



Example of Suspension.
a, preparation; b, percussion;
c, resolution.

(b) The tone thus suspended.—6. In a vehicle, any method of supporting the body clear of the axles, as by springs, side-bars, or straps.—

Bifilar suspension. See *bifilar*.—**Critical suspension of judgment**. See *critical*.—**Indagatory suspension of opinion**. See *indagatory*.—**Pleas in suspension**, in *Scots law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—**Points of suspension**, in *mech.*, the points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.—**Sist on a suspension**. See *sist*.—**Suspension and interdict**, in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session, when the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a note of suspension and interdict.—**Suspension-bridge**. See *bridge*.—**Suspension hub**. See *hub*.—**Suspension of arms**. See the quotation.

If the cessation of hostilities is for a very short period, or at a particular place, or for a temporary purpose, such as for a parley, or a conference, or for removing the wounded and burying the dead after a battle, it is called a *suspension of arms*. *H. W. Halleck*, *International Law*, xxvii. § 3.

Suspension-railway, a railway in which the body of the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or tracks on which the wheels run.—*Syn.* 2. *Intermission*, etc. (see *stop*, *n.*). Interruption, withholding.—2. (d) *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

suspension-drill (sus-pen'shən-dril), *n.* A vertical drilling-machine carried by a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling or other support overhead: used in metal-work, as for boiler-plates. *E. H. Knight*.

suspensivè (sus-pen'siv), *a.* [*< F. suspensiv = Sp. Pg. suspensivo = It. sospensivo, suspensivo, < ML. *suspensivus* (in deriv.). *< L. suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] 1. Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption; uncertain; doubtful; deliberative.

These few of the lords were *suspensivè* in their judgment.

Bp. Hacket, *Alp. Williams*, p. 139.

And in *suspensivè* thoughts a while doth hover.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, II. 97.

2. Having the power to suspend the operation of something.

In every way the better plan may be to recognise the fact that power, under a democracy, will centre in the popular assembly, and . . . by subjecting it to a *suspensivè* veto.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 321.

We are not to be allowed even a *suspensivè* veto.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxv. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

Suspensive conditions, conditions which make the commencement of a legal transaction or title dependent upon the happening or not happening of a future uncertain fact.

suspensively (sus-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a suspensivè manner.

We become aerial creatures, so to speak, resting *suspensively* on things above the world.

H. Bushnell, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p. 56.

suspensor (sus-pen'sor), *n.* [= *F. suspenseur*, *< ML. suspensor, < L. suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] One who or that which suspends. (a) In *surg.*, a suspensory bandage.

(b) In *bat*, the filament or chain of cells at the extremity of which the developing embryo is situated. Also called *proembryo*. (c) In *anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the liver, a fold of peritoneum by means of which the liver is attached to, as if suspended from, the diaphragm. (d) In *zool.*, a suspensorium.

suspensorial (sus-pen-sō'ri-əl), *a.* [*< suspensorium + -al.*] Serving to suspend; of the nature or having the function of a suspensor; specifically, of or pertaining to the suspensorium of the lower jaw: as, the hyomandibular or suspensorial cartilage. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 557.

suspensorium (sus-pen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *suspensoria* (-i-). [*NL.*: neut. of **suspensorius*, suspensory: see *suspensory*.] That which suspends; a suspensor or suspender. Specifically—(a) The bone or bones forming the means by which the lower jaw is indirectly articulated with the skull in vertebrates below mammals. It is morphologically the proximal bone or proximal element of the mandibular arch, and includes the representative of the malleus of *Mammalia*. In *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) it is a single bone, the quadrate; in lower vertebrates it may consist of a series of bones, or be cartilaginous or ligamentous. (See cuts under *quadrate*, *Rana*, *Pythonidae*, and *Crotalus*.) In fishes the hyomandibular bone is the principal suspensorium. (See cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*.) (b) The suspensory ligament in the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchus*), a cord traversing the anteroventral body-cavity, supporting the organs of generation in either sex. Also called *ligamentum suspensorium*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

suspensorius (sus-pen-sō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *suspensorii* (-i-). [*NL.*: see *suspensory*.] A suspensory muscle.—**Suspensorius duodeni**, a band of plain muscular fibers connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the celiac axis.

suspensory (sus-pen'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. suspensoir*, *suspensoire* = *Sp. Pg. suspensorio* = *It. suspensorio*, *< NL. *suspensorius*, *< L. suspender*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspense*, *suspend*.] 1. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, adapted or serving to suspend a part or organ; suspending; suspensorial: as, the cremaster is a suspensory muscle; the quadrate is a suspensory bone.—2. In *surg.*, forming a special kind of sling, in which an injured or diseased part is suspended: as, a *suspensary* bandage or belt for the scrotum in orchitis.—3. Suspending; causing interruption or delay; staying effect or operation: as, a *suspensory* proposal.—**Suspensory bandage**, in *surg.*, a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum.—**Suspensory ligament**. See *ligament*.—**Suspensory ligament of the axis**, ligamentous fibers which pass from the summit of the odontoid process to the margin of the foramen magnum. Also called *middle odontoid ligament*.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the lens.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, the annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body, which passes from the ciliary processes to the capsule of the lens. Also called *zone* or *zonule* of *Zinn*.—**Suspensory ligament of the malleus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

II. *n.*; pl. *suspensories* (-riz). A suspensory muscle, ligament, bone, or bandage; a suspensorium.

sus. per coll. [An abbr. of *L. suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck: see *suspension*, *per*, *collar*.] Hanging by the neck.

suspercollate (sus-pir-kol'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suspercollated*, ppr. *suspercollating*. [*< sus. per coll. + -ate*.] To hang by the neck. [Ludicrous.]

None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge. *Thackeray, Devils Duval*, I.

suspicability (sus'pi-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< suspicabile + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being suspicious. *Dr. H. More, (Encyc. Dict.)*

suspectable (sus'pi-ka-bil), *a.* [*< LL. suspicabilis*, conjectural, *< L. suspicari*, mistrust, suspect, *< suspicari*, suspect: see *suspect*.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

Suspectable principles and . . . extravagant objects. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness* (1829), p. 121. (*Latham*)

suspiciency (sus-pish'en-si), *n.* [*< *suspicienc(t) < L. suspicienc(t)-s*, ppr. of *suspiciere*, suspect) + *-cy*.] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [Rare.]

The want of it [perfect obedience] should not defect us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace.

Ep. Hopkins, Sermons, xiv

suspicion (sus-pish'on), *n.* [*< ME. suspicion*, *suspicion*, *suspicion*, *< OF. suspicium*, also *suspeçon*, *soupeçon*, *souppereçon*, *soupeçon*, *F. suspiccion*, *soupeçon* (> *E. soupeçon*) = *OSp. suspiccion* = *Pg. suspicção* = *It. sospicione*, *suspicion*, *< L. suspicio(n)-s*, *suspicio(n)-s*, mistrust, distrust, suspicion, *< suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect*.] 1. The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who

suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without proof or with but slight proof.

Alle saf Gawcin and Ellzer, thei wolde not slepe, but were ever in *suspicion* of the saluces that were so many in the londe. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, iii. 539.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 11.

2†. Thought.

Cordeilla, out of meer love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her Father-in-law, powrs forth true filial tears. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, I.

3. Suggestion; hint; small quantity; slight degree. [Colloq.]

He was engaged in brushing a *suspicion* of dust from his black gaiters. *Trollope, Last Chiro. of Barset*, xlix.

A mere spice or *suspicion* of austerity, which made it [the weather] all the more enjoyable.

Hawthorne, Our Old Home, near Oxford.

=*Syn.* 1. Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear, misgiving.

suspicion (sus-pish'on), *v. t.* [*< suspicion, n.*] To regard with suspicion; suspect; mistrust; doubt. [Chiefly colloq.]

The folks yereabouts didn't like him 'cause he didn't preach enough about hell, and the weeph' and wallin' and gnashin' o' teeth. They somehow *suspected* he wasn't quite sound on hell.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 349.

suspicious (sus-pish'on-əl), *a.* [*< suspicion + -al.*] Of or pertaining to suspicion; especially, characterized by morbid or insane suspicions: as, a *suspicious* delusion. [Recent.]

She displayed the same emotional mobility and *suspicious* tendencies which characterized her gifted son.

Allen and Newell, XI. 347.

suspicious (sus-pish'us), *a.* [*< F. suspicieux* = *Sp. suspicioso* = *It. sospicioso*, *< L. suspiciosus*, *suspiciosus*, full of suspicion, *< suspicio(n)-s*], *suspicious*: see *suspicion*.] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof; entertaining suspicion or distrust; distrustful; mistrustful.

The Chilians are very *suspicious*, and do not trust strangers. *Halliday's Voyages*, II. 261.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope*.

2. Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift*.

3. Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable: as, *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

And for that we shall not seeme that we speake at large, and doe recounite an historie verie *suspicious*, briefly we will touche who were they that bought this horse, and did possesse him.

Guccara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 123.
1 spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 1.

In fact, I see Bill was Aunt Loll's weak point, and the corners of her own mouth were observed to twitch in such a *suspicious* manner that the whole moral force of her admonition was destroyed. *H. B. Storr, Oldtown*, p. 319.

=*Syn.* 1. Jealous, — 3. Doubtful, dubious.

suspiciously (sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

Methodist I apied two fellows
That through two streets together walk'd aloof,
And wore their eyes *suspiciously* upon us.
Fletcher and Rowley, Mould in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. So as to excite suspicion.

I should have thought the finished tense neither very common in the independent *suspense* nor *suspiciously* rare in the dependent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 161.

suspiciousness (sus-pish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suspicious, in any sense. *Father*.

suspiral (sus'pi-rəl), *n.* [*< OF. souspirai*, *souspirai*, *F. soupirai* = *Pr. suspirai*, *< ML. *suspiraculum*, a breathing-hole, a vent, *< L. suspirare*, breathe out: see *suspire*. Cf. *spiracle*.] 1. A breathing-hole; a spiracle; a vent.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *suspirals*, or whidvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Cathrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares*)

Suspiral of a cunicle, spiraculum, spiraculum.

MS. Harl. 221, f. 165. (*Halliuell*)

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare in both senses.]

suspiration (sus-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. suspiratio(n)-s*, a sighing, a deep breath, *< suspirare*, breathe out, sigh: see *suspire*.] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

Windy *suspiration* of forced breath.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 79.

suspire (sus-pir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suspired*, ppr. *suspiring*. [*< OF. souspirer*, *F. soupirer* = *Sp. Pg. suspirar* = *It. sospirare*, *< L. suspirare*, breathe out, draw a deep breath, sigh, *< sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirare*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To fetch a long, deep breath; sigh.

Earth turned in her sleep with pain,
Sultrily *suspired* for proof.
Broening, Serenade at the Villa.

2†. To breathe.

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 80.

II. *trans.* To sigh or long for.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations, and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cried, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 269.

suspire (sus-pir'), *n.* [= *F. soupir* = *Pr. sospir*, *sospire* = *Sp. Pg. suspiro* = *It. sospiro*, a sigh (cf. *L. suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma); from the verb.] A deep breath; a sigh.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It doth not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v. 1.

suspirious (sus-pir'i-us), *a.* [*< ML. suspiriosus*, breathing hard, asthmatic, *< L. suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma: see *suspire*, *n.*] Sighing. [Rare.]

That condition of breathing called *suspirious*.
Reynolds, Epidemic Meningitis, I. 507.

suss (sus), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *soss*.

sussapinet, *n.* A kind of silk. *Fairholt*.

I'll deck my Alvida
In sendal, and in costly *sussapine*.
Greene, Looking Glass for London and England.

sussarara, *n.* Samo as *siscary*. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xxi.

Sussex marble. In *geol.*, a marble composed almost entirely of two or more species of *Paludina*, and forming thin beds intercalated in the so-called Wealden clay (see *Wealden*) in Kent and Sussex, England: it was formerly used to considerable extent, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for slender shafts to support the triforia, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

Both these varieties of *marble* [the *Purbeck* and *Sussex*] have now generally fallen into disuse, being inferior, both in richness of coloring and durability, to the more ancient and crystalline marbles of the British Isles.

Hull, Building and Ornamental Stones, p. 119.

Sussex pig. See *pig*.

sustain (sus-tin'), *v.* [*< ME. susteynen*, *susteynen*, *susteynen*, *< OF. susteuer*, *susteuer*, *sosteuer*, *sosteuer*, *F. soutenir* = *Pr. sostenere* = *Sp. sostener* = *Pg. sostener* = *It. sostenere*, *< L. sustinere*, hold up, uphold, keep up, support, endure, sustain, *< sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, etc., and *sustenance*, *sustentate*, etc.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To hold up; bear up; uphold; support.

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth *sustain* my house.

Shak., *Me. of V.*, iv. 1. 376.

Four very high marble pillars which *sustain* a very lofty vault.

Corry, Crutches, I. 154.

2. To hold suspended; keep from falling or sinking: as, a rope *sustains* a weight; to *sustain* one in the water.—3. To keep from sinking in despondency; support.

But longe thei myght not this endure; but than com
Bretell, and hem *sustained*, and moche he hem comforted.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 155.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable.

Tillotson.

4. To maintain; keep up; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; nourish: as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.

If you think gods but feigned, and virtue paluted,
Know we *sustain* an actual residence.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

O sacred Simples that our life *sustain*.
And, when it flies vs, call it back again!

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffu'd,
Sustains and is the life of all that lives.

Cowper, Task, vi. 222.

5. To support in any condition by aid; vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve; favor.

No man may seme tweyn lordis; for either he schal hate the toon, and love the tother, either he schal *susteyne* the toon, and disple the tothir.

Wyclif, Mat. vi. 24.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain, . . .
He dooms to death deserv'd.

Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1121.

6. To endure without failing or yielding; bear up against; stand: as, able to *sustain* a shock.

But he *sustained* the battle so that noon might hym remove more than it hadde ben a dongon.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

The old man, lying downe with his face vpward, *sustained* the Sunne and showers terrible violence.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

At last she raised her eyes, and *sustained* the gaze in which all his returning faith seemed concentrated.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 176.

7. To suffer; have to submit to; bear; undergo. You shall *sustain* new disgraces.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 5.

His subjects and marchants have *sustained* sundry damages and ablations of their goods.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.

They *sustained* much trouble in Germany.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

8. To admit or support as correct or valid; hold as well founded: as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—9. To support or maintain; establish by evidence; bear out; prove; confirm; make good; corroborate: as, such facts *sustain* the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the charge.—10. In music, of tones, to prolong or hold to full time-value; render in a legato or sostenuto manner.—Sustaining pedal. See *pedal*.—Syn. 1. To prop.—4. See *living*.—8 and 9. To sanction, approve, ratify, justify.

II. *Intrans.* 1†. To sustain one's self; rest for support.

She . . . thus endureth, til that she was so mate

That she ne hath foot on which she may *sustene*.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arelte, l. 177.

2. To bear; endure; suffer. [Rare.] Diogenes's opinion is to be accepted, who commended not them which abstained, but them which *sustained*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, li.

sustain (sus-tān'), *n.* [*< sustain, v.*] One who or that which upholds; a sustainer.

I lay and slept; I waked again;

For my *sustain*

Was the Lord.

Milton, Ps. iii.

sustainable (sus-tā'n-ə-bl), *a.* [*< sustain + -able*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained: as, the action is not *sustainable*. *N. J. Rev., CXX. 463.*

sustained (sus-tānd'), *p. a.* 1. Kept up or maintained uniformly, as at one pitch or level, especially a high pitch, or at the same degree, especially a high degree.

Never can a vehement and *sustained* spirit of fortitude be kindled in a people by a war of calculation.

Burke, A Regleide Peace, l.

Geniuses are commonly believed to excel other men in their power of *sustained* attention.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 423.

2. In *her.*, same as *supported*: see also *surmounted*.—Sustained note or tone, in music, a tone maintained for several beats or measures in a middle voice-part while the other parts progress. Compare *organ-point*.

sustainer (sus-tā'nér), *n.* [*< sustain + -er*.] One who or that which sustains. (a) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 170.

(Latham.)

(b) A sufferer. But thyself hast a *sustainer* been

Of much affliction in my cause.

Chapman, Hlad, xxiii. 524.

(c) In *entom.*, same as *sustentor*.

sustainment (sus-tān'ment), *n.* [*< ME. sustentement, < OF. soustement, < soustener, sustain: see sustain and -ment*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; support; also, one who or that which sustains or supports.

When Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the *sustentment* of the salnes, and the kynges looth hadde smyte of the hande of the kynges Syarus, than fledde thei alle.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

They took them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only *sustainment*.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

Raising hand and head

Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn

For all hope, all *sustainment*, all reward.

Browning, Ring and Book, Invocation.

sustenance (sus-tē'nans), *n.* [*< ME. sustentance, sustenance, < OF. soustenance, sustenance, F. soustenance = Pr. sostenensa = It. sostenenza, < LL. sustinentia, a sustaining, endurance, patience, < L. sustinere, to sustain, support, sustain, endure: see sustain, sustain.*] 1. An upholding; the act of bearing. [Rare.]

The cheerful *sustenance* of the cross.

Barrow, Works (ed. 1831), VI. 80.

2. The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence: as, the *sustenance* of life.

So fro Hermyen elaced in-to Fraunce,
Full long the kyng ther gaf hym *sustenance*,
At Parys died as happened the cas.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5689.

There are unto one end sundry means: as, for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness.

Hooker.

3. That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living.

Yet their backs need not envy their bellies; Bisket, Olaves, Garlic, and Onions being their principall *sustenance*.

Sandys, Travails, p. 14.

No want was there of human *sustenance*.
Soft fruitage, mighty unts, and nourishing roots.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. 2. *Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

sustentacle (sus-ten'tā-kl), *n.* [*< L. sustentaculum, a prop, support, < sustentare, hold up, support: see sustentate*.] 1†. A prop; support; foundation.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms; and, being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.

Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabala, App.

2. Same as *sustentaculum*.

sustentacular (sus-ten-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< sustentaculum + -ar*.] Supporting; of the nature of a sustentaculum.—Sustentacular fibers of the retina, a peculiar kind of non-nervous tissue, arranged in columns, passing through the thickness of the retina from the inner to the outer limiting membrane, binding together and supporting the more delicate nervous structures of that membrane, and conferring consistency upon the whole structure. Also called *Müllerian fibers* or *radial fibers*.—Sustentacular process of the calcaneum, the sustentaculum tali (which see, under *sustentaculum*).—Sustentacular tissue, connective tissue; especially, the Müllerian fibers (see above).

sustentaculum (sus-ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *sustentacula* (-lā). [*NL.: see sustentate*.] A sustaining or supporting part or organ; specifically, a strong movable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. *Blackwall, 1839.*—Sustentaculum ilienis, the suspensory ligament of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum between that organ and the diaphragm.—Sustentaculum tali, the support of the talus or astragalus; the large sustentacular process of the calcaneum or heel-bone, upon which the astragalus or ankle-bone especially rests. See cuts under *foot* and *heel*.

sustentate (sus'ten-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sustentated*, pp. *sustentating*. [*< L. sustentatus, pp. of sustentare, hold up, support, freq. of sustinere, hold up, support, sustain: see sustain*.] To sustain. [Rare.]

Sustentated, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.

C. Reade, Colister and Iearth, li.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. sustentation, < OF. sustentation, sustentacion, F. sustentation = Sp. sustentacion = Pg. sustentação = It. sustentazione, sustentazione, < L. sustentatio(n-), delay, forbearance, sustenance, lit. 'a holding up,' < sustentare, pp. sustentatus, hold up, support: see sustentate*.] 1. Support; preservation from falling or sinking.

These four are the most notable pillars or *sustentations* that the earth hath in heaven.

H. Eden, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 340).

These steams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air.

Boyle.

2. Maintenance; especially, support of life; sustenance.

Quat brothlyr or systyr sehal comyu into this fraternite, he schal payen, to the *sustentacion* of this gyilde, v. s., quanne that he may reasonably.

English Gids (L. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Necessary prouision of victuals, and whatsoever els mans life for the *sustentation* thereof shall require.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 307.

It [the chameleon] is . . . a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frugality, paucity of blood, and latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visiblo *sustentation*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 21.

Sustentation fund, a fund collected from various congregations, and employed in sustaining the clergy of a church; specifically, in the Free Church of Scotland, a fund out of which an equal dividend is paid to ministers in charge of congregations; this is generally supplemented by further contributions to the clergymen's stipends, paid either from the fund or by their congregations. In the Presbyterian churches in the United States contributions for *sustentation* are devoted to the supplementing of the incomes of pastors whose congregations are unable to afford them adequate support.

sustentative (sus-ten'tā-tiv), *a.* [*< sustentate + -ive*.] Sustaining; maintaining; affording nourishment or subsistence.

Each cell, or that element of a tissue which proceeds from the modification of a cell, must needs retain its *sustentative* functions so long as it grows or maintains a condition of equilibrium.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 23.

sustentator (sus'ten-tā-tor), *n.* [*< NL. sustentator, < L. sustentare, pp. sustentatus, hold up: see sustentate*.] In anat. and zool., a sustaining part or structure; a sustentaculum or sustentor (see these words).—Sustentator tunicae mucosae, a thin stratum of longitudinal muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the internal sphincter of the anus. Also called *corrugator cutis ani*.

sustention (sus-ten'shən), *n.* [*< L. as if *sustentio(n-), < sustinere, pp. sustentus, sustain: see sustain*.] The act of sustaining; sustainment. [Rare.]

A feeling capable of prolonged *sustention*.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 277.

sustentor (sus-ten'tor), *n.* [*< NL. sustentor, < L. sustinere, pp. sustentus, sustain: see sustain*.] In entom., a sustentator; specifically, of the chrysalis of a butterfly, one of two projections (homologous with the soles of the anal prolegs of the larva) which assume various forms, but are always directed forward so as easily to catch hold of the retaining membrane. Also *sustainer*.—Sustentor ridge, one of two ridges leading to the sustentors; it is homologous with the limb of the anal proleg.

suster, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sister*.

sustenance, *n.* An old spelling of *sustenance*.

sustinent (sus'ti-nent), *n.* [*< L. sustinere, pp. sustentus, sustain: see sustain*.] ppr. of *sustinere*, support, sustain: see *sustain*. Cf. *sustenance*.] Support.

And our right arme the Weedowe's *sustinent*.

Davies, Microcosmus, p. 70. (Davies)

sustrent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *sister*.

susu (sū'sū), *n.* [Beng.] The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*. Also *soosoo*. See ent under *Platanista*. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 743.*

summer (sū'sum-bér), *n.* The macaw-bush. See *Solanum*.

susurrant (sū-sur'ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurrante*, < L. *susurrare* (-s), ppr. of *susurrare* (> It. *susurrare*, *sussurare* = Sp. Pg. *susurrar*), murmur, whisper, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, whispering: see *susurrus*.] Murmuring; sighing; whispering; susurrous.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.

Poetry of Antiquity, p. 146. (Davies.)

susuration (sū-su-rā'shən), *n.* [= F. *susuration* = Sp. *susuración* = It. *susurazione*, < LL. *susurratio(n-)*, a whispering, < L. *susurrare*, murmur, whisper: see *susurrant*.] A whispering; a soft murmur.

They resembled those soft *susurations* of the trees wherewith they conversed.

Howell, Vocal Forrest, p. 2. (Latham.)

Over all the dunes there is a constant *susuration*, a blattering and swarming of eristacea.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 736.

susurprisingly (sū-sur'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a whisper; whisperingly. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

susurrous (sū-sur'us), *a.* [*< L. susurrus*, murmuring, whispering, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, a whispering: see *susurrus*.] Whispering; full of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, *susurrous* whispering. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 247.*

susurru (sū-sur'us), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurro*, < L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming, buzzing, whispering, an imitative reduplication of *sur* = Skt. *svar*, sound.] A soft murmuring or humming sound; a whisper; a murmur.

The chant of their vespers, Muffling its notes with the soft *susurru* and sighs of the branches.

Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

sute, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *suit*.

sute, *adv.* An obsolete form of *snitly*.

sutert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sutor*.

Sutherlandia (sū-th-ér-land'ī-jī), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after James Sutherland, a Scottish botanist (end of 17th century).*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeae* and subtribe *Coluteae*. It is characterized by flowers with an erect banner-petal, prominent and somewhat acute keel, longitudinally bearded style, and small terminal stigma, followed by a membranous inflated ovoid pod, with reniform seeds. The only species, *S. frutescens*, is a hoary South African shrub, with odd-pinnate leaves of numerous entire leaflets, and handsome scarlet flowers grouped in short axillary racemes. It is known in English gardens as *Cape bladder-senna*; its powdered roots and leaves are said to have been useful in diseases of the eye.

Suthora (sū-thō'rā), *n.* [*NL. (Hodgson, 1838).*] A genus of babbling thrushes, of the group *Crateropodes*, or family *Timeliidae*. The bill has much greater depth than breadth opposite the nostrils, the rictal bristles are nearly obsolete, the nostrils are hidden by antrorse plumules, the wings and tail are of about the same length, and the culmenal ridge is rounded and tapers to a point. About a dozen species inhabit the Himalayan regions, extending through the hills of Assam and Burma

to those of China and Formosa; *S. nipalensis* is a characteristic example. The genus is also called *Temnorhis*.

sutle (sū'til), *n.* [*< L. sutilis*, sewed or bound together, *< suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join together: see *sew*¹.] Done by stitching.

These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, *sutle*, plectile.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutle* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Johnson*, *Idler*, No. 13.

sutler, *v.* See *suttle*².

sutler (sū'tlēr), *n.* [Formerly also *sutteler*; *< MD. soeteler*, later *soetelaer*, *soetelaer*, *D. soetelaar* (= *MLG. sudeler*, *sutler*, *sutteler*), a peddler, victualer, esp. a military victualer, a sutler, also a seullion, *< soetelen*, later *soetelen*, *D. soetelen*, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, peddle, tr. soil, sully, = *LG. suddeln* = *MHG. suddeln*, sully: see *suttle*².] A person who follows an army for the purpose of selling provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

The very *sutlers* and horse boys of the Campe will be able to rout and chase them without the staining of my Noble sword. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

sutlership (sū'tlēr-shīp), *n.* [*< sutler* + *-ship*.] The office or occupation of a sutler. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX, 178.

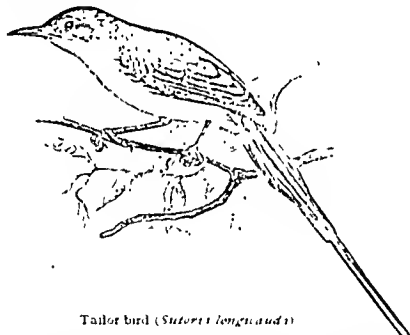
sutlery (sū'tlēr-i), *n.*; pl. *sutleries* (-iz). [*< MD. soetelric*, later *soetelric*, dirty work, drudgery, sordid business, *< soetelen*, do dirty work: see *sutler*, *suttle*².] 1. The occupation of a sutler; drudgery.

Has my *sutlery*, tnpstry, laundrie, madomee he tane upp at the court? *Mareton*, The Fawne, iv. 7.

2. A place where provisions, liquor, etc., are sold; a sutler's shop.

sutlingi, *p. a.* An obsolete spelling of *suttlng*.
sutor (sū'tōr), *n.* [*< L. sutor*, a shoemaker, cobbler, *< suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*¹. Cf. *souter*.] A cobbler.

Sutoria (sū-tō'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL* (Nicholson, 1851). *< L. sutor*, a cobbler: see *sutor*.] A genus of tailor-birds, having twelve tail-feathers, of which the middle pair are long-exserted beyond the rest and the others are graduated. They inhabit India and Ceylon, the Burmese countries, the Malay peninsula, southern China, and Java and were formerly included in the genus *Orthotomus*. *S. sutoria* or *longicauda* is the long-tailed tailor-bird or tailor-warbler.



Tailor bird (*Sutoria longicauda*)

very extensively distributed in the range of the genus; *S. sutoria* is Javanese; and *S. maculicollis* inhabits the Malay peninsula. Compare the cut under *Orthotomus*, and see cut under *tailor-bird*.

sutorial (sū-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. sutor*, a cobbler (see *sutor*). + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler; cobbling. [*Rare*.]

The intervals of his *sutorial* operations.

Daily Telegraph, March 13, 1887. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

Sutra (sū'trā), *n.* [= *F. sutra*, *< Skt. sūtra*, lit. a thread, string, *< √ sir*, sew, cf. *L. suere* = *E. sew*¹: see *sew*¹.] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a body of rules or precepts. In Brahmanic use, applied especially to collections of three classes: (1) *grāha-sūtras* directions concerning the more elaborate and important ceremonies; (2) *grihya-sūtras*, concerning minor or household rites and practices; (3) *dharma-sūtras* concerning the conduct of life, the duties of the castes, etc. The first two are reckoned as part of the Veda. In Buddhist literature, applied to general expositions of doctrine, the sermons of Buddha, etc., constituting the second of the three principal divisions.

sutt (sut), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of sea-bird. *Whiteaves*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

suttee (su-tō'), *n.* [Also, better, *sati*; *F. suttie*, *sutter* (*< E.*), *< Hind. sati*, a faithful wife, esp. one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence also the burning itself; *Skt. sati*, fem. of *sant*, existing, true, virtuous, abbr. from **asant*, ppr. of *√ as*, be, exist: see *am*, *is*, *sooth*.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation

of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands according to a Brahmanical rite. The custom is not known or commanded in the most ancient sacred books of the Hindus, but is early spoken of as highly meritorious. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is still but extinct in the native states.

One of the first acts of the Dharmanabha was to petition Government against the abolition of *Suttee*—that is, in favour of the continuance of the burning of widows.

Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 25.

sutteeism (su-tō'izm), *n.* [*< suttee* + *-ism*.] The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

suttle¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *subtle*.

suttle² (sū'tl), *v. i.* [Also *sutle*; *< MD. soetelen*, *D. soetelen*, peddle, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, tr. soil, sully, daub, = *LG. suddeln* = *MHG. G. suddeln* (Dan. *sudle* *< G.*), soil, sully; a freq. verb, akin to *Sw. sudda*, soil, daub, stain, *G. sudel*, a puddle, etc., from the root of *MD. sieden*, *D. sieden* = *G. sieden*, etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sod*, *sud*, *suds*. The sense of 'dirty work' seems to come from the notion of 'wet' involved in *sod*¹, *suds*, etc.] To peddle; act as sutler.

Soetelen, to suttle, to *suttle* [var. *sutle*, ed. 1678] or to *victuall*. *Merham*, Netherduteh and Eng. Dict. (1658).

suttle³ (sū'tl), *a.* [Perhaps *< It. sottile*, *sottile*, fine, subtle: see *suttle*¹, now *subtle*.] Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret. Since *tret* went out of use, very long ago, though continued in the arithmetic books, it has come to be wrongly stated to be a deduction, instead of an addition not to the number of pounds but to the amount of goods delivered; and *suttle* is sometimes erroneously called a noun.

At 16 pound the 100 *suttle*, what shall 895 pound *suttle* be worth, in giving 4 pound weight upon every 100 for tret. *Mellin*, Rules of Practice (before 1600), viii.

suttlng (sū'tlīg), *p. a.* Belonging to suttlngs; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

A *suttlng* wench, with a bottle of brandy under her arm.

Jiddson, Tntler, No. 260.

Sutton's quadrant. See *quadrant*.

sutural (sū'tū-rāl), *a.* [*< suture* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a suture; as, a *sutural* line; *sutural* articulation.—2. Situated in a suture; effecting suture; as, *sutural* ligament; *sutural* cartilage.—3. In *bot.*, taking place at, or otherwise relating to, a suture; as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.—*Sutural* bones, the ossa triquetra, or Wormian bones, of the skull. See under *os*.—*Sutural* cartilage, the fibrocartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.—*Sutural* ligament, a thin layer of fibrous tissue interposed between immovably articulated bones, as between the cranial bones.

suturally (sū'tū-rāl-i), *adv.* So as to be sutured; by means of a suture; as, bones *suturally* connected. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 511.
suturate (sū'tū-rāt), *v. t.* [*< suture* + *-ate*².] To suture. [*Rare*.]

Six several bones, . . . *suturate* among themselves.

J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 63.

suturation (sū'tū-rā'shon), *n.* The formation of a suture; the state of being sutured.

suture (sū'tūr), *n.* [= *F. suture* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. sutura*, *< L. sutura*, a seam, *< suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join: see *sew*¹.] 1. The act of sewing; a sewing together, or joining along a line or seam; hence (rarely), the state of being connected; connectedness.

Allster was reading from an old manuscript volume of his brother's, which he had found in a chest. . . . It had abundance of faults, and in especial lacked *suture*. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xiii.

2. A line of joining, uniting, or closure as if by sewing, stitching, or knitting together; a seam; a raphe. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, a linear synarthrosis or immovable articulation, especially of the bones of the skull. In man and other mammals all the cranial bones excepting the lower jaw are united by joints technically called sutures, and in all vertebrates which have bony skulls the sutures are numerous, uniting most of the bones. Sutures are classified or described in various ways: (1) by the mode of apposition of the united surfaces or edges of the bones, as the *squamous* suture, the *hormone* suture, the *dentate*, the *limbate*, etc. (see *synarthrosis*); (2) by the shape or position of the suture, as the *coronal*, *sagittal*, *lambdoid* suture (many of these sutures appear in the cuts under *cranium* and *skull*, and in most of the other skulls figured in this dictionary); (3) by the names of the two bones which are sutured, as the *frontoparietal*, *occipitoparietal*, *sphenoparietal* suture. See phrases following. (b) In *entom.*, the line along which the elytra of opposite sides meet and sometimes are confluent. (c) In *conch.*, the line of junction of the successive whorls of a univalve shell, or the line of closure of the opposite valves of a bivalve shell. (d) In *cephalopods*, the outline of the septa of the tetrabranchiata, which resemble in some respects the dentate sutures of the cranial bones. These lines are variously traced in different cases; when they are folded the elevations or saliences are called *saddles*, and the intervening depressions or reentrances are called *lobes*.

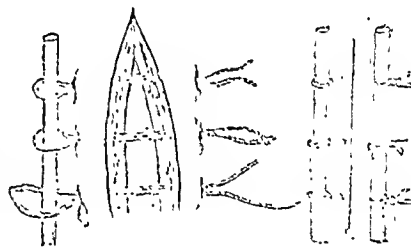
3. In *bot.*, the seam or line of junction between two edges, as between the component carpels

of a pericarp, there commonly marking the line of dehiscence.—4. In *surg.*: (a) The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching or stitches, or in some equivalent manner. (b) One of the stitches or fastenings used to make such a union of the lips of a wound.

This was excised from the cartilage, and the lips of the cut partly approximated by two metallic sutures.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 48.

Basilar suture. See *basilar*.—**Biparietal suture**. Same as *sagittal suture*.—**Buccal, claval, clypeal suture**. See the adjectives.—**Clypeofrontal suture**. Same as *clypeal suture*.—**Coronary or coronal suture**. See *coronary*.—**Dentate suture**, a suture effected by interlocking teeth without beveling of either bone, as the interparietal suture.—**Dorsal, epicranial, facial suture**. See the adjectives.—**Ethmoidfrontal suture**, ethmoid suture, the articulations, respectively, of the ethmoid with the frontal and with the sphenoid bone.—**False suture**, suture by mere apposition of rough surfaces, as in the harmonic and squamous varieties; little used.—**Frontal suture**. (a) In *anat.*, the serrate suture between the right and left halves of the frontal bone. In adult man it is usually obliterated by confluence of the bones; when it persists, it continues the line of the sagittal suture down the middle of the forehead to the root of the nose. More accurately called *interfrontal suture*. (b) In *entom.*, same as *clypeal suture*.—**Frontoparietal suture**, the coronal suture.—**Frontosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the frontal and sphenoidal bones, chiefly the line of apposition of each orbital plate of the frontal with the corresponding orbitosphenoid.—**Genal suture**. See *genal*.—**Great suture**. Same as *genal suture*.—**Gular sutures**. Same as *buccal sutures*.—**Harmonic suture**, suture by means of flat rough surfaces apposed without beveling; a variety of false suture.—**Interfrontal suture**, the frontal suture.—**Intermaxillary suture**, the harmonic suture between the right and left superior maxillary bones, effected chiefly by their palatal plates and alveolar borders.—**Internal suture**, the suture between the right and left nasal bones.—**Interparietal suture**, the sagittal suture.—**Lambdoid suture**, the occipitoparietal suture; so called because in man it presents the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (λ). It is noted for its irregular zigzag course and deep dentations, often including Wormian bones.—**Limbose suture**, a suture with beveled edges and toothed processes, as the coronal or frontoparietal of man.—**Mastoid suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the occipital.—**Mastoid suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the parietal: it is short and deeply dentate in man, and non-existent in most animals.—**Mental, metopic, nasal, neurocentral suture**. See the adjectives.—**Occipitoparietal suture**, the lambdoid suture.—**Palatine, parietomastoid, parieto-occipital suture**. See the adjectives.—**Parietosquamous suture**, the suture between the parietal bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Parietotemporal suture**, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.—**Petroccipital suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal bone and the occipital: in man it is irregular and incomplete, interrupted by the posterior lacerate foramen.—**Petrosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the suture between the petrosal and alisphenoid.—**Petrosquamous suture**. See *petrosquamous*.—**Prosternal sutures**. See *prosternal*.—**Quilled suture**, in



Quilled Sutures.

surg., a double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of bungle or quill nt either end.—**Ramdohr's suture**, a form of suture used to unite a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestine to the abdominal wall.—**Sagittal, serrate, sphenofrontal suture**. See the adjectives.—**Sphenomalar suture**, the suture between the malar and any part of the sphenoid. It is a rare articulation, occasional in man.—**Sphenopalatine suture**, the suture of the palate bone with the sphenoid.—**Sphenoparietal suture**, the suture between the parietal and alisphenoid bones.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Sphenotemporal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Squamosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the squamosal and sphenoidal bones.—**Squamous suture**. See *squamous*.—**Temporal suture**. Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Transverse suture** of man, the series of articulations of the frontal bone with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and several facial bones, extending entirely across the upper part of the face, nearly on a level with the roof of the orbits of the eyes. The bones thus sutured with the frontal are the ethmoid and sphenoid in mid-line, and the nasal, lacrymal, malar, and superior maxillary on each side.—**True suture**, suture by indented borders of bones, as in the dentate, serrate, and limbose sutures. Compare *false suture*, above.

suture (sū'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sutured*, ppr. *suturing*. [*< suture*, *n.*] To unite in a suture

or with sutures; sew up, or sew together; connect as if united by a suture.

According to Fick, the present text of Iliad, which rests on an Attic recension dating shortly after 500, is *sutured* together out of the following pieces.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII, 233.

suversed (su-verst'), *n.* [*< L. su-* for *sub-* + *versus*, turned, + *-ed2*. Cf. *subverse*.] Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine*, which is the versed sine of the supplement of the angle. Also *subversed*.

suwarrow (sū-war'ō), *n.* A corruption of *su-guaro*.

suwarrow-nut (sū-war'ō-nut), *n.* Same as *butternut*, 2.

suwet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *suel*.

Suya (sū'yū), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of warblers, having a strongly graduated tail of only ten feathers, a short thick-set bill, and very stout rectal vibrissae. Five species inhabit the Himalayan regions from Sind to Tenasserim, and Sumatra, of which *S. eriniger* is the best-known. The genus is also called *Decurus* and *Planfordius*. Its affinities appear to be with *Sphenæus*, *Sphenura*, and *Stipiturus*. See these words.

suzerain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) suzerain*, sovereign but not supreme; *seigneur suzerain*, a lord who holds a fief of which other fiefs are held, or who has exclusive jurisdiction (Roquefort); appar. formed, in imitation of *suzerain*, *soverein*, etc., sovereign (with which Roquefort in fact identifies it), with term. *-rain* (as if *< ML. "suscraus, *surseraus"*), *< OF. sus*, *< L. sursum*, above, for **surorsum*, *< sub*, under, from under, + *orsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn (cf. *retroire*, *introrse*): see *sub-* and *verse*, and cf. *subvert*.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. Also used attributively.

"My lord," she replied, still undismayed, "I am before my Suzerain, and, I trust, not just one."

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxv.

This prince, whether led by border enmity, by loyalty to his suzerain, or by preference to one domestic tie over another, had joined the call of King Henry to an invasion.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, III, 91.

In 1459 the illegitimate pretender, James II., did homage to the Sultan of Egypt as suzerain of Cyprus.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 164.

Certain institutions of a primitive people, their corporations and village communities, will always be preserved by a suzerain state governing them, on account of the facilities which they afford to civil and fiscal administration.

Maine, *Village Communities*, p. 236.

suzerainty (sū'ze-rān-ti), *n.* [*< OF. suzeraineté*, F. *suzeraineté*, the office or jurisdiction of a suzerain, *< suzerain*, suzerain: see *suzerain*.] The office or dignity of a suzerain; feudal supremacy; superior authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign, his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his suzerainty was merely nominal.

Brougham.

No one would think of dignifying the heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Kopts, Kurds, Slavs, and Greeks who acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan with the name of a nation.

Contemporary Rev., LIII, 83.

So its [the sovereign power's] character of nominal suzerainty is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 2.

s. v. An abbreviation of *sub voce*, under the word: used in referring to articles in glossaries and dictionaries.

svanbergite (svan'bērg-it), *n.* [Named after L. F. Svanberg, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals of a yellow, red, or brown color. It consists of sulphate and phosphate of aluminium and calcium.

swat, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *so*¹.

swab¹ (swob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [Also *swob*; appar. first in the noun *swabber*, *< MD. *swabber*, *< *swabben* = G. *schwappen*, splash, = Norw. *scabba*, *subba*, splash; otherwise in freq. form: Sw. *srabla* = Dan. *svabre*, swab, = D. *swabber*, drudge. Cf. *swabble* and *swap*¹.] To clean with water and a swab, especially the decks of ships.

So he plek'd up the lad, *swabbed* and dry-rubbl'd and mopp'd him.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 202.

After we had finished, *swabbed* down decks, and rolled up the rigging, I sat on the spars, waiting for . . . the signal for breakfast.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 8.

swab¹ (swob), *n.* [Also *swob*; *< swab*¹, *v.* Cf. Sw. *svab*, a swab, fire-brush; Norw. *srabbl*, *srabba*, a careless person.] 1. A utensil for cleaning. (a) A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, etc. (b) A cleaner for the bore of a cannon. See *sponge*, 4.

2. The opaulet of a naval officer. [Colloq. and jocose.]—3. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment.

Compare *probang*.—4. In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of molds.—5. An awkward, clumsy fellow. [Naut. slang.]

He swore accordingly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.

Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xxiv. (Davies.)

swab², *n.* Same as *swab*¹.

swab³ (swob), *n.* Same as *swad*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

swabber (swob'er), *n.* [Also *swobber*; *< MD. *swabber*, D. *swabber*, a swabber, the drudge of a ship, = G. *schwabber*, a swabber; as *swab*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who uses a swab; hence, in contempt, a fellow fit only to use a swab.

Go and reform thyself; prithee, be sweeter; And know my lady speaks with no such swabbers.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, iii, 1.

Jolly gentlemen!

More fit to be a swabber to the Flemish

After a drunken snuff.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, I, 1.

I am his *swabber*, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his book-keeper, his bawler, his errand boy.

N. Bailey, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 42.

2. A bakers' implement for cleaning the oven. It consists of a bunch of netting on the end of a long pole, and is wetted for use.—3. *pl.* Certain cards at whist the holder of which appears formerly to have been entitled to a part of the stakes. According to Grose (*Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1785), they were the "ace of hearts, knave of clubs, ace and deuce of trumps."

At the commencement of last century, according to Swift, it [whist] was a favourite pastime with clergymen, who played the game with *swabbers*; these were certain cards by which the holder was entitled to part of the stake. In the same manner that the claim is made for the aces at quadrille.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 430.

Whisk and swabbers, an old form of whist.

I suppose . . . the society of half a dozen of clowns to play at *whisk* and *swabbers* would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to wake from the dead.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xiv.

Fielding . . . records that . . . the Count beguiled the tedium of his in-door existence by playing at *Whisk-and-Swabbers*, "the game then in the chief vogue."

Carandish, *Laws and Principles of Whist*, p. 30.

swabble¹ (swob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [*< ME. swablen* = G. *schwablen*, roll to and fro, as liquids; drink often; cf. *swab*¹.] To sway; wobble.

Swabbing or *swagging*

Prompt. Par., p. 481.

swabble¹ (swob'l), *n.* [*< swabble*¹, *v.*] A tall, thin person. [Scotch.]

swabble² (swob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [*< A dial. form of squabble*.] To squabble. *Halliechell*.

Swabian (swā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Swabian*; *< Scabin*, *Swabia*, F. *Souabe*, G. *Schwaben*, *< L. Suavi*, *Suchi*, a people of northeastern Germany.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Swabia or the Swabians.—Swabian emperors, the German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1251 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was Duke of Swabia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia, an early duchy of Germany, corresponding nearly to the greater part of modern Württemberg and southwestern Bavaria. The Swabian dialect is one of the principal High German idioms.

swab-pot (swob'pot), *n.* In *founding*, an iron pot in which a founder keeps his swab in water.

E. H. Knight.

swab-stick (swob'stik), *n.* See the quotation.

If the powder is loose, the miner carefully wipes down the sides of the hole with a wet *swab stick* (a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end).

Encyc. Brit., XVI, 415.

swad¹ (swod), *n.* [*< late ME. swad, swade*; cf. Norw. *srad*, smooth, slippery, *swada*, slice off, flake off: see *swath*. Cf. *swad*², *swab*³.] A pod, as of beans or peas. Also *swab*. [Prov. Eng.]

swad² (swod), *n.* [*< A var. of squat*: see *squat*¹.] 1. A short, fat person.

There was one busy fellow was their leader, A hunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, ii, 1.

2. A rude, coarse fellow; a clown; a country humpkin.

Let country swains and silly *swads* be still.

Greene, *Madrigal*.

3. A soldier. See *swaddy*². [Slang.]

swad³ (swod), *n.* [*< A dial. var. of squad*.] 1. A crowd; a squad. [Local, U. S.]—2. A lump, mass, or bunch. [Vulgar.] *Imp. Dict.*

swad⁴ (swod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *consuming*, sooty or worthless coal. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

swaddler (swod'er), *n.* One who hawks goods; a peddler. [Slang.]

These *Swadders* and Pedlars be not all evil, but of an indifferent behaviour. *Harman*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 72.

swaddle (swod'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swadde*, *swadil*, *swadell*; *< ME. *swadel*, *swathel*, *swethel*, *swethel*, *< AS. swæthel*, *swethil*, a swaddling-band (= MD. *swadel*), *< swethian*, bind, *swathe*: see *swathe*.] A bandage or long strip of cloth used for wrapping a child, or for bandaging in any similar manner; a swaddling-band.

O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle Of th' only Man-God, and his happy Swaddle. *Sylvester*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, The Captaines. They . . . ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my swaddles.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 90.

swaddle (swod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaddled*, ppr. *swaddling*. [Formerly also *swathle*; *< ME. swathilen*, *swethlen*, *swedelen*; *< swaddle*, *n.*] 1. To bind with long and narrow bandages, or as if with bandages; swathe: said especially of young children, who are still bandaged in this manner in many parts of Europe to prevent them from using their limbs freely, owing to a fancy that those who are left free in infancy become deformed.

Their feet to this end so straitly *swaddled* in their infancy that they grow but little. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 446.

I got on my best straw-coloured stockings, And *swaddled* them over to save charges, I.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, i, 2.

2. To beat; cudgel.

You are both, believe me, Two wanton knaves; and, were it not for taking So just an execution from his hands, You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.

Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, ii, 2.

swaddleband (swod'l-band), *n.* [*< ME. swæthel-band*; *< swaddle* + *band*¹.] Same as *swaddling-band*. *Massinger*, *Unnatural Combat*, iv, 2.

swaddlebill (swod'l-bil), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. *J. Lawson*, 1709; *T. Pennant*, 1755.

swaddler (swod'ler), *n.* [*< swaddle* + *-er*¹.] A contemptuous name applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to the early Methodists: said to have originated from a sermon preached on the infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling-clothes." [Slang.]

To revive Sir W. Petty's colony by importing northern Presbyterians and Cornish Swaddlers. *The Academy*, May 11, 1859, p. 217.

swaddling (swod'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swadling*; *< ME. swadling*, *swatheling*; verbal *n.* of *swaddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping in a swaddle.—2. Swaddling-clothes: also in plural.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in mnger laid, To whom too narrow *swaddlings* are our spheres.

Drummond, *Flowers of Ston*.

swaddling-band (swod'ling-band), *n.* [*< ME. swadling-band*, *swatheling-bonde*; *< swaddling* + *band*¹.] A band or bandage, as of linen, for swaddling a young child.

When I made the clond the garment thereof, and thick darkness n *swaddlingband* for it.

Job xxxviii, 9.

One [People] from their *swaddling Bands*

Releas'd their Infant's Feet and Hands.

Prior, *Alma*, ii.

swaddling-clothes (swod'ling-klōTHz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-bands.

She brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in *swaddling clothes*.

Luke ii, 7.

The duomo of Zara, if it were only stripped of its *swaddling clothes*, would be no contemptible specimen of its own style.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 151.

swaddling-clout (swod'ling-klont), *n.* Same as *swaddling-band*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii, 2, 401.

swaddy¹ (swod'i), *a.* [*< swad*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of swads or pods. *Cotgrave*, under *soussu*.

swaddy² (swod'i), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *swad*².] A soldier; especially, a soldier in the militia; originally, a discharged soldier. *Hotten*. [Colloq., Eng.]

swadet, *v.* See *suade*.

swaff¹ (swof), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swough*¹ (cf. *snuff*¹, var. of *sough*¹ for *swough*¹).] To roar (?); beat over, like waves (?).

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat, Seance able with a cane our boat to set.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (Nares.)

swaff², *n.* A dialectal variant of *swath*¹. **swag** (swag), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *swagge*; *< Norw. svaga*, sway: see *sway*, and cf. *swagger*¹.] 1. To sink down by its weight; lean; sag.

I'll lie in wait for every glance she gives, And polse her words i' th' balance of suspect; If she but *swag*, she's gone.

Middleton, *Mad World*, iii, 1.

For now these pounds are (as I feel them *swag*) Light nt my heart, tho' heavy in the bag.

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, ii

2. To move as something heavy and pendent; sway. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendulatory *swagging*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 43.

A timber dray . . . had passed not long ago, with a great trunk swinging and *swagging* on the road, and slurring the scallops of the horse track.

It. D. Blackmore, *Cripps*, the Carrier, xxvi.

swag (swag), *n.* [*< swag, v.*] 1. An unequal, hobbling motion. [Local.]—2. Same as *swale*¹. 2. [Local, U. S.]—3. A bundle; the package or roll containing the possessions of a swagman. [Australia.]

Money or no money, are they not free as air, bar the weight of their *swags*? *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 236.

4. A festoon. See the quotation.

The various sizes of festoons, or, as they are sometimes denominated by the trade, *swags*. *Paper-hanger*, p. 100.

5. In decorative art, an irregular or informal cluster; as, a *swag* of flowers in the engraved decoration of a piece of plate.—6. In coal-mining, a subsidence of the roof, in consequence of the working away of the coal; same as *weighting*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty; booty. [Slang.]

'Twas awful to hear, as she went along, . . . The dark allusion, or bolder brag, Of the dexterous dodge, and the lots of *swag*. *Hood*, *Tale of a Trunk* (*Davies*).

swag-bellied (swag'bel'id), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

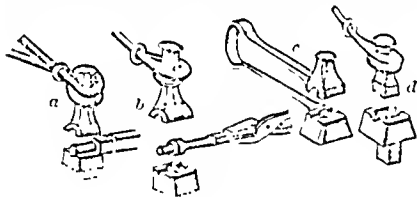
Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander . . . are nothing to your English. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 3. 80.

swag-belly (swag'hel'i), *n.* A prominent or projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person.

Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ankles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag bellies*, the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*, M. Ford to Phillips, (Bath, May 17.

swage¹, *v.* See *swage*.

swage² (swāj), *n.* [Said to be *< F. swage*, a tool, lit. 'sweating,' *< suer*, sweat. *< L. sudare* = *F. suer*; see *sudation* and *sweat*.] 1. A tool or die for imparting a given shape to metal when



1. A. Various swages. 2. Spring swage. 3. Gentle swage.

laid hot on an anvil, or in a stamping press or drop-press, or between rolls. It assumes many shapes, as an indenting, or shaping-tool, or as a die for striking up sheet metal, or in stamps and presses. Stamping-presses are sometimes called *swaging machines*.

2. A similar tool used for bending or twisting cold metal slightly, as for setting saws by bending one tooth at a time to the proper angle, or, in the making of vessels of tin-plate, for bending the metal slightly.

swage² (swāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaged*, ppr. *swaging*. [*< swage*², *n.*] To shape by means of a swage. Also *swedge*.

swage-block (swāj'blok), *n.* A heavy block of iron, perforated with holes of different sizes and shapes, and variously grooved on the sides; used for bending bolts, and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked on an anvil in the ordinary way. *E. H. Knight*.

swagger¹ (swag'ér), *v. i.* [Freq. of *swag*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obtrusive affectation of superiority.

Here comes *swaggering* along the pavement a military gentleman in a coat much befogged.

W. Dean, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 51.

2. To boast or brag noisily; bluster; bully; heeter.

A rascal that *swaggered* with me [that is, tried to bully me] last night. *Shak.*, *Ham.*, V. iv. 7. 131.

It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret.

Dierckx. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. trans. To influence by blustering or threats; bully.

Can we not live in compass of the Law, But must be *swaggered* out on't? *Heywood*, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 279).

He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread of his power. *Swift*, *Account of Court and Empire of Japan*.

swagger¹ (swag'ér), *n.* [*< swagger*¹, *v.*] The act or manner of a swaggerer; an insolent strut; a piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.

Maryat, *Tacha of Many Tales*, *The Water-Carrier*. (*Latham*.)

swagger¹ (swag'ér), *a.* [*< swagger*¹, *v.*] Swell; all the rage. [*Slang*.]

His [Prince Melissano's] gambling parties were so *swagger* that rich money-lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Nov. 2, 1886.

swagger² (swag'ér), *n.* [*< swag* + *-er*¹.] Same as *swagman*, 2.

Under the name of the *swagger* or sundowner the tramp [in Australia], as he moves from station to station in remote districts in supposed search for work, is a recognized element of society. *The Century*, XLII. 691.

swaggerer (swag'ér-ér), *n.* [*< swagger* + *-er*¹.] One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

Patience herself would startle at this letter, And play the *swaggerer*. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, IV. 3. 14.

swaggering (swag'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swagger*¹, *v.*] The act of strutting; blustering; bravado.

I am very glad You are not gulled by all this *swaggering*. *Browning*, *Paracelsus*.

swaggering (swag'ér-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swagger*¹, *v.*] Strutting; blustering; boasting.

Here a *swaggering* fellow, sir, that speaks not like a man of God's making, swears he must speak with you, and will speak with you. *Decker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, IV. 1.

swaggeringly (swag'ér-ing-lī), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; with bravado.

"I do not care what she says," replies Lily, *swaggeringly*. *H. Broughton*, *Dr. Cupid*, VI.

swagging (swag'ing), *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

The belly [of the toad] is large and *swagging*. *Goddard*, *Animated Nature*, XI.

swaggy (swag'i), *a.* [*< swag* + *-y*¹.] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight; pendulous.

His *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Sir T. Erskine*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 4.

swaging-machine (swāj'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaping sheet-metal either by means of a blow or by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

swaging-mallet (swāj'ing-mal'et), *n.* A tool used in dental work to bring artificial plates to shape.

swagman (swag'man), *n.*; pl. *swagmen* (-men). [*< swag* + *man*.] 1. A seller of low-priced trashy goods, trinkets, etc. [*Slang*.]

It is the same with the women who work for the shop-shirt merchants, &c., or make cap-fronts, &c., on their own account, for the supply of the shopkeepers, or the wholesale *swag-men*, who sell low-priced millinery. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 63.

2. A man who travels in search of employment: so called because he carries his swag, or bundle of clothes, blanket, etc. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*. [Australia.]

Rememberin' the needful, I gets up an' quietly slips To the porch to see a *swagman*—with our bottle to his lips. *J. B. Stephens*, *Dronght and Doctrine*.

swag-shop (swag'shop), *n.* A place where low-priced trashy goods are sold; formerly, a plunder-depot. *Hotten*. [*Slang*.]

swaimish, *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*.

swain (swān), *n.* [*< ME. swain, swayn, swēu, swēyn, < late AS. swēn, < Icel. swēinn, a boy, lad, servant, = Sw. sren = Dan. sren, a swain, servant, = AS. swēu = OS. swēu = LG. swēn = OHG. swēn, a herdsman, swain; perhaps ult. akin to son; but not, as has been supposed, directly related to swine. Hence, in comp., boat-swain, contr. bosan, and coxswain, contr. coran.*] 1. A young man or boy in service; a servant.

Worscliffe me here, & become my *swain*, And y schal geue thee all this. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 41.

Hym does serve hymselfe that has na *swain*. *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 107.

2. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

Forth went knyght & *sweyn*, & fote men alle in fere. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 241.

gondyr ys Gayere, an harde *swayn*, The emprowre sone of Almayn. *MS. Cantab.*, Fl. II. 28, f. 150. (*Hallivell*.)

3. A man dwelling in the country; a country-man employed in husbandry; a rustic.

There is a Back-gate for the Beggars and the meaner Sort of *Swains* to come in at. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. II. 8.

The *Swains* their Flocks and Herds had fed. *Congreve*, *Hymn to Venus*.

Haply some hoary-headed *swain* may say, "Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn." *Gray*, *Elegy*.

Hence—4. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally.

Blest *swains*! whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope*, *Spring*, l. 95.

swain moot. See *moot*¹. **swaining** (swā'ning), *n.* [*< swain* + *-ing*¹.] Love-making. [*Slang*, Eng.]

His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.

Mrs. Trollope, *Michael Armstrong*, I. (*Davies*.)

swainish (swā'nish), *a.* [*< swain* + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling a swain; rustic; boorish. [*Rare*.]

Not to be sensible when good and faire in one person meet argues both a grosse and shallow judgement and withall an ungentele and *swainish* breast. *Milton*, *Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

swainishness (swā'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being swainish. [*Rare*.]

Others who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that *swainishness* is the only culture. *Emerson*, *Letters and Social Aims* (ed. 1876), p. 87.

swainling (swūn'ling), *n.* [*< swain* + *-ling*¹.] A small or young swain.

While we stand Hand in hand, Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting. *Watts*, *Reveries* (1634). (*Nares*.)

swainmote (swūn'mōt), *n.* [Also *swainmote*; *< ME. swainmote* (ML. *swainmotum*); *< swain* + *mote*³, *moot*¹.] See *swain moot*, under *moot*¹.

Swainsona (swān'son-ē), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after Isaac Swainson, a cultivator of plants at Twickenham in England, about 1790.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Coultææ*. It is characterized by flowers with a roundish spreading or reflexed banner petal, a broad incurved keel which is obtuse or produced into a twisted beak, a curving style which is bearded lengthwise and inwardly or rarely on the back, and by an ovoid or oblong swollen pod which is coriaceous or membranous and often longitudinally two-celled by the intrusion of the seed-bearing suture. There are about 25 species, all natives of Australia or (one species) of New Zealand. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth or clothed with somewhat appressed hairs. They have odd-plumate leaves of many entire leaflets, commonly with broad leaf-like stipules, and bluish, purplish, or red, rarely white or yellowish flowers in axillary racemes. Several species are cultivated under the name *Swainson pea*; especially two species with large pink or red flowers, *S. Grepania* with a white cottony calyx and *S. galegifolia* with the calyx smooth, both also known as *Darling-rice* *pea*, or as *poison pea*, being said to poison stock; the latter is also called *indigo-plant* and *horse-poison plant*.

swaip (swāp), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *sweep* or *swoop*.] To walk proudly; sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

swaits, *n.* Same as *swats*.

swalt. An obsolete strong preterit of *swell*.

swale¹ (swāl), *n.* [*< ME. swale*, shade; perhaps connected with *swale*² or with *swal*¹.] 1. A shade, or shady spot. [Prov. Eng.]—2.

A low place; a slight depression in a region in general nearly level, especially one of the lower tracts of what is called in the western United States "rolling prairie." These depressions are usually moister than the adjacent higher land, and often have a ranker vegetation, due to the enrichment resulting from the washing down of the finer and richer part of the soil of the higher land about them.

swale² (swāl), *a.* [*< Icel. swalr* = Sw. Dan. *swal*, cool; cf. Icel. *swal*, a cool breeze, *swalar*, *n.* pl., a kind of balcony running along a wall, = Sw. Dan. *swale*, a gallery.] Bleak; windy. [Prov. Eng.]

swale³ (swāl), *v.* [*< ME. swalen*; a secondary form of *swelen*; see *swell*¹.] *I. intrans.* To melt and run down, as from heat; show the effects of great heat, whether by melting or by burning slowly.

II. trans. To burn, whether by singeing or by causing to melt or to run down; especially, to dress, as an animal killed for food, by singeing off the hair. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swale³ (swāl), *n.* [*< swale*³, *v.*] A gutter in a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

swallow¹ (swol'6), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swalowe*, *swolow*; *< ME. swolowen*, *swolchen*, *swolgen*, *swolzen*, *swolthen*, orig. a strong verb, *swel-*

ren, swelgen, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swelc*, pp. *swolgen*) (also deriv. *swolgetan*), swallow, = OS. (*far*-) *swelgan* = MD. *swelgen*, D. *swelgen* = MLG. *swelgen* = OHG. *swelgan*, *swelahan*, MHG. *swelgen*, *swelhen*, G. *swelgen* = Icel. *swelja* (also deriv. *swolgra*) = Sw. *swälja* = Dan. *swälge* = Goth. **swilhan* (not recorded), swallow. Hence *swallow*¹, n., and ult. the second element of *groundswell*.] I. trans. 1. To take into the stomach through the throat, as food or drink; receive through the organs of deglutition; take into the body through the mouth.

To the Scribes and Pharisees woe was denounc'd by our Saviour for straining at a Gnat and swallowing a Camel.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, ii.

Occasionally, in trance, the patient, though insensible, swallows morsels put into his mouth.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 81. 2. Hence, in figurative use, to draw or take in, in any way; absorb; appropriate; exhaust; consume; engulf: usually followed by *up*.

Faith, hope, and love be three sisters; they never can depart in this world, though in the world to come love shall swallow up the other two.

Tyndale, *Aus. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 63.

The first thing is the tender compassion of God respecting us drowned and swallowed up in misery.

Hooker, *Reclcs. Polity*, i. 11.

The earth opened her mouth and swallowed them up.

Nunn. xvi. 32.

The necessary provision of life swallows the greatest part of their time.

In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now swallow'd up by Arabi Sheiks, so that on the west side I could hear of none but Gizeh, Esne, and Mansiouth.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, i. 162.

Specifically—3. To take into the mind readily or credulously; receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; receive implicitly; drink in: sometimes with *down*.

I saw a smith stand . . . With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2. 193.

Here men are forced, at a venture, to be of the religion of the country, and must therefore swallow down opinions, as silly people do empty pills, without knowing what they are made of.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xx. 4.

4. To put up with; bear; take patiently: as, to swallow an affront.

The mother (not able to swallow her shame and grief) cast herself into the lake to be swallowed of the water, but there, by a new Metamorphosis, was turned into a fish, and hallowed for a Goddess.

Purehas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 92.

Will not the proposal of so excellent a reward make us swallow some more than ordinary hardships that we might enjoy it?

Stillingsfleet, *Sermons*, i. 11.

5. To retract; recant.

Isab. Did Angelo so leave her?

Duke. Left her in her tears: . . . swallowed his vows whole, pretending in her discoveries of dishonour.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. 1. 235.

=Syn. 1-3. *Engross*, *Engulf*, etc. See *absorb*.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of swallowing; accomplish deglutition.

swallow¹ (swol'ô), n. [Early mod. E. also *swalou*, *swolow*; < ME. *swalowe*, *swolice*, *swelowe*, *sweloge*, *sweloug*, *swolug*, *swolug*, *swalgh* = LG. *swalg*, G. *schwalg* = Icel. *swelgr* = Sw. *swalg* = Dan. *swalg*, the gullet, a gulf, whirlpool; from the verb: see *swallow*¹, v. In the later senses the noun is from the mod. verb.] 1. The cavity of the throat and gullet, or passage through which food and drink pass; the fauces, pharynx, and gullet or esophagus leading from the mouth to the stomach; especially, the organs of deglutition collectively.

Swiftly swenged hym to swepe & his swolg opened.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 250.

The swallow of my conscience Hath but a narrow passage.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, iv. 2.

No tale was too gross nor monstrous for his capacious swallow.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 424.

2. A yawning gulf; an abyss; a whirlpool.

This Enns is come to paradys Out of the swolow of helle.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1104.

The thirde he caste . . . In a swalowe of ye see called Mare Adriaticum.

Fabian, *Chron.*, lxi.

3. A deep hollow in the ground; a pit.—4. The space in a block between the groove of the sheave and the shell, through which the rope reeves.—5. A funnel-shaped cavity occurring not uncommonly in limestone regions, and especially in the chalk districts of France and England. Also called *swallow-hole* or *sink-hole*. See *sink-hole*.—6. The act of swallowing.

Attend to the difference between a civilized swallow and a barbarous bolt.

Noëtes *Ambrosiane*, Dec., 1834.

7. That which is swallowed; as much as is swallowed at once; a mouthful.

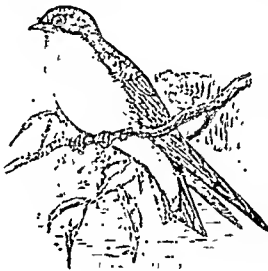
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A swallow or two of hot milk sometimes aids in coughing up tenacious mucus.

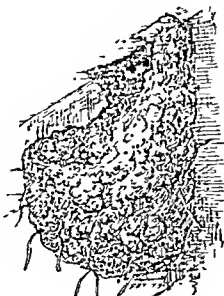
Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 4.

8. Taste; relish; liking; inclination: as, "I have no swallow for it." Massinger.—9. A swallow; a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; a puffer or swell-fish.

swallow² (swol'ô), n. [< ME. *swalowe*, *swahre*, *swalu*, *swalo*, < AS. *swalere* = MD. *swalure*, *swaleke*, D. *swalu* = MLG. *swale*, *swalike* = OHG. *swalawa*, MHG. *swalce*, G. *schwalbe* = Icel. Sw. *svala* = Dan. *svalc* = Goth. **swalco* (not recorded), a swallow; orig. Tent. **swalgwon*, perhaps = Gr. *ἀλκων* (written also *ἀλκων*, and erroneously associated with *ἀλς*, sea), a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] 1. A fissirostral oscine passerine bird with nine primaries; any member of the family *Hirundinidae*, of which there are numerous genera and about 100 species, found in all parts of the world. The leading species of swallows are the barn-swallows of the genus *Hirundo*, with long deeply forked tail having the lateral feathers elongated and linear toward their ends, and with lustrous steel-blue plumage on the upper parts, and more or less rufous plumage below. The common bird of Europe is *H. rustica*; that of America is *H. erythrogastrus*. They are called *barn-swallows* because they usually build their nests of straw and mud on the rafters of barns. The house-swallow or martin of Europe is *H. celsa*, a species of the genus not represented in America. The purple martin of North America is a very large swallow, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, the male of which is entirely lustrous steel-blue; several similar species of the same genus inhabit other parts of America. The most widely diffused species of the family is the bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Otocoris* or *Otocoris riparia*, common to both hemispheres, of a mouse-gray and white coloration, without luster, breeding in holes in banks. Cliff-swallows are several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, found in various parts of the world. That of the United States is *P. homfrons*, also called *republican swallow*, mud-swallow, and *cave-swallow*. These build nests almost entirely of pellets of mud stuck together in masses on the sides of cliffs, under caves, etc. Rough-winged swallows are several forms of the genera *Psittidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*, as *S. serripennis* of the United States, having the outer web of the first primary serrate with a series of recurved hooks. It is of dull grayish coloration, resembling the bank-swallow. The white-bellied swallow of the United States is *Tachycineta*, or *Indoprocne bicolor*, of a lustrous, greenish-black above and snowy-white below. A still more beautiful related species is the violet-green swallow of western North America, *Tachycineta thalassina*. The Bahaman swallow, *Calliope*, is a beautiful swallow resembling the violet-green, with sheeny upper parts and white under parts, belonging to the Bahamas and rarely found in Florida. Swallows are mainly insectivorous birds (though some of them eat berries also), and usually capture their prey on the wing with great address. Their wings are long, pointed, and narrow-bladed, giving great buoyancy, speed, and extension of flight. The feet are small and weak, and scarcely used for progression, but chiefly for perching and clinging. The song is a varied and voluble twittering, but the American martin has a strong, rich, musical note. Swallows are in most countries migratory; and those of Europe and America have long been noted, not only for the extent, but also for the regularity, of their migratory movements. Each species has its regular time of appearing in the spring, which may be predicted with much confidence; it is, however, to some extent dependent upon the weather, or the general advancement or retardation of the opening of the season. In the autumn swallows are often governed in leaving their summer resorts by the approach of storms or cold weather, and they are to some extent weather-prophets. Their modes of nesting are more variable than is usually the case among birds so intimately related in other habits and in structure; and swallows also show, to an extent unequalled by other birds, a readiness to modify their primitive nesting-habits in populous regions. Thus, the nidification of the seven species of swallows which are common in the United States shows four distinct categories: (1) holes in the ground, dug by the birds, slightly furnished with soft materials: bank-swallow, rough-winged swallow; (2) holes in trees or rocks, not made by the birds, fairly furnished with soft materials: white-bellied and violet-green swallows and purple martin; (3) holes or their equivalents, not made by the birds, but secured through human agency, and



White-bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).



Nest of a Swallow.

more or less furnished with soft materials by the birds: formerly no species, now six of the seven species (all excepting the bank-swallow); (4) nests elaborately constructed by the birds, plastered to natural or artificial surfaces, and loosely furnished with soft materials: the cliff-swallow and the barn-swallow, especially the former. The eggs of the swallows likewise differ more than is usual in the same family, some being pure-white, others profusely spotted. Among species in the United States, two, the barn-swallow and the cliff-swallow, lay spotted eggs; the other five, whole-colored eggs. This difference is interesting, taken in connection with the mode of breeding, since it is the general rule with birds that hole-breeders lay white eggs, and that nest-builders, especially those whose nests are elaborate and open, lay colored eggs. See also *bank-swallow*, *barn-swallow*, *enves-swallow*, *hive-nest*, *Progne*, *rough-winged*, and *three-tailed*.

2. Some bird likened to or mistaken for a swallow. Thus, the swifts, *Cypselidae*, belonging to a different order of birds, are commonly misnamed *swallows*, as the chimney-swallow of the United States, *Chaetura pelagica*. (See cut under *Chaetura*.) The so-called edible swallows' nests are built by swifts of the genus *Collocalia*. See *Collocalia* (with cut) and *swift*, n., 4.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons with short legs, squat form, white body, colored wings, and shell-crest. Numerous color-varieties are noted. The birds sometimes called *fairies* are usually classed as swallows.—4. The stormy petrel. Also *sea-swallow*. [Prov. Eng.]

swallowable (swol'ô-a-bl), a. [< *swallow*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being swallowed; hence, capable of being believed; credible. [Rare.]

The reader who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and swallowable form, may very naturally receive it in simple good faith.

Maitland, *Reformation*, p. 315. (Davies.)

swallow-chatterer (swol'ô-chat'ér-ér), n. A waxwing; a bird of the genus *Bombicilla*, or restricted genus *Ampelis*. See cut under *waxwing*. *Svaínsson*.

swallow-day (swol'ô-dā), n. The 13th of April. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

swallower (swol'ô-ér), n. [< *swallow*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which swallows; specifically, a voracious fish, more fully called *black swallower*. See *Chiasmodon* (with cut).

I have often considered these different people with very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the Eaters and Swallowers.

Tailler, No. 205. (Latham.)

swallow-fish (swol'ô-fish), n. The sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; the red-tub.

swallow-flycatcher (swol'ô-flī'kach-ér), n. Same as *swallow-shrike*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 38.

swallow-hawk (swol'ô-hāk), n. The swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, formerly *Nauclerus fureatus*: so called from its shape and mode of flight. See cut under *Elanoides*.

swallow-hole (swol'ô-hōl), n. Same as *swallow*¹, 5, and *sink-hole*.

Sometimes a district of limestone is drilled with vertical cavities (*swallow-holes* or *sinks*).

A. Geikie, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 271.

swallowing (swol'ô-ing), n. [< ME. *swolwung*, etc.; verbal n. of *swallow*¹, v.] 1. The act of deglutition; the reception, as of food, into the stomach through the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.—2t. A yawning gulf; a whirlpool: same as *swallow*¹, 2.

swallow-pear (swol'ô-pār), n. See *pear*¹.

swallow-pipet (swol'ô-pip), n. The gullet. [Slang.]

Each paunch with guttling was so swelled, Not one bit more could pass your swallow-pipe.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), *Works*, p. 147. (Davies.)

swallow-plover (swol'ô-pluv'ér), n. A grallatorial bird of the family *Glaucolidae*, related to the plovers, and having a forked tail like that of a swallow; a pratincole. See cut under *Glaucola*.

swallow-roller (swol'ô-rō'lér), n. A roller of the family *Coraciidae* and genus *Eurystomus*. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

swallow-shrike (swol'ô-shrik), n. Any bird of the family *Artamidae*; a wood-swallow, as the Indian toddy-bird, *Artamus fuscus*, or the rare *A. insignis* of New Britain and New Ireland. The name may have been given



Swallow-shrike (*Artamus insignis*).

swallow-shrike

to certain fork-tailed drongo-shrikes (as that figured under *drongo*) when the two families *Dicruridae* and *Artamidae* were not separated, or were differently constituted; but in present use it applies only to the restricted *Artamidae*. Also *swallow-flycatcher*.

swallow's-nest (swol'öz-nest), *n.* In *anat.*, the nidus hirundinis (which see, under *nichus*).

swallow-stone (swol'ô-stôn), *n.* A stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young, and to be found in the stomachs of the latter. The myth is noticed by various writers, from Pliny or earlier to Longfellow.

swallow-struck (swol'ô-struk), *a.* Bewitched or injured by a swallow. Among many superstitious connected with swallows are those to the effect that if the bird flies under one's arm the limb is paralyzed, and if under a cow the milk becomes bloody. See *witch-chick*, and compare *shrew-struck*.

swallowtail (swol'ô-tâl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A swallow's tail; hence, a long and deeply forked or forkeato tail, like that of the barn-swallow. — 2. A swallow-tailed animal. (a) Any swallow-tailed butterfly of the restricted family *Papilionidae*, the species of which have more or less lengthened processes of the hind wings, which together compose a swallowtail. See cut under *Papilio*. (b) A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*, as *E. hirundo* or *E. uacurua*, having a long, deeply forked tail. (c) The swallow-tailed kite. See cut under *Elanoides*.

3. Something resembling in form or suggesting the forked tail of a swallow. (a) A plant, a species of willow.

The shilshing willow they call *swallow-tail*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(b) In *joinery*, same as *doretail*. (c) In *fort*, same as *bonnet d'artillerie* (which see, under *bonnet*). (d) A swallow-tailed coat; a dress-coat. (e) The points of a large gun. (f) A broad or barbed arrow-head.

The English . . . sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

Tiger swallowtail, the turnus, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, streaked with black, common in the United States. See cut under *turnus*.

II. *n.* Same as *swallow-tailed*.

Here is one of the new police, with blue *swallow-tail* coat tightly buttoned, and white trousers.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

swallow-tailed (swol'ô-tâld), *a.* 1. Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts: applied particularly to a coat. — 2. In *joinery*, dovetailed. — 3. Having a long, deeply forked tail, like the barn-swallow's. — **Swallow-tailed butterfly**, a swallowtail, as *Papilio machaon*, a large European species, expanding from 3½ to 4 inches, of a yellow color landed and spotted with black, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle of the hind wings, which are prolonged into tails. See cuts under *Papilio* and *turnus*.

Swallow-tailed duck. See *duck*. — **Swallow-tailed flycatcher**, a bird of the family *Trogonidae* and genus *Mitridias*, a scissortail. There are two species in the United States, *M. turanus* and *M. forficatus*. See cuts under *Mitridias* and *scissortail*. — **Swallow-tailed gull**, *Crecurus fuscatus*, a very rare species of gull inhabiting the Galapagos Islands and the Peruvian coast. It is a large gull, the wing 16½ inches, white, with pearl-gray mantle, dark-colored primaries in most of their extent, and a sooty hood with white frontal spots, the bill blackish tipped with yellow, the feet red, and the tail deeply forked. It has been erroneously considered Arctic, and also attributed to California. — **Swallow-tailed kingfisher**. See *kingfisher*. — **Swallow-tailed kite**. See *swallow-hawk*, and cut under *Elanoides*. — **Swallow-tailed moth**, *Crypterix sambucaria*, a European moth of a pale-yellowish color, with olive markings, and a red spot at the base of the tail into which the hinder wings are prolonged. — **Swallow-tailed sheldrake**, the swallow tailed. See cut under *Harelda*. C. See *Swallow*, 1855. [Local, British.]

swallow-wing (swol'ô-wing), *n.* A South American fissirostral barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*. See cut under *Chelidoptera*. P. L. Schater.

swallow-woodpecker (swol'ô-wûd'pek-er), *n.* A woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes* in a broad sense. See *Swallow*.

swallowwort (swol'ô-wûrt), *n.* [*< D. scutellaria*, trans. of *Hierundinaria*, name in Brunfelsius, etc., of *Fracturaria*, on account of some resemblance of the pedicel seeds to a flying swallow, G. *scutellariacur*, *scutellariacur*. Also, for def. 3, trans. of *Chelidonium*. See *celandine*.] 1. The European herb *Cyananthus* (*Asclepias*) *Fracturaria*, or white swallowwort, the plant anciently called *asclepias*. Also called *fracturaria* (which see) and *tam-jaisan*. — 2. Hence, as a book-name, any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, the milkweed: applied also to the soma-plant, as formerly classed in *Asclepias*, and to an umbellifer, *Elaeostictum* (*Thapsia*) *Asclepium*, perhaps from its external resemblance to an asclepiad. — 3. Thecelandine, *Chelidonium majus*, once fancied to be used by swallows as a sight-restorer. Compare *swallow-stone*.

swalowet, swalwet. Middle English forms of *swallow*¹, *swallow*².

swam (swam or swom). Preterit of *swim*.

swame¹, *n.* See *swam*.

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swame², *n.* A Middle English form of *squame*.

In whose bloods bathed he should have been, His leprous *swames* to have washed of elene.

Harding, Chronicle, f. 49. (Halliwell.)

swamp¹ (swomp), *n.* [Formerly also *swomp*; not found in early use; prob. a dial. var. or more orig. form of (a) *swmp* = *D. somp* = MHG. *G. smmpf* (also OHG. *smmpft*) = Sw. Dan. *somp*, a swamp; related to (b) AS. *swam*, *swamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp* = OHG. *swam* (*swamb-*), MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = Icel. *sröppr* (for **sramp*) = Dan. Sw. *sramp*, a fungus, sponge, = Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; (c) cf. Goth. *swumst*, a ditch; (d) cf. also E. dial. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; akin to Gr. *σφῆρα*, spongy, *σῶγος*, sponge, L. *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus* and *sponge*. Not connected with *swim*¹.] 1. A piece of wet, spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft, wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

The first three Days we marched thro' nothing but Swamps, having great rains, with much Thunder and Lightning.

Wafter, A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America (1699), p. 13.

Swamp seems peculiarly an American word.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 211.

2. In coal-mining, a local depression in a coal-bed, in which water may collect. [Pennsylvania bituminous-coal districts.] — 3. A shallow lake. [Australia.] — **Swamp fly-honeysuckle**, a shrub, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, of the northern United States and Canada. — **Swamp globe-flower**. Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread*, c.). — **Swamp pea-tree**. See *pea-tree*, 2. — **Swamp post-oak**. See *post-oak*. — **Swamp rose-mallow**. See *hibiscus*. — **Swamp Spanish oak**. Same as *pin-oak*. — **Swamp tea-tree**. See *tea-tree*. — **Swamp white oak**. See *white oak*, under *oak*. = Syn. 1. *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

swamp¹ (swomp), *v.* [*< swump*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.

Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being *swamped* in saucers.

R. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 201.

2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties; overwhelm; ruin; hence, to outbalance; exceed largely in numbers.

Having *swamped* himself in following the lauls fatums of a theory.

Sir H. Hamilton.

Before the Love of Letters, overlone,

Had *swamped* the sacred poets with themselves.

Tennyson, Old Poets foster'd under friendlier skies.

A circular tin bath-tub, concerning which the Mohammedan mind had *swamped* itself in vain conjecture.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 207.

Swamped with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen. The Portfolio, April, 1855, p. 68.

3. *Naut.*, to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; whelm. — 4. To cut out (a road) into a forest. See *swamper*. Sportsman's Gazette. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To sink or stick in a swamp;

hence, to be plunged in inextricable difficulties.

— 2. To become filled with water and sink, as a boat; founder; hence, to be ruined; be wrecked.

swamp² (swomp), *v.* [*< swank*¹.] Thin; slender; lean. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our why is better tidded than this cow.

Her ewr's but *swamp*; shee's nut for milk I trow.

A Yorkshire Dialogue (1875), p. 36. (Halliwell.)

swamp-apple (swomp'ap'1), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

swamp-ash (swomp'a-sh), *n.* Same as *hoop-ash*.

swamp-beggarticks (swomp'beg'1ir-tiks), *n.* A plant, *Bidens comata*, with adhesive seeds.

swamp-blackberry (swomp'blak'ber-i), *n.* A blackberry which grows in swamps. See *running swamp-blackberry*, under *running*.

swamp-blackbird (swomp'blak'berd), *n.* Same as *marsh-blackbird*.

swamp-blucberry (swomp'blü'ber-i), *n.* See *blueberry*.

swamp-broom (swomp'bröum), *n.* Same as *swamp-oak*, 2 (a).

swamp-cabbage (swomp'kab'ij), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*. See *cabbage*¹.

swamp-cottonwood (swomp'kot'1v-wüd), *n.* Same as *downy poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).

swamp-crake (swomp'kräk), *n.* An Australian crane, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, about 7 inches long, of a chocolate-brown and slate-gray color. W. L. Buller.

swamp-cypress (swomp'si'pres), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*; also, a tree of the genus *Chamaecyparis*, sometimes called *ground- or marsh-cypress*.

swamp-deer (swomp'dër), *n.* A rueervine deer of India, *Rucervus dracensis*, of a light-yellowish color, about 4 feet high, with long-beamed

swamp-mahogany

simply dichotomous antlers, inhabiting swampy places.

swamp-dock (swomp'dok), *n.* See *dock*¹, 1.

swamp-dogwood (swomp'dog'wüd), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-elm (swomp'elm), *n.* Same as *rock-elm*.

swamper (swomp'er), *n.* [*< swamp* + -er¹.] One engaged in breaking out roads for lumberers, or clearing away underbrush, especially in swamps; one who cuts trees in a swamp. [U. S.]

But when the swamps are deep in water the *swamper* may paddle up to these trees whose narrowed waists are now within the swing of his ax, and standing up in his canoe, by a marvel of balancing skill, cut and cut until at length his watchful up-glancing eye sees the forest giant bow his head.

G. H. Cable, The Century, XXXV, 550.

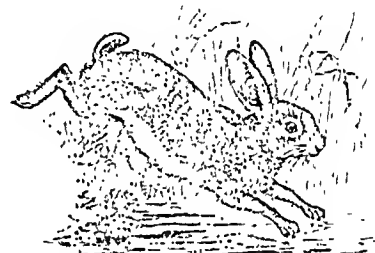
After the trees are sawn off, as near the roots as possible, the trunks are cut into logs of various lengths—the shortest being, as a rule, sixteen feet long. The men called *swampers* then clear away the underbrush.

St. Nicholas, XVII, 583.

swamp-fever (swomp'fë'ver), *n.* A malarial fever (which see, under *fever*).

swamp-gum (swomp'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of various species, including *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, a mountain form of which in Tasmania is called *cider-tree* (which see); *E. pauciflora*, white or drooping gum; *E. rostrata*, red-gum; *E. paniculata*, white ironbark; *E. amygdalina*, giant gum or peppermint-tree; etc. The last species embraces perhaps the loftiest trees on the globe, one specimen having measured 471 feet. Another at a height of 210 feet had still a diameter of 5 feet.

swamp-hare (swomp'här), *n.* A large, long-limbed hare or rabbit, *Lepus aquaticus*, inhabiting the fresh-water swamps and bays of the



Swamp-hare (*Lepus aquaticus*).

southern United States, as in Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is locally known as the *water-rabbit*. It is one of the few species of this extensive genus which are to any extent aquatic in habits. It is quite distinct from the small marsh-hare, *L. palustris*, which is found in the salt-marshes of the Southern States as far north as North Carolina. The range of the swamp-hare extends in the cane-brakes of the Mississippi valley as far as Cairo in Illinois. It is one of the larger species, 15 or 20 inches long, the ears 3 inches, the hind foot 4. The tail is very short, and the skull is less than half as wide as it is long, with confluent postorbital processes. In color the swamp-hare resembles the common gray wood-rabbit.

swamp-hellebore (swomp'hel'c-bör), *n.* See *hellebore*, 2 and 3.

swamp-hen (swomp'hen), *n.* A marsh-hen. Specifically — (a) The swamp-crane. (b) The European purple gallinule. (c) A large blackish gallinule of Australia and New Zealand, *Porphyrio melanotos*, about 21 inches long. See cut under *Porphyrio*. Walter L. Buller.

swamp-hickory (swomp'lik'1ö-ri), *n.* Same as *bitternut*; also, same as *bitter pecan* (see *pecan*).

swamp-honeysuckle (swomp'huw'1i-suk-1), *n.* The clammy azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum*, a shrub found in swamps in eastern North America. The flowers are white, showy, and fragrant; the corolla has a slender tube longer than the lobes of the border, and is very viscid.

swamp-land (swomp'land), *n.* Land covered with swamps.

The so-called "*swamp lands*" forming a portion of the national domain have been freely bestowed on the various States in which they occur, and have been the source of endless fraud and deceit, since large areas of the most valuable agricultural land in the country have been claimed and held as "*swamp land*."

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 212.

swamp-laurel (swomp'lä'rel), *n.* The pale laurel, *Kalmia glauca*; also, the laurel magnolia, *Magnolia glauca*.

swamp-lily (swomp'li'i), *n.* 1. See *lily*, 1. — 2. A plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*.

swamp-locust (swomp'lö'küst), *n.* Same as *water-locust*.

swamp-loosestrife (swomp'lös'strif), *n.* See *Nesaea*.

swamp-lover (swomp'luv'er), *n.* Same as *studs-flower*.

swamp-magnolia (swomp'mag-nö'li-i), *n.* The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.

swamp-mahogany (swomp'ma-bog'a-ni), *n.* An Australian timber-tree of the species *Euca-*

swamp-mahogany

lyptus botryoides and *E. robusta*; also, *Tristania swartcolens*, and perhaps species of *Angophora*. **swamp-maple** (swomp' mā' pl), *n.* The red maple (see *maple*); also, *Negundo Californicum*, of the Coast Range in California.

swamp-milkweed (swomp' milk' wēd), *n.* See *milkweed*, 1.

swamp-moss (swomp' mōs), *n.* A common name for moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

swamp-muck (swomp' muk), *n.* See *muck* 1.

swamp-oak (swomp' ōk), *n.* 1. In America—(a) the swamp white oak (see *white oak*, under *oak*); (b) the swamp post-oak (see *post-oak*); (c) the swamp Spanish oak (see *pin-oak*).—2. In Australia—(a) a broom-like leguminous shrub or small tree, *Viminaria denudata* (also called *swamp-broom*); (b) a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, as *C. suberosa*, *C. equisetifolia*, or *C. paludosa*. (See *she-oak*.) These trees are of a handsome but funereal aspect.

The train had stopped before a roadside station standing in a clearing against a background of shivering *swamp-oak* trees. Mrs. Campbell Praed, *The Head Station*.

swamp-ore (swomp' ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore* (which see, under *bog* 1).

swamp-owl (swomp' oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, or marsh-owl, *Brachyotus palustris*; also, sometimes, the barred owl, *Strix nebulosa*. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-partridge (swomp' pār' trīj), *n.* The spruce-partridge, or Canada grouse. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-pine (swomp' pin), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

swamp-pink (swomp' pink), *n.* Same as *swamp-honeysuckle*; also extended to other azaleas.

swamp-quail (swomp' kwāl), *n.* See *Synaeus*, 1.

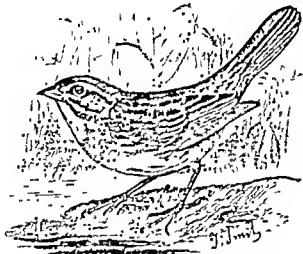
swamp-robin (swomp' rob' in), *n.* The towhee bunting, chewink, or marsh-robin. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-rose (swomp' rōz), *n.* See *rosc* 1.

swamp-sassafras (swomp' sas' a-fras), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

swamp-saxifrage (swomp' sak' si-frāj), *n.* See *saxifrage*.

swamp-sparrow (swomp' spar' ō), *n.* A fringilline bird, *Melospiza palustris*, abundant in eastern North America, related to and much resembling the song-sparrow, inhabiting the shrubbery of swamps, marshes, and brakes (whence the name). It is 5½ inches long, and 7½ in extent, with the plumage streaked above with black, gray, and bright



Swamp-sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*).

bay, below mostly ashy and little streaked, the throat whitish, the crown bright-chestnut, and the forehead black. This sparrow is a sweet songster; it nests in low bushes, and lays four or five speckled and clouded eggs. It is a migratory bird, breeding in New England and Canada, and wintering in the Southern States. More fully called by Coues *swamp song-sparrow*.

swamp-sumac (swomp' sū' mak), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-thistle (swomp' this' l), *n.* See *thistle*.

swamp-warbler (swomp' wār' blēr), *n.* One of several small sylvioline birds of the United States, inhabiting shrubbery and tangle in swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, the worm-eating warbler, *Helminthorus vermicivorus*, and some related species, formerly all referred to Audubon's genus *Helinaia* (or *Helonaea*), the type of which is Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsoni*. See cuts under *prothonotary* and *Helminthophaga*.

swampweed (swomp' wēd), *n.* A prostrate or creeping perennial herb, *Selliera radicans*, of the *Goodeniaceae*, found in Australia: more fully called *Victorian swampweed*.

swamp-willow (swomp' wil' ō), *n.* Same as *pussy-willow*.

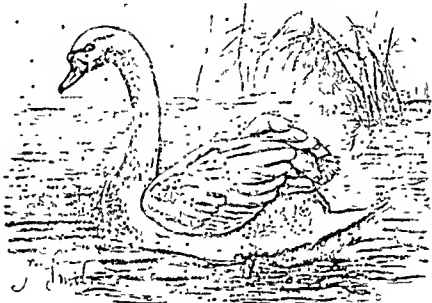
swampwood (swomp' wūd), *n.* The leather wood, *Direa palustris*.

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swampy (swom' pi), *a.* [*swamp* 1 + -y 1.] Pertaining to a swamp; consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy: as, *swampy* land.

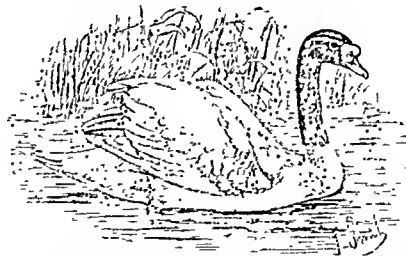
Susquehanna's *swampy* ground. Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 9.

swan 1 (swon), *n.* [*ME. swan*, *swon*, *< AS. swan* = *MD. swaen*, *D. swaan* = *MLG. swan*, *swane* = *OHG. swan*, *m., swana*, *f., MHG. swan*, *swane*, *G. schwan* = *leel. swanr* = *Sw. swan* = *Dan. svane* = *Goth. *swans* (not recorded), *a swan*; perhaps allied to *Skt. √ swan*, *L. sonare*, *sound*; see *sound* 5. Cf. *AS. hana* = *G. hahn*, etc., *a cock*, as related to *L. canere*, *sing*: see *hen* 1.] 1. A large lamellirostral palmpied bird, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Cygninae*, with a long and flexible neck, naked lores, reticulate tarsi, and simple or slightly lobed hallux. The neck is usually held in a graceful curve while the bird is swimming; the inner flight-feathers are usually enlarged, and capable of being erected or set like sails to waft the bird over the water; and in most of the species the plumage of the adults is snow-white in both sexes. The young of the white species are usually grayish or brownish; they are called *cygnets*. Swans walk awkwardly on land, in consequence of the backward position of the legs, but their movements on the water are exceptionally graceful and stately. Hence they are very ornamental, and some of them have been kept from time immemorial in a state of domestication. Swans are chiefly herbivorous. The flesh is edible, and the plumage furnishes the valuable swan's-down. There are 8 or 10 species, found in most parts of the world, except Africa. The ordinary white swans fall into two groups—*Cygnus* proper, with a knob on the beak, and *Olor*, without a knob; the latter are also distinguished by the resonant quality of the voice, due to the convolutions of the windpipe in the cavity of the breast-bone. In Europe four kinds of swans are found: (1) the common "tame" or mute swan, usually seen in domestication, *C. gibbus* (by the rules of nomenclature also



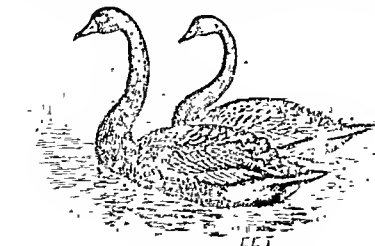
European White Swan (*Cygnus olor*).

called *C. olor*, with a knob on the beak, wedge-shaped tail, and no tracheal convolutions; (2) the elk, hooper, whooper, or whistling-swan, *Olor cygnus* or *Cygnus (O.) musicus* or *ferus*, sometimes specified as the "wild" swan; (3) Bewick's swan, *C. (O.) bewicki*; (4) the Polish swan, *C. (O.) immutabilis*. Two kinds of swans are common in North America, both belonging, like the three named last, to *Olor*: these are the whistling-swan, *C. (O.) americanus* or *columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *C. (O.) buccinator*; the former has a small yellow spot on each side of the beak, and is smaller than the latter, of which the beak is entirely black. The black-necked swan of South America



Black-necked Swan (*Stenelides melanocoryphus*).

is *C. (Stenelides) nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with a frontal knob and the body, wings, and tail pure-white. The black swan of Australia is *Chenopsis* (usually mis-called *Chenopsis*) *atratus*, almost entirely black, with white



Black Swans (*Chenopsis atratus*).

swanky

on the wing (some feathers of which are curly), earmline and white bill, and red eyes; it is easily acclimatized, and is often seen in domestication. A gigantic fossil swan, or swan-like goose, from the bone-caves of Malta, is known as *Palaeocygnus falconeri*. The popular notion that the swan sings just before dying has no foundation in fact.

The jealous swan agents hire death that syngeth.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 342.

2. In *her*, a bearing representing a swan, usually with the wings raised as it carries them when swimming. It is therefore not necessary to say in the blazon "with wings indorsed." See below.—3. In *astron*. See *Cygnus*, 2.—**Black swan**. (a) Something very rare, or supposed to be non-existent; a *rara avis*: used like "white crow," and some other apparent contradictions in terms. [The phrase arose at a time when only white swans were known.]

The abuse of such places [theaters] was so great that for any chaste lier to haunt them was a *black swan*, and a white crowe. Gosson, *School of Abuse*.

(b) See *def. 1*.—**Chained swan**, in *her*, a swan represented with some kind of collar about its neck, to which a chain is secured, which may be either carried to a ring or staple, or passed in a curve over the bird's neck, between its wings, or the like. The swan duccally gorged and chained is the well-known badge of the Bolinas, adopted by the Lancastrian kings.—**Demi-swan**, in *her*, a swan with only so much of the body showing as rises above the water when it is swimming, the wings either indorsed or expanded.—**Order of the Swan**, a Prussian order founded by the elector Frederick II., Margrave of Brandenburg, in 1440, renewed by Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, in 1843.—**Swan close**, in *her*, a bearing representing a swan with the wings close to its side.—**Wild swan**, any feral swan; specifically, *Cygnus ferus* (*C. musicus*): so called in distinction from the "tame" or mute swan. See *def. 1*.

A melody loud and sweet,

That made the *wild-swan* pause in her eloud.

Tennyson, *The Poet's Song*.

swan 2 (swon), *v. i.* [*A* euphemistic variation of *swear* 1; cf. *swon*, a similar evasion.] To swear; used in the phrase *I swan*, an expression of emphasis. Also *swon*. [Rural, New Eng.]

Plnes, ef you're blue, are the best friends I know,
They mope an' sigh an' sheer your feeln's so;—
They hesh the ground beneath so, tu, I swan,
You half forgit you've gut a body on.

Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., vi.

I swan to man, a more emphatic form of *I swan*: mitigated form of *I swear to God*.

But they du preneh, *I swan to man*, it's puffly indescrible! Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., l.

swan-animalcule (swon'an-i-mal' kŭl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Trachelocercidae*, or of the family *Trachelidae*, having a sort of neck, as *Trachelocerca olor* of the former group, and *Amphileptus cygnus* of the latter. See the family names.

swan-down (swon'down), *n.* Same as *swan's-down*, 1.

swan-flower (swon'flou' ēr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Cynoches*, particularly *C. Loddigesii*: so called in allusion to the long arched column. The species named has flowers four inches across. Also *swanwort* and (translating the genus name) *swanneck*.

swang 1 (swang), *n.* [Also *swank*: see *swamp* 1.] A piece of low land or greensward liable to be covered with water; also, a swamp or bog. [Prov. Eng.]

swang 2. *Obsolete preterit of swing.*

swan-goose (swon'gōs), *n.* The China goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, a large, long-necked goose of somewhat swan-like aspect, often seen in domestication. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

swanherd (swon'hērd), *n.* [*swan* 1 + *herd* 2.] One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's *swanherd's* license. Yarell, *British Birds*.

swan-hopping (swou'hop' ing), *n.* A corruption of *swan-upping*.

Then whitebait down and *swan-hopping* up the river.

T. Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*. (Latham.)

swanimotet, *n.* See *swain moot*, under *moot* 1.

swank 1 (swangk), *a.* [Not found in *ME.*; in *AS.* only in the form *swanor*, *swancor* = *MHG. swankel*, *pliant*, *bending*; in the simpler form, *MHG. swane*, *swank*, *G. schwank*, *pliant*, = *leel. swangr*, *thin*, *slender*, *slim*; cf. *MD. swanck*, *swinging*, *vibration*, *swancken*, *bend*, *swing*, *vibrato*; from the root of *AS. swingan*, *swincan*, etc., *swing*: see *swing*, *swink*. Cf. *swamp* 2.] 1. Thin; slender; pliant.—2. *Agile*.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,

A filly buirdly, steeve, an' *swank*.

Burns, *Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare*.

[*Scotch* in both senses.]

swank 2 (swangk), *n.* See *swang* 1.

swanking (swang'king), *a.* [*swank* 1 + -ing 2.] Supple; active. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xxiv. [*Scotch*.]

swanky 1 (swang'ki), *n.*; pl. *swankies* (-kiz). [*Dim. of swank* 1.] An active or clever young fellow. Skinner. [*Scotch*.]

swanky², **swankie** (swang'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Any weak fermented drink; cheap beer. [Slang.]—2. A drink composed of water, molasses, and vinegar. [Fishermen's slang.]

swan-maiden (swon'mā'dn), *n.* One of the maidens who, in many Indo-European legends, were believed in the guise of swans to have supernatural power, traveling at will through air or water. Their power depended on the possession of a robe or shift of swan's feathers, or, according to other narratives, a ring or chain, on the loss of which the maidens became mortal. The swan-maidens or swan-wives are found in Teutonic mythology as the valkyrs or wish-maidens of Odin (Völsung), riding through the air at the will of the god. The influence of this myth is also seen in the medieval conception of angels.

swan-mark (swon'märk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan, generally cut on the beak in the operation known as swan-upping. Also called *cigninota*.

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke *cigninota*, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. Farrell, British Birds.

swan-marking (swon'mär'king), *n.* Same as *swan-upping*.

swan-mussel (swon'mus'l), *n.* A kind of pond-mussel, or fresh-water bivalve, *Anodonta cygnea*.

swanneck (swon'nek), *n.* 1. The end of a pipe, a faucet, or the like, curved in some resemblance to the neck of a swan when swimming. See *gooseneck*.—2. See *swan-flower*.

swanner (swon'ēr), *n.* [*swan* + *-er*1.] A swan-keeper. *Municip. Corporation Reports*, p. 2465. [Local, Eng.]

swannery (swon'er-i), *n.*; pl. *swanneries* (-iz). [*swan*1 + *-ery*.] A place where swans are bred and reared.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. Farrell, British Birds.

swanny (swon'i), *a.* [*swan*1 + *-y*1.] Swan-like.

Once more bent to my indent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately. Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. 22. (Daries.)

swanpan, *n.* See *shuanpan*.

Swan River daisy. [*Swan River* in Western Australia.] A pretty annual composite plant, *Brachycome Iberidifolia*, of Western Australia. The heads are about an inch broad, and have bright-blue rays with paler center. It is cultivated in flower-gardens, and is well suited for massing.

Swan River everlasting. A composite plant, *Hebepternum (Rhodanthus) Manglietii*. See *Rhodanthus*.

swan's-down (swonz'doun), *n.* 1. The down or under-plumage of a swan. It is made into a delicate trimming for garments, but it is principally used for powder-puffs. Also *swan-down*, with its plumes and tufts of *swan's down*.

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xvi.
2. (a) A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.

If a gold-laced waist-coat has an empty pouch, the plain *swan's-down* will be the braver of the two. Scott, *St. Rovan's Well*, xv.

Chillon, the chief musician, had on a pearl-colored coat, buff *swan's-down* vest, white worsted breeches, and ribbed stockings. S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 10.

(b) A thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side: more commonly called *Canton* or *cotton flannel*.

Swansea porcelain. See *porcelain*1.

swan-shot (swon'shet), *n.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans. It is of about the same size as buckshot.

Large *swanshot*, as big as small pistol-bullets. Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe* (ed. Kingsley), p. 235.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woolen blanket used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swan-song (swon'song), *n.* The fabled song of a dying swan; hence, a last poem or musical work, written just before the composer's death.

But the *swan-song* he sang shall for ever and ever abide In the heart of the world, with the winds and the murmuring tide. R. W. Gilder, *The Celestial Passion*, *Mors Triumphalis*.

swan-upping (swon'up'ing), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *swan-kopping* (simulating *hopping*, as if in allusion to the struggling of the swans); *swan*1 + *upping*.] The custom or practice of marking the upper mandible of a swan, on behalf of the crown, of Oxford University, and of several London companies or guilds. The mark is made with a cutting-instrument, and the operation is still annually performed upon the swans of the river Thames. Also called *swan-marking*.

The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two necks or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. *Upping* the swans was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term swan-hopping is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. Halliwell.

swanwort (swon'wört), *n.* See *swan-flower*.

swap1 (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping*. [Also *swop*; < ME. *swappen*; cf. G. *schwappen*, swap; a secondary form, prob. connected with AS. *swāpan*, swoop, etc.: see *sweep*, *swoop*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat.

To hane with his sward *swapped* of his hod. William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), l. 3609.

His hed to the wall, his body to the ground, Ful oft he *swapte*, hymselfen to confounde. Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 245.

If any do but lift up his nose to smell after the truth, they *swap* him in the face with a fire-brand, to smite his smelling. Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1830), p. 73.

2. To chop: used with reference to cutting wheat in a peculiar way. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To strike; aim a blow.

He *swapt* at hym swyth with a sword fell; Hit brake thurgh the banet to the bare hed. Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 6321.

2. To move swiftly; rush.

Beets to him *swapte*. Layamon, l. 26775.

3. To fall down.

swap1 (swop), *n.* [*swap*, *swappe*; cf. G. *schwapp*, a blow; from the verb.] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong. Cursor Mundi. (Halliwell.)

If't be a thwack, I make account of that; There's no new-fashion'd *swap* that'er came up yet, but I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for't. Fletcher (and another), *Nico Ynlour*, III. 2.

2†. A swoop.

Me hling at a *swappe* he hente. Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 543.

3. A fall. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

swap1 (swop), *adv.* [Also *swop*; an elliptical use of *swapt*, *r.*] At a snatch; hastily; with hasty violence. [Prov. Eng.]

swap2 (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping*. [Also *swap*, and formerly *swab* (see *swab*2); a particular use of *swapt*1, appar. in allusion to 'striking' a bargain.] I. *trans.* To exchange; barter.

They *swapped* swords, and they twa swat, And aye the blood ran down between. Battle of Otterburne (Child's Ballads, VII. 21).

Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in *swapping* horses. J. T. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, x.

To *swap off*, to cheat; "sell." [Slang, U. S.]

Den Brer Fox know dat he been *swap off* mighty bad. J. C. Harris, *Uncle Remus*, iv.

II. *intrans.* To barter; exchange.

Of course not! What you want to do is to *swap*. I seed that in your eyes the mint you role up. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 186.

swap2 (swop), *n.* [*swap*2, *r.*] An act of swapping; a barter; an exchange. [Colloq.]

For the pouthier, I've changed it . . . for gin and brandy . . . a nude *swap* too. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xxv.

We'd better take measures for shettin' up shop, An' put off our stock by a vendoo or *swap*. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., v.

Not even the greasy cards can stand against the attractions of a *swap* of horses, and these join the group. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 187.

swape (swāp), *r. i. and t.* [An obs. or dial. form of *swop* or *sweep*.] 1. To sweep.—2. To place askant. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swape (swāp), *n.* [A var. of *sweep*; cf. *swape*, *r.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 7.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. Same as *sweep*, 10. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

swape-well (swāp'wel), *n.* A well from which water is raised by a well-sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a *swape-well* is, though most of them have now given way to the prosa. But far more useful, pump. A *swape-well* is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. N. and Q., 7th ser., x. 240.

swapping (swop'ing), *a.* [Orig. ppr. of *swapt*1, *r.*] Large; big; "whopping." [Obsoloto or prov. Eng.]

Oh! by the blood of King Edward! It was a *swapping*, *swapping* mallard! Old Song of All Souls, Oxford.

Ay, marry, sir, here's *swapping* sins indeed!

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, iv. 2.

sward (swārd), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *sword*, *sord*, *soord*; < ME. *sward*, *sword*, *seart*, *swarth*, < AS. *swarc*, skin, rind, the skin of bacon, = OFries. *swarde* = MD. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, rind of bacon, = MLG. *swarde*, LG. *swaarde*, *sware* = OHG. **swarta*, MHG. *swarte*, *swart*, skin with hair or feathers, G. *schwarte*, skin, rind, bark, = Icel. *svördur*, skin, sward (*grassvördur*, 'grass-sward,' *jarthar-svördur*, 'earth-sward'), = Dan. *svær* (in *fleskesvær*, 'flesh-sward,' *grønsvær*, 'greensward,' *jordsvær*, 'earth-sward') = Goth. **swardus* (not recorded).] 1†. A skin; a covering; especially, the hide of a beast, as of a hog.

Swarde or *siorde* of flesh. Corlana. Prompt. Parr.

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,

Rice'd bacon-swords shall feast his family.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, IV. ii. 36.

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *greensward*.

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn.

Tennyson, *Princess*, lxi.

sward (swārd), *v.* [*sward*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To produce sward on; cover with sward. *Imp. Dict.*

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us. Mrs. Browning, *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*, st. 23.

The smooth, *Swarded* alleys, the limes Touch'd with yellow by hot Summer. M. Arnold, *Helene's Grave*.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with sward.

The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. Mortimer.

sward-cutter (swārd'kut'ēr), *n.* 1. A form of plow for turning over grass-lands.—2. A lawnmower. *Imp. Dict.*

swardy (swārd'i), *a.* [*sward* + *-y*1.] Covered with sward or grass: as, *swardy* land.

sware1 (swār), *n.* An obsolete or archaic preterit of *swear*1.

sware2, *v.* [*sware*, < Icel. *swara* = Sw. *swara* = Dan. *swarc*, answer: see *swear*1.] To answer.

He called to his chamberlajn, that colly hym *swared*, & bede hym bryng hym his brunny & his blonk sadel. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), l. 2011.

sware3, *a.* [*sware*, lit. heavy: see *siccer*.] An old spelling of *sweat*.

sware4, *a.* A Middle English form of *square*. **swarf**1 (swārf), *r. i.* [*Sw. swarfa* = Dan. *swarfe*, turn, = E. *swerve*: see *swerve*.] To faint; swoon. [Scotch.]

And monie a hault poor red coat

For fear anast did *swarf*, man!

Burns, *Battle of Sheriff-Muir*.

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, ix.

swarf1 (swārf), *n.* [*swarf*1, *r.*] Stupor; a fainting-fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

swarf2 (swārf), *n.* [*swarf*, < AS. *gesearf*, *gesearf*, filings, < *searfen* (pret. **seararf*, pp. *searfen*) = Icel. *searfa* (pret. *searfa*), file; cf. Sw. *swarfa*, Dan. *swarfe*, turn in a lathe, = Goth. *bi-swarban*, wipe; cf. E. *swear*, creep and scrape up a tree, climb, swerve: see *swerve*, and cf. *swarf*1.] The grit mixed with particles of iron or steel worn away in grinding cutlery wet.

swarf-money (swārf'mun'i), *n.* In feudal law, money paid in lieu of the service of castleward. *Blount*.

swarm1 (swārm), *n.* [*swarm*, < AS. *swearm* = MD. *swarm*, D. *swarm* = OHG. *swaram*, MHG. *swarm*, G. *swarm* = Icel. *swarmur* = Sw. *svärm* = Dan. *sværm*, a swarm; prob. orig. a swarm of bees, so called from their humming; akin to L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming (see *susurrus*), Gr. *σείρη*, a siren (see *siren*), Lith. *surma*, a pipe, Russ. *sviriele*, a pipe, G. *schwirren*, whirl, Sw. *svirra*, hum, Dan. *svirre*, whirl, etc., from the root seen in Skt. *svar*, sound: see *swear*1.] 1. A large number or body of insects or other small creatures, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

Many great *swarmes* [of butterflies]. . . lay dead upon the high waies.

Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 87.

A *swarm* of flies in vintage time. Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 15.

2. Especially, a cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; also, a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive.

Not runnyge on heapes as a *swarme* of bees.

Daboe Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 341.

3. In general, a great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: often used of inanimate objects: as, a *swarm* of meteors.

They are not faithful towards God that burden wilfully his Church with such *swarms* of unworthy creatures.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 51.

This *swarm* of fair advantages.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

A night made hoary with the *swarm*
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm.

Waltier, Snow-Bound.

= Syn. 3. Crowd, throng, eluster.

swarm¹ (swärm), *v.* [*< ME. swarmen, swermtu.* *< AS. swirman = MD. swermtu, D. swermtu = MHG. swärmen, G. schwärmen = Sw. svärma = Dan. sværmt, swarm, from the noun.] I. intrans.* 1. To move in a swarm or in large numbers, as insects and other small creatures; specifically, to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees.

We were sometimes shivering on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after basking in a warm valley, covered with violets and almond-trees in blossom, the bees already *swarming* over them, though but in the month of February.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 415).

2. To appear or come together in a crowd or confused multitude; congregate or throng in multitudes; crowd together with confused movements.

All the people were *swarmed* forth into the streets.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.

After the Tartars had sacked Bagdat in the year of the Hegira 656, these Sectaries *swarmed* all over Asia and Africa.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 619.

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*! *Milton*, P. R., I. 197.

3. To be crowded; be overrun; be thronged with a multitude; abound; be filled with a number or crowd of objects.

Every place *swarming* with souldiours.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The whole land
Is full of weeds, . . . and her wholesome herbs
Swarming with caterpillars.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 4. 47.

Therefore, they do not only *swarm* with errors, but vices depending thereon.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.

II. trans. 1. To crowd or throng. [*Rare.*]

The barbarians, marvelling at the huge greatness and mouynge of owre shyppes, came *swarming* the bankes on both sydes the ryuer.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 185]).

And cowl'd and barefoot beggars *swarmed* the way,
All in their convent weeds, of black, and white, and gray.

Bryant, The Ages.

2. To cause to breed in swarms.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches;
Dre days, that deal in ana, *swarm'd*
His literary leeches.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

swarm² (swärm), *v.* [*< ME. swarmen* (for *swarvon* ?), appar. a var. of *swarve*, simulating *swarm*¹, and perhaps associated with *squirml*.] **I. intrans.** To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs; shin: often with *up*. [*Colloq.*]

He *swarmed up* into a tree.

Whyle eyther of them might other se.

Syr Isenbras, I. 351. (*Hallivell.*)

Swarming up the lightning-conductor of a great church to fix a flag at the top of the steeple.

The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.

II. trans. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling up. [*Colloq.*]

swarm-cell (swärm'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a naked motile protoplasmic body; a zoöspore.

swarming (swärm'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *swarm*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in a swarm, as bees from a hive.—2. In *bot.*, a method of reproduction observed in some of the *Coustr-vaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ*, in which the granules constituting the green matter become detached from one another and move about in their cells; then the external membrane swells and bursts, and the granules issue forth into the water to become new plants.

swarm-spore (swärm'spör), *n.* 1. A naked motile reproductive body produced asexually by certain *Fungi* and *Algæ*; a zoöspore. See *microcyst*.—2. The peculiar gemmulo (see *gemmulo*) of sponges; the so-called planula or cili-

ated sponge-embryo, regarded not as an embryonic body, but as a coherent aggregate of monadiform spores.

swart (swärt), *a.* [*Also improp. swarth*; *< ME. swart, swarte, < AS. swart = OS. OFries. swart = MD. swart, D. swart = MLG. LG. swart = OHG. MHG. swarz, G. schwarz = Icel. svart = Sw. svart = Dan. sort = Goth. swarts, black; akin to L. sordere, be dirty, sordidus, dirty, sordes (*sordes), dirt (see sordid).]* Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Men schalle then sone se

Att mydday hytt shalle *swarte* be.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 110.

A nation strange, with visage *swart*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 15.

Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart*. *Shak.*, K. John, III. 1. 46.

swart¹ (swärt), *v. t.* [*< ME. swarten, < AS. swartian = MD. swerten, D. swarten = OHG. swar-jan, swarzan, make black, swarzen, be or become black, MHG. swerzen, make black, swarzen, be or become black, G. schwärzen, make black, = Icel. svarta, sort = Sw. svärta = Dan. sværte, make black; cf. Dan. sortne, become black; from the adj.] To make swart; blacken; tan.*

The sun, whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

swartback (swärt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull, or coffin-carrier, *Larus marinus*. [*Orkney.*]

swarth¹ (swärth), *n.* [*A var. of sward.*] A sword.

Dancee them down on their own green-*swarth*.

B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Grassy *swarth*, close crop'd by nibling sheep.

Cowper, Task, I. 110.

swarth² (swärth), *n.* A corruption of *swath*¹.

An affectioned nss, that cons state without book and utters it by great *swarths*.

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 162.

Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd *swarths* are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.

Pope, Illiad, xviii. 639.

swarth³ (swärth), *a.* A corrupt form of *swart*.

Your *swarth* Cimmerian

Doth make your honour of his body's hue,

Spotted, detested, and abominable.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 72.

He's *swarth* and meagre, of an eye as heavy

As if he had lost his mother.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

swarth⁴ (swärth), *n.* [Perhaps *< swarth*³, a form of *swart*, black; cf. *swart-rutter*, a black rider, German horseman, whose strange apparel may have originated the superstition: see *swart*.] An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [*Prov. Eng.*]

These apparitions are called *Fetiches* or *Wraiths*, and in Cumberland *Swarths*. *Grose, Pop. Superstitions, Ghosts.*

swarthily (swär'thi-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

swarthiness (swär'thi-ness), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawinness; a dusky or dark complexion.

swarthinness (swärth'nes), *n.* Same as *swarthiness*.

swarthy (swär'thi), *a.* [*A corrupt and now more common form of swarty.*] Dark; tawny; swart.

Silvia . . .

Shows Julia but a *swarthy* Ethiope.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 6. 26.

Hard coils of cordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

swarthy¹ (swär'thi), *v. t.* [*< swarthy, a.*] To blacken; make swarthy or swart.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had mado 'em so.

Cowley.

swartiness (swär'ti-ness), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; swarthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

swartish (swär'tish), *a.* [*< ME. swartish; < swart + -ish.*] Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Blak, bloo, grenyssh, *swartish*, rede.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1647.

swartness (swärt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Scott.* **swart-rutter** (swärt'rut'er), *n.* [*< MD. swert-ruyter, a black trooper, < swert, black, + ruyter, trooper, horseman: see swart and rutter.*] A black trooper; one of a class of irregular troopers who infested the Low Countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They wore a black dress, carried black arms, blackened their faces, and called themselves *devils*. **swart-star** (swärt'stär), *n.* The dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of sum-

mer, which darkens or makes swart the complexion. [*Rare.*]

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,

On whose fresh lip the *swart-star* sparsely looks.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

swart-visaged (swärt'viz'äjd), *a.* Swarthy. [*Rare.*]

Bare-armed, *swart-visaged*, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.

O. W. Holmes, Anticart, II.

swarty¹ (swär'ti), *a.* [*< swart + -y.*] Now usually in the altered form *swarthy*. An obsolete form of *swarthy*.

And proudly roll't thy *swarty* chariot-wheels

Over the heaps of wounds and carcases.

Fletcher, Bonduca, III. 1.

Swartzia (swärt'si-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Schreber, 1789), named after Olaus Swartz (born 1760, died about 1818), a Swedish botanist.*] A genus of leguminous trees, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swartzieæ*. It is characterized by a variously ruptured calyx, which is entire and roundish in the bud; a corolla usually consisting of a single broad corrugated banner-petal or sometimes wanting; numerous declined and curving stamens which are nearly or quite free; and a coriaceous or fleshy ovoid or elongated pod. There are nearly 60 species, natives of tropical America, except one which is African. The leaves are odd-pinnate or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet; the flowers are commonly borne in clustered or panicle racemes. They are mostly large forest-trees yielding a very hard and durable timber. *S. tomentosa*, the panoco or palo santo tree of Guiana, becomes 60 feet high and 3 feet thick. Its bark, called *panococo-bark*, is a powerful sudorific, and yields a red juice which hardens into a blackish resin. *S. grandiflora*, of the West Indies and southward, a small tree or shrub known as *naranjillo amarillo*, also yields a valuable and very heavy wood.

Swartzia (swärt-si'ä-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < Swartzia + -æ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants, intermediate between the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and the *Papilionaceæ*, and formerly itself regarded as a distinct suborder. From the former it differs in its usually exterior upper petal and its inflexed instead of straight radicle. It is now classed with the *Papilionaceæ*, but differs from their usual character in its numerous and separate stamens, and corolla not at all papilionaceous but composed of five nearly equal petals, or of a single broad one, or wholly without petals. From the tribe *Seploceæ*, its nearest ally, it is also distinguished by its calyx, which is closed and entire in the bud. It consists of 6 genera, of which *Swartzia* is the type, and includes about 70 species, mainly trees with pinnate leaves, natives of tropical Africa and South America, especially of Brazil. Five or six exceptional Brazilian species have usually only ten stamens, like the type of the order. **swarve** (swärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swarved*, ppr. *swarving*. [*< ME. swarven, a var. of swerren, swervo: see swerve. Cf. swarf.*] **I. intrans.** To swervo; incline to one side.

In the *swarving*, the stroke, that was grete, descended betwene the shelde, and kutte asonder the gyge with all the honde that it fly in to the feilde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 216.

The sword, more merciful than he to himself, with the slipping of the pommel the point *swarved* and rased him but upon the side.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

The horse *swarved* round, and I fell off at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

II. trans. To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the mainmast tree.

Percy's Reliques. (Hallivell.)

[*Old Eng. and Scotch in both uses.*]

swash¹ (swosh), *v.* [*Cf. Sw. dial. straska, make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in his shoes; cf. Sw. swassa, speak or writo bombast, Norw. svalka, make a noise like water under the feet.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To spill or splash water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,

Welters, and *swashes*, and tosses, and turns,

Lowell, Appledore, I.

2. To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kisse hir, and *swasht* downe vpon hir bed.

Holinshed, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1381.

3. To bluster; make a great noise; make a show of valor; vapor; brag.

To fence, to *swash* with swords, to swagger. *Florio.*

II. trans. To dash about violently; strike violently.

swash¹ (swosh), *n.* [*< swash*¹, *v.*] 1. A dashing or splashing of water; splash. *Coles.*—2. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash.

His stomacke abhorreth longyn after slobber, sause, and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge.

Tyndale, Works, p. 65.

Swine . . . refuse partridges and other delicats, and doe greedily hunt after Acornes and other *swash*.

Jerres, Wits Commonweath (1634), II. 50.

3. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Also *swash channel*, *swashway*.

The Minnesota taking the middle or *swash channel*.

The Century, XXIX. 742.

4. A low coast-belt or tract of country covered with mangroves, and liable to be submerged or inundated at certain seasons. [Bahamas.]

The country described by the natives as either coppet, pine-yard, or *swash*. . . Here the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.
The Ark, Jan., 1891, pp. 64, 65.

5. A blustering noise; a vaporizing. [Slang.]
—6. A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher. With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.
Britannia Triumphans (1637). (Nares.)

swash² (swosh), *n.* [Cf. *squash*.] Soft; watery, like fruit too ripe. Also *swashy*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

swash³ (swosh), *n.* In *arch.*, an oval figure formed by moldings which are placed obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.
Mozon, Mechanical Exercises. (Latham.)

swash-bank (swosh'bungk), *n.* The crowning part of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight*.

swash-bucket (swosh'buk'et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. [Prov. Eng.]

swash-buckler (swosh'buk'lér), *n.* [Cf. *swash¹*, *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadoocio.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called because endeavoring that side to swag or wagh down whereon he engageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from *swashing*, or making a noise on buckles.

Fuller, Worthies of England, III. 317.
Their men [Egyptians] are very Ruffians and *Swashbucklers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 54.

swasher (swosh'ér), *n.* [Cf. *swash¹* + *-er*.] One who swashes, or makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers*: . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 2. 50.

swashing (swosh'ing), *p. a.* 1. Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside
Shak., *As you Like It*, I. 3. 122.

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* idow.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 1. 70.

The Britans had a certain skill with their broad *swashing* swords and short bucklers, either to strike aside or to bear off the Darts of their Enemies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

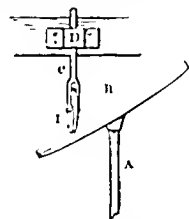
swash-letters (swosh'let'érz), *n. pl.* Italic capital letters of the old style with flourished projections: first made by Claude Garamond of Paris, about 1540, to fill unsightly gaps attending the use of some plain inclined letters.

A B D M X P Q R T U QU &
Specimen of Swash letters.

swashly (swosh'li), *adv.* [Cf. *swash¹* + *-ly*.] In a swashing manner.

Their tails with croompled knot twisting *swashly* they wrigled.
Stanhurst, Lucid, II. 221.

swash-plate (swosh'plát), *n.* In *mech.*, a disk, fixed in an inclined position on a revolving axis, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis.



swashway (swosh'wü), *n.* 1. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *swash¹*, 3.

swash-work (swosh'wérk), *n.* In *turnery*, cuttings inclined to the axis of the cylinder which is being worked.

swashy (swosh'i), *a.* [Cf. *swash²* + *-y*.] 1. Same as *swash²*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Swaggering. *Hallivell*.

swastika (swas'ti-kü), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'of good fortune,' < *svasti* (< *sü*, well, + *asti*, being), well-fare.] Same as *fylfot*. Compare *crux ansata* (under *crux*), and *gammaion*.

swat¹ (swot), *n.* and *v.* An old and dialectal form of *sweat*.

swat¹ (swot). An old and dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *sweat*.

swat² (swot), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swap¹*.] To strike; hit. [Slang.]

swat² (swot), *n.* [Cf. *swat²*, *v.*] A blow. [Slang.]
swatch (swoch), *n.* [Cf. *swath* (?).] 1. A swath.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 18.

2. A piece or strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a pattern or sample: now only in trade use.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Us'd by the fair sex, called patches.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 16.

The weighed hank of yarn or *swatch* of cloth to be used in the experiment is then thoroughly wetted, and immersed in the liquid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 58.

swatchway, *n.* Same as *swash¹*, *n.*, 3. *Nature*, XII. 539.

swath¹ (swáth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also and prop. *swathe* (a bundle of grass); < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a swath, a track, foot-track, trace, = MD. *swade*, D. *zwad*, *zwade* = MLG. *swat*, LG. *swad* = MHG. *swaden*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath, prob. 'that which has been mown,' and related to East Fries. *swade*, *swac*, *swah* = MD. *swade* = MLG. LG. *swade*, a scythe, sickle, and to Icel. *svethja*, a largo knife, *swath*, a slippery place, *svethja*, slide or glance off; cf. Norw. *swad*, smooth, slippery, *swada*, shred or slice off, flake off (see *swad*).] Cf. *swathe²*. The AS. form *swathu* requires a mod. E. *swathe*; the form *swath* is due to some interference, which is indicated also in the erroneous forms *swath²* and *swatch*.] 1. A line or ridge of grass, or grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine: often used figuratively.

The strawy Greeks, ripo for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.
Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 5. 25.

The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,
And 'twixt the heavy *swaths* his children were at play.
Bryant, After a Tempest.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or rent of a mowing-machine; also, the path or passage so cut: as, a wide *swath*: often used figuratively.

Merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their *swaths* along.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

At last they drew up before the station at Torresdale.
It was quite deserted, and only a single light cut a *swath* in the darkness.
Scribner's Mag., VII. 161.

3. A track; trace.
Can I find no feres *swathe* ner [near].
Genesis and Exodus, I. 3780.

To cut a wide *swath*, to make ostentatious display; spurge; cut a swell. (Colloq. or slang.)

swath², *n.* Same as *swathe²*.

swathband¹, **swathbond¹**, *n.* A swaddling-band.

Sypers, *swathbands*, rybandes, and stervelees.
J. Heywood, Tour I'a, in *Dodley's Old Plays*, I. 64.

Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sleekere
And spotted *swathbands*.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, I. 170.

swathe¹, *n.* An old spelling of *swath¹*.

swathe² (swáth), *n.* [Also *swath*: < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a bandage, hand, fillet; perhaps the same as *swathu*, a swath (orig. a row? or a shred?); see *swathe¹*. Cf. *swathe²*, *v.*] A bandage; a band of linen or other fabric; a swaddling-band; a winding, as of a bandage.

Which [the Monie and Bray] on her dainty breast, in many a silver *swathe*,
She bears.
Drayton, Polyolhion, I. 258.

Hast thou not seen (Apollo) the young Brat
So late brought forth by lovely Maia? That
Looks in his *swatches* so beautifully faire?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 210).

swathe² (swáth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swathed*, ppr. *swathing*. [Cf. ME. *swathen*, an altered form, reverting to the form of the noun, of *swethen*, < AS. **svethian*, in comp. *be-svethian*, *swathe*, in-wrap (= Icel. *svatha*, *swathe*).] Cf. *swathu*, a bandage; see *swathe¹*, *n.* Hence freq. *swaddle*.] 1. To bind with a bandage or bandages; swaddle; bind; wrap.

And *swathe* a tender vyne in bondes softe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

His legs were *swathed* in lannel. *Macaulay, Chatham*.

2. To make a bundle of; tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

Swathed, or made into sheaves. *Cotgrave*.

3. To bind about; inclose; confine. [Rare.]

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand?
Bp. Hopkins, Exposition, p. 276. (Latham.)

swathel¹, *v. t.* Same as *swaddle*. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 104.

swathel-binding¹, *n.* Linen used for swathing infants.

I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding*, . . . and with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot, in such sort that he was not able to wince.
Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 14.

swather (swá'thér), *n.* [Cf. *swath¹* + *-er*.] A device with curved arms extending diagonally backward, fixed to the end of the cutter-bar of a reaper or mower to lift up uncut stalks, and throw those that are cut in such a way as to mark a line of separation between the mown and the cut.

swathing (swá'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swathe²*, *v.*] A band; a bandage.

When I was yet in baby *swathings*, a genius came to my cradle and bestowed on me some whimsical carresses.
Allen and Neurol., X. 630.

swathing-clothes (swá'thing-klôthz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2. 112.

swathy (swá'thi), *a.* [Also *swathey*; < *swath¹* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. [Rare.]

Forth lies the mower with his glittering scythe, . . . And lays the grass in many a *swathey* line.
J. Baillie, A Summer's Day.

swats (swats), *n.* [Also *swaits*; said to be ult. < AS. *swātan*, beer.] Ale or beer. [Scotch.]

Renning *swats* that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

swatte. Same as *swat²*.

swatter (swat'ér), *v. i.* [Se. also *squatter*, E. dial. var. *swattle*; < D. *swadden*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, squirt, Sw. *svattra*, squander; freq. of the verb appearing in Dan. *skvatte*, splash, spirt, squander, Sw. *svatta*; cf. Sw. dial. *skvatta*, squirt, = Icel. *skvella*, squirt. Cf. *swat²*, throw down violently, *swash*, a torrent of water. Cf. also *squander*.] To splutter; flounce; move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sway (swá), *v.* [(a) < ME. *sweyen*, *swegen*, *sweyzen*; prob. < Icel. *svéigja*, bend aside, swing (a distaff); cf. *svégga*, sway, swing, = Norw. *svéigja*, bend (cf. *svég*, switch), = Dan. *svéie*, bend; causal of Icel. **svéigja*, bend (> *svéigja*, give way, *svéig*, a bending switch, *svéig*, a bend), = Sw. dial. *svéiga* (prot. *svég*), bend. (b) Cf. Sw. *svaja* = Dan. *svaie*, jerk, = D. *zwaaijen*, sway, swing, brandish, = LG. *swagen*, waver in the wind. Cf. *svagl*, a collateral form of *sway*, and see *swing*. The Sw. Dan. *svag*, weak, pliant, is appar. of LG. or G. origin, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach*, weak: a word of a different root (see *sick*).] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend to one side, as by excess of weight; hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; lean away from the perpendicular; swag; as, a wall that *sways* to the west; also, to bend or lean first to one side and then to the other; swing backward and forward.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon*.
The branches
swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers.
Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 4.

While her dark tresses *swayed*
In the hot breath of cannon!
Whittier, St. John.

2. To move or incline to one side, or to one side and then to the other, literally or figuratively; incline to one side; parry, etc., or to one and then to the other; vacillate, as judgment or opinion.

This battle fares like to the morning's war; . . . Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . . Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, II. 5. 5.
But yet success *sways* with the breath of Heaven.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustam.

3. To have weight or influence; bear rule; govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, . . . They never then had sprung as summer flies.
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, II. 6. 14.
The example of sundry churehes . . . doth *sway* much.
Hooker.

Donna Olympia *sways* most, and has the highest Ascendant over him.
Howell, Letters, IV. 48.

4. To advance steadily.

Let us *sway* on and face them in the field.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV. 1. 24.

To *sway* up (*naut.*), to pull a rope so as to raise something; throw a strain on a mast-rop, to start the mast upward, so that the fid may be taken out before lowering the mast.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move backward and forward; wave or swing; hence, to wield with the hand.

sway

- Here, there, and every where about her *swayd*
Her wrathfull Steele, that none mote it abyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 60.
- And your impartial undeceived Hand
Sway its own Sceptre.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 154.
- And the wind of night is *swaying*
The trees with a heavy sigh.
Bryant, A Lifetime.
2. To cause to bond or move aside; bias, literally or figuratively; cause to lean or incline to one side; prejudiced.
- God forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 130.
- Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit.
Milton, P. L., viii. 635.
- As bows run true, by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1303.
- The colonies were *swayed* by no partial interest, no partial interest.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.
3. To rule; govern; influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; manage.
- She could not *sway* her house. *Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 17.*
- This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
Dryden.
- Swaying* the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.
4. *Naut.*, to hoist; raise: particularly said of yards and topmasts.—To *sway* across, to sway (a yard) to a horizontal position.—*Syn. 1.* To brandish.—3. *Guide, Direct* (see *guide*), control.
- sway* (swā), *n.* [*sway, v.*] 1. Inclination; preponderance; movement toward one side or the other, or toward both alternately; swing.
- When that the sturdy ok,
On which men harketh ofte for the nones,
Receyved hath the happy fallyng strok,
The grete *swaych* (var. *swough*) doth it to come al atones.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1333.
- Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel.
Milton, P. L., vi. 234.
- With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting.
Milton, P. L., vi. 251.
2. Weight; force, as of some heavy or powerful agent.
- In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes, . . .
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's *sway*,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.
Gray, The Bard, ii.
3. Rule; control; government: probably in allusion to the sway of the scepter, or of the sword, embodying and illustrating government.
- The whole *sway* is in the people's hands, who voluntarily appoint those magistrates by whose authority they may be governed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.
- Five chosen leaders the fierce hands obey,
Himself supreme in valour, as in *sway*.
Pope, Illiad, xvi. 209.
- The *sway*
Of habit form'd in early day.
Scott, Marston, iii., Int.
- Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held o'er the shuddering realms unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.
4. An instrument of rule or management. [Rare.]
- The sword is the surest *sway* over all people, who ought to be cudgeled rather than cajoled to obedience.
Howell, Letters, iv. 47.
5. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.—*Syn. 3.* *Influence, Ascendancy, etc.* See *authority*.
- sway-backed* (swā'bakt), *a.* 1. Same as *swayed*.—2. Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.
- The Ts'aidam ponies are of a very poor breed, mostly *sway-backed*, and with such long hoofs that they are bad mountain animals.
The Century, XLI. 357.
- sway-bar* (swā'bār), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar on the hinder end of the fore hounds, resting on the coupling-poles, and sliding on them when the wagon turns. Also called *slider*, *sweep-bar*.
E. H. Knight.
- sway-bracing* (swā'brā'sing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying.
Imp. Diet.
- swayed* (swād), *p. a.* Strained and weakened in the back or loins: noting horses that have been injured by overwork.
- Swayed* in the back and shoulder-shotten.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 50.
- swayful* (swā'fūl), *a.* [*sway* + *-ful*.] Able to sway; swaying; powerful. [Rare.]

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- Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipp'd in the reedy bower.
Faukes, tr. of the Idylls of Theocritus, The Distaff.
- sweal* (swēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *sneak*.
- sweal*¹ (swöl), *v.* [Also dial. *swale*; < ME. *swelen*, < AS. *swellan* (prot. **swæl*, pp. **swolen*), burn, = MD. *swelen* = LG. *swelen*, > G. *schwelen*, burn slowly; cf. deriv. AS. *for-swellan*, burn up; OHG. *swilzōn*, burn slowly; AS. *swöl*, heat; MD. **swoc*, *soel*, D. *zwoel*, *zoel* = LG. *swul*, > G. *schwül*, sultry; cf. also Lith. *swelu*, singe, seorch, etc. Cf. *swelter*, *sweltry*, *sultry*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To burn slowly.—2. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.
- II. *trans.* To singe; seorch; dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing.
- sweal*² (swēl), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *sneal*.
- And il-shap't Loon who his harsh notes doth *sweal*.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 35.
- sweam* (swēm), *n.* [Also dial. *sweem*, *swaim*, *swame*; < ME. *sweem*, *sweeme*, *sweim*, a dizziness, < Icel. *swimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *swim*, a hovering about, a sudden sickness, a slight intoxication; akin to Icel. *swimi* = Dan. *swime* = AS. *swima*, a fainting-fit, a swoon: see *swim*.] Heuco ult. *sweamous*, *sweamish*, *sweamous*, *sweamish*.] 1. A swimming of the head; a fainting-fit; a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.—2. A sudden qualm of sickness.
- By blindness blunt, a sottish *sweame* hee feelles:
With ioyes bereapte, when death is hard at heelles.
Mir. for Mags. (ed. Haslewood), I. 307.
- sweamish* (swē'mish), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sneamish*.
- sweamoust*, *a.* [ME. *sweymous*, *sweymowse*, etc.: see *sneamoust*.] Same as *sneamoust*.
- swear*¹ (swār), *v.* pret. *swore*, archaically *sware*, pp. *sworn*, pp. *swearing*. [*swear*, < ME. *sweren*, *swerien* (pret. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*) = OS. *swarian* = OFries. *swara* = MD. *sweren*, D. *zweren* = MLG. *sweren*, LG. *swōren* = OHG. *swāren*, *swāren*, MHG. *swāren*, *swāren*, G. *schwören* = Icel. *swerja* = Sw. *swärja* = Dan. *swærge* = Goth. *swarjan* (pret. *swōr*), swear; cf. Icel. *swar*, pl. *swōr*, = Sw. *Dau. swar*, answer, Icel. *Sw. swara* = Dan. *sware*, answer, AS. *audswearn*, answer, *audswarian*, and *swarian*, answer, etc. (see *answer*); prob. orig. declare, affirm, assert, hence answer; cf. Skt. *swara*, sound, voice, *swar*, sound. To the same root is referred *swarm*. Hence, in comp., *for-swear*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some superhuman being in confirmation of what is affirmed; declare or affirm something in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Bible or the Koran.
- Man, hytt was the fulle ryve
To *swere* be my wouidys fyve.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.
- By this pale queen of night I *swear*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 100.
2. To promise something upon oath; vow; make a promise in a solemn manner.
- Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *swore* unto him.
Gen. xxv. 33.
3. To give evidence or make any statement on oath or with an oath; also, to declare solemnly, without an oath, as to the truth of something.
- At what case
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 133.*
4. To use profane language; be profane; practise profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.
- If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and *swear* but now and then,
. . . never trust me more. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 200.*
- The swearer continues to *swear*; tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
W. Gilpin, Sermons, II. xxvii.
- "But whom did he *swear* at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator [a Scottish Highlander], who replied, "Oh, he didna *swear* at any thing particular, but juist stude in the middle of the road and *swear* at lairge."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 10.
5. To be incongruous or inharmonious (with); followed by *at*: often said of colors. [Colloq.]
- What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac may not be in the best taste, and may *swear* at the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 258.
- To *swear* by, to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in. [Colloq.]

sweat

- I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid: . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears* by her, I know.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, vi.
- To *swear off*, to *swear out*, to renounce solemnly: as, to *swear off* drinking.
- I hear your grace hath *sworn out* house-keeping.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 104.
- II. *trans.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God, a divinity, or something held to be sacred for the truth of the declaration: as, to *swear* an oath.
- I dare saye, and saufly *swere*,
The knight is trewe and trust.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 80).
- The Scots without refusal *swore* him Allegiance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.
2. To promise in a solemn manner; vow.
- Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 120.
- Come join thy hands to mine,
And *swear* a firmness to what project I
Shall lay before thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.
- And Galahad *swore* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, *swore*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.
- Let me put mine hand in thine and *swear*
To serve thee faithfully a changing year.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 294.
3. To put to an oath; cause to take an oath; bind by an oath: as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury.
- I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 156.
- Are we not all his subjects, all *sworn* to him?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.
- He *swore* also certaine of the chiefe men of euery tribe to bee Bailiffes thereof.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 136.
- My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to *swear* privy counsellors in the name of "King George IV.—William, I mean," to the great diversion of the council.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.
4. To declare or charge upon oath: as, to *swear* treason against a man.—5. To appeal to by an oath; call to witness. [Rare.]
- Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 163.
6. To utter in a profane manner.
- Being thus frighted, *swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again. *Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 87.*
- To *swear in*, to induct into office by administering an oath.
- I was *sworn* in the day before yesterday, and kissed hands at a council at Carlton House yesterday morning as clerk of the council. *Greville, Memoirs, March 22, 1821.*
- To *swear the peace* against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person may be required to give sureties of the peace. See *surety*.
- You must let his Clerk, Jonathan Item, *swear the Peace* against you to keep you from duelling, or insure your life, which you may do for Eight per cent.
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 198.]
- swear*¹ (swār), *n.* [*swear*¹, *v.*] An oath. [Colloq.]
- swear*² (swār), *a.* See *sweat*.
- swearer* (swār'ēr), *n.* [*swear*¹ + *-er*.] One who swears, in any sense; one who utters or takes an oath.
- 'She'll . . . make our *swearers* priests.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 13.
- For it is the opinion of our most refined *swearers* that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person, and at one sitting.
Sicft, Polite Conversation, Int.
- swear-word* (swār'wērd), *n.* A profane word; an oath. [Colloq.]
- There has been in the past an immense quantity of scolding, occasionally a *swear word*.
Elect. Review (Amer.), XII. f. 11.
- sweat* (swet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swet*; dial. *swat*; < ME. *swette*, *swete*, *swoot*, *swot*, *swote*, < AS. *swāt* = OS. *swēt* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *swet*, D. *zweet* = MLG. *swēt*, LG. *swet* = OHG. MHG. *swēiz*, G. *schweiss* = Icel. **swēit*, in secondary form *swēiti* (cf. also *swēiti*) = Sw. *svett* = Dan. *svet* = Skt. *sveda*, sweat; cf. L. *sudor*, *n.*, *sudare*, *v.*, Gr. *ἰδρώς*, *idos*, Lith. *swidrs*, sweat, Skt. *√ swid*, sweat. From the L. root are ult. E. *sudation*, *sudatory*, *sudorific*, *exude*, *transude*, etc.] 1. Moisture exuded from the skin, an excretion containing from one to two per cent. of solids, consisting of sodium chloride, formic, acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterol; sensible perspiration; especially, the excessive perspiration produced by exertion, toil, the operation of sudorific medicines, etc.

sweat

As witnesseth genesis,
That selth, with swynke and with sweat and swetyng face
By-tuylie and by-transalle treuly oyle yf-fode.
Piers Plouman (C), ix. 241.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

Gen. III. 19.

All drown'd in sweat the panting mother flies.

Pope, *Illiad*, xl. 159.

I found the patient almost pulseless, pale, cold, and covered with clammy sweat.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 60.

2. The state of one who sweats or perspires; sweating; especially, such a state produced medicinally; diaphoresis.

Indeed your worship should do well to advise him

To cleanse his body, all the three highways;

That is, by sweat, purge, and phlebotomy.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, III. 4.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 255.

3. That which causes sweat; labor; toil; drudgery; also, a sudorific medicine.

This painful labour of bridling . . . was not easy, but in matter of sweat and watching.

2 Mac. ii. 26.

Ease and leisure was given thee for thy retired thoughts, out of the sweat of other men.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II. Prel.

4. That which resembles sweat, as dew; also, moisture exuded from green plants piled in a heap; as, the sweat of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

The Muse's friend (gray-eyed Aurora) yet

Held all the meadows in a cooling sweat.

H. Browne, *Britannia's Pastors*, II. 2.

5. A sweating process, as in tanning hides.—6†. Sweating sickness.

Certain this year, and of late, have had the Siet; the only name and voice whereof is so terrible and fearful in his Highness Henry VIII. . . .

approach unto the place where it is used to have been.

Stephen Gardiner, To Cardinal Wolsey (Miss A. Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 346).

Bradford, being at Cambridge, "prophesied truly" in the people there "before the sweat came, what would come if they repented not their carnal gossiping."

Dug. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1859), III. xlv.

Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I was custom-shrunk.

Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 2. cl.

7. A short run of a horse in exercising him.—8. In the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., that stage in the burning in which the hydrated oxid of alumina in the clay parts with its water.—Bloody sweat, the exudation of sweat mixed with blood, hemathidrosis, a very rare affection.—English sweat. *See* *see sweating sickness*, *Gipsy sweat*. *See* *Gipsy*, *Syn.* I. *See* *preparation*.

sweat (swet), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *sweat* or *sweated*, *pp.* *sweating*. [Also *dial.* *sweat*; *< ME.* *sweeten*, *sweeth* (*pret.* *sweeth*, *sweath*), *< AS.* *sweatan* = *MD.* *sweethu*, *D.* *sweaten* = *MLG.* *sweeten*, *LG.* *sweeten*, *sweat* = *OHG.* *sweizzen*, *romst.* *MLG.* *sweizen*, *G.* *schweissen*, *hammer* or *weld* red-hot metal together (cf. *OHG.* *sweizen*, *MLG.* *sweizen*, *G.* *schweizen*, *sweat*) = *Lecl.* *sweata* = *Sw.* *sweatus* = *Dan.* *sweate*, *sweat*; cf. *L.* *sudare* (*> H.* *sudare* = *Sp.* *sudar* = *Fr.* *suar* = *Pr.* *suar*, *suar* = *F.* *suer*), *sweal*, (*Gr.* *idwv*, *Skt.* *√* *svid*, *sweat*; *see* *svid*, *n.*) *I.* *intrans.* 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, or as if from the skin; perspire; especially, to perspire excessively.

His lakeney, that was all pomeily grey,
So swalle that it wonder was to see.

Chaucer, *Troil.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

And with the landing that these Winds on the Coast of Comorandell are so hot, yet the inhabitants don't sweat while they last, for their skins are hard and rough.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. III. 17.

2. To exude moisture, as green plants piled in a heap; also, to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation; as, a new hay-mow *sweats*; the clay of newly made bricks *sweats*; a pitcher of ice-water *sweats*.

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will *sweat*—at least, that is what it is commonly called.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 22.

3. To exude as or in the manner of perspiration.

In the same hands they gather pyrelic which *sweateth* owte of the rocks, beyng muche harder and souter then the pitch of the tree.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Booke* on America, (ed. Arber, p. 67).

4. To toil; labor; drudge.

Utterly rejecting the pleasures of this present life as hurtful, they be all wholly set upon the desire of this life to come, by watching, waiting, and sweating, hoping shortly to obtain it.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 11.

If you do sweat to put a tyrant down,
You sleep in peace the tyrant being slain.

Shak., *Rich.* III., v. 3. 255.

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I could out-plead
An advocate, and sweat as much as he
Does for a double fee, ere you should suffer
In an honest cause.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, III. 3.
Henceforth, said God, the wretched Sons of Earth
Shall sweat for Food in vain.

Cocley, *Tree of Knowledge*, st. 4.

5. To labor under a burden as of punishment or extortion; suffer; pay a penny. [Slang.]—6. To work for starvation wages; also, to carry on work on the sweating or underpaying system.

I have many n time heard both husband and wife—ane couple especially, who were sweating for a gorgeous clothes' emporium—say that they had not time to be clean.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 64.

To sweat for it, to suffer for no offense; pay the penalty for a wrong done. [Collog.]

Well, Jarvis, thou hadst wrongs, and, I I live,
Some of the best shall sweat for't.

Denn. and *Fl.*, *Coxcomb*, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, or, figuratively, as if from the skin.

The imagination, *sweated* by artificial fire, produces
naught but rapid bloom.

Goldsmith, *Taste*.

2. To emit, as from the pores; exude; shed.

Pro thens n Stones east toward the South is another
Chapelle, where once Lord *sweat* droppes of Blood.

Mauderle, *Travels*, p. 96.

To make
Mine eyes to sweat compassion.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 3. 106.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum.
3. To saturate with sweat; spoil with sweat; as, to sweat one's collar.

He dares tell 'em how many shirts he has *sweat* at ten
us that week.

H. Jenson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

I trust gentlemen their diet sometimes a lartnight,
leud gentlemen holland shirts, and they *sweat* 'em out at
tenne, and no restitution.

Decker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, IV. 4.

4. To extort money from; fleece; bleed; oppress by exactness; underpay; as shop-hands. [Slang or cant.]

In 1880 the casuals struck against this system [of small
contractors]. They declared that they were being *sweated*;
that the longer for work induced men to accept starvation
rates.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 184.

5. To put in pledge; pawn. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was stretched,
The boys they all laid him a visit!
A bit in their sacks too they fetched;
They *sweated* their duns till they riz it.

H. Laurence, in *Front's Beliques*, p. 267.

6. To dry or force moisture from, as the wool in charcoal-burning by covering over the heap closely.—7. In leather-manuf., to loosen the hair from, as a hide, by subjecting it to putrefactive fermentation in a smoke-house.—8. In tobacco-manuf., to render elastic, as the leaves, by subjecting them to a slight fermentation.—9. To join by applying heat after soldering.

The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the
commutator is made through large copper plugs, which
are *sweated* in to secure perfect contact.

H. H. Wahl, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 112.

Cold sweating, in tanning, a process preparatory to the
removal of the hair and outer skin. It consists in soaking
the hides in tanks from six to twelve days, in a flow of
fresh cold water. To sweat colms, more especially gold
colms, to remove a part of the metal from the surface and
edges by shaking the colms together in bags, so that particles
of the metal are worn off, yet the diminution of the
value is not readily perceived. *H. Cobden*.

His each vile slyence that the world hath cheated—
And his the art that every guile *sweated*.

Walcot, *Bozzy and Mozzi*, II.

sweat-band (swet'band), *n.* The leather lining, usually enameled, of a hat or cap, inserted for protection against the sweat of the head and brow; a sweat-leather.

sweat-box (swet'box), *n.* 1. A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.—2†. A narrow cell for prisoners.

sweat-canal (swet'kanal'), *n.* Same as *sweat-duct*.

sweat-center (swet'sen'ter), *n.* A center situated in the medulla on either side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

sweat-cloth (swet'kloth), *n.* A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, as a towel or a handkerchief; a sudarium.

sweat-duct (swet'dukt), *n.* The excretory duct of a sweat-gland. *See* *cut under sweat-gland*.

sweated (swet'ed), *a.* 1. Made under the sweating system; as, a *sweated* coat.—2. Underpaid, as a shop-hand under the sweating system.

sweating

It was a poor consolation to the *sweated* waistcoat-hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 725.

It is possible that several of the minor industries of the East End are absolutely dependent upon the fact that a low type of *sweated* and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages.

Contemporary Rev., LVI. 280.

sweater (swet'er), *n.* [*< sweat* + *-er*.] 1. One who sweats.—2. One who or that which causes to sweat. Specifically—(a) A sudorific. (b) A grinding employer, or a middleman between the employer and the workmen; one who sweats his work-people; especially, one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages. [Slang.]

The greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—*sweaters*, as their victims significantly call them—who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that, out of the price paid for labor on each article, not only the workmen, but the *sweater*, and perhaps the *sweater's sweater*, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit.

C. Kingsley, *Cheap Clothes and Nasty*. (*Dances*)

A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject [of sweating], and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in *sweaters' dens*.

New York Tribune, June 11, 1888.

(c) One of a gang of street ruffians of the time of Queen Anne, who, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he sweated.

These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have not present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 352.

(d) A woollen jacket or jersey, especially one worn by men in training for athletic contests or by acrobats after performing.

Canstants with n proper regard for their health usually have thick coats (or *sweaters*) handy at the finish line, and are vigorously rubbed with crash towels immediately after a race.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 355.

3. One who sweats coin.

No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the *sweater*, if he exists at all, has all the opportunities he can desire.

Jeroms, *Money and Meek*, at Exchange, p. 115.

sweat-fiber (swet'fīber), *n.* One of the nervous fibers which run to the sweat-glands and on stimulation cause a flow of sweat.

sweatful (swet'ful), *a.* [*< sweat* + *-ful*.] 1. Covered with sweat; hence, laborious; toil-some.

See here their multitype—a crude block raised
By *sweatful* emulors on this wooded strand.

Blackie, *Lays of Highlands*, p. 106. (*Eneye. Dict.*)

2. Expressive of hard work; indicating laborious struggle.

The heated armaments under which all Europe's lewling to the earth with *sweatful* groans.

Loué, *Bismarck*, II. 40.

sweat-gland (swet'glānd), *n.* One of the glands of the skin which secrete sweat. Such a gland consists of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two (or in the larger glands, as in the axilla, into four or more) branches, and coiled up at its lower end in a loose irregular glomerulus. Also called *perspiratory*, *sudoriparous*, and *sudoriferous gland*. *See* *cut under skin*.

sweat-house (swet'hous), *n.* 1. *See* the quotation.

Each building [of a Pueblo town], if of any considerable size, is provided with one or more estufas, or subterranean chambers, where a fire is kept constantly burning, and where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. A similar usage existed among the Floridian tribes; in fact, the rudiments of it may be found among most tribes of the continent, where the *sweat-house*, in one form or another, is usually a conspicuous feature.

Francis Parkman, in *N. A. Rev.*, [CXX. 46.]

2. In tanning, a building in which the depilation of hides and skins is performed by sweating.

sweatily (swet'i-li), *adv.* In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

sweatiness (swet'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

sweating (swet'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sweat*.] 1. The act of perspiring; profuse perspiration; also, the process of producing profuse perspiration by means of sudorifics, hot baths, etc.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to inform you that you were better watch a ruffian lawd, One ten times cured by sweating and the tub.

Jayne Wayne, *City Mith*, v. 1.

Sweatings in the night were frequent, and sometimes her sutterings ceased when these occurred.

Allen, and *Neural*, XI. 11.

2. Same as *sweating system* (which *see*, under *sweating*, *p. a.*).



sweating

The House of Lords Committee on *Sweating* . . . had made men think and given them matter for thought.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 730.

3. The process of producing exudation or oozing of moisture by application of heat either dry or moist.—4. Specifically, in *tanning*, a process of removing hair from hides by exposing them to moist air. There are various ways of carrying out the process. In one method the hides are hung in a pit, vault, or building, and exposed to air at a temperature of from 40° to 56° F., the air being kept cold, and saturated with moisture by the injection of a spray of cold spring-water. A ventilator in the roof permits of circulation of air, and an underground drain from the bottom of the pit permits outflow of water and inflow of cold air.

sweating (swet'ing), *n.* [*Pr.* of *sweat*, *v.*]
1. Perspiring freely or profusely.—2. Of or pertaining to the employment of persons, as to make clothes, at the lowest wages.—**Sweating system**, the practice, particularly in the tailoring trade, of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes in their own houses for scant pay. See *sweater*.

The *sweating system*, by which working people are furnished with employment in various trades at starvation wages, is attracting much attention in England.
New York Tribune, June 11, 1888.

sweating-bath (swet'ing-bāth), *n.* A bath for producing sensible sweat; a sudatory; a stove.

sweating-cloth (swet'ing-clōth), *n.* Same as *sweat-cloth*. *Nares*.

sweating-fever (swet'ing-fē'vēr), *n.* Same as *sweating-sickness*.

sweating-house (swet'ing-hous), *n.* 1. A house for sweating persons as a hygienic or curative process.

At the Hummum's in Covent Garden are the best accommodations for Persons of Quality to Sweat or Bath every day in the week, the Conveniences of all kinds far exceeding all other Bagnios or *Sweating-Houses* both for Rich and Poor.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, III, 117.

2. In Spain, a long low hut in which sheep are closely packed the night before they are shorn, in order that the animal heat may soften the fleece and make it easier to cut.

sweating-iron (swet'ing-ī'ēr), *n.* A kind of knife-like scraper to remove sweat from horses.

sweating-pit (swet'ing-pit), *n.* In *tanning*, a pit or inclosure wherein the depilation of hides is accomplished by the process called sweating.

sweating-room (swet'ing-rōm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons, as in the Turkish bath.

As the theory had been advanced that a Turkish bath was an excellent preventive [of hydrophobia], he submitted to several hours in the *sweating-room*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 3.

2. In dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.
sweating-sickness (swet'ing-sik'nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: a febrile epidemic disease, in some places extremely fatal, which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods until 1551, and spread extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours. It seems to have resembled somewhat the later epidemics of miliary fever. Also called *English sweat*, *sweating-fever*.

This Year, by reason of a *Sweating-sickness*, Michaelmas Term was adjourned.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 205.

The king [Richard III.] was now seriously alarmed, and sent another summons to Lord Stanley requiring his own immediate presence; to which he replied by sending an excuse that he was ill of the *sweating sickness*.
J. Gairdner, *Richard III.*, v. 1.

Malwa sweating-sickness, a disease occurring in India, notably in the province of Malwa, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison*.

sweating-tub (swet'ing-tub), *n.* A tub used for a hot bath, or sweating-bath.

These new Fanatics of not the preaching but the *sweating-tub*.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

sweat-leather (swet'lē'ēr), *n.* 1. A leather flap attached to a stirrup-leather to protect the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse.—2. A sweat-band.

sweatless (swet'les), *a.* [*< sweat + -less.*] Without sweat; hence, without labor.

Thou for whom Harvest all the year doth last,
That in poor Desarts rich abundance heap'st,
That sweat-less eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe. (*Davies*.)

sweat-lodge (swet'loj), *n.* Same as *sweat-house*.
Amer. Soc. Psychical Research, I, 141.

sweat-shop (swet'shop), *n.* A shop where work is done for a sweater. See *sweater*, 2 (*b*).

sweat-stock (swet'stock), *n.* In *tanning*, a collective term for skins or hides which have been unaltered by treatment in the sweating-pit.

sweaty (swet'i), *a.* [*< sweat + -y.*] 1. Moist or stained with sweat: as, a *sweaty skin*.

6105

The rabblement . . . threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 247.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No humours gross, or frowzy steame,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streame.
Swift, *Strephon and Chloe*.

3. Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

This *sweaty* haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 1. 77.

If he would needs put his foot to such a *sweaty* service,
the odour of his Soek was like to be neither musk nor benjamin.
Milton, *Apology for Smeectynnus*.

sweddle (swed'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sweddled*, ppr. *sweddling*. [Appar. a var. of *swaddle*, with sense due to *swell*.] To swell; puff out. *Hal-liwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swede (swéd), *n.* [Formerly also *Sweed*; = F. *Suède* = MD. *Suede*, D. *Zweed* = MHG. *Sweide*, *Suede*, G. *Schwede* = Goth. **Swētha* (pl. *Swēthans*, in *Jornandes*); cf. L. *Sitones*, a people of northern Germany, near the Siones; cf. Icel. *Sviar* = Sw. *Svear*, Swedes; Icel. *Svenskr*, *Svanskr* = Sw. Dan. *Svensk*, Swedish; Icel. *Sviriðri* = Sw. *Sverige* = Dan. *Srerrig* = AS. *Sveorice*, *Svið-ric*, Sweden, lit. 'kingdom of the Swedes'; as *Sveón*, *Sviðón* (L. *Suiones*), the Swedes, + *rice*, kingdom. The name *Sweed*, D. *Zweed*, G. *Schweden*, was orig. dat. pl. of *Suede*.] 1. A native of Sweden, a kingdom of Europe which occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Since 1814 it has been united with Norway under a common sovereign.—2. [*cap.* or *l. e.*] A Swedish turnip.

Past rhododendron shrubberies, broad fields of golden stubble, sweet clover, and gray *sweedes*, with Ogwen making music far below.
Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xxi.

3†. A cannon consisting of a thin metal tube wound around with rope and covered with leather. Such cannon are said to have carried about a quarter of the load of an iron cannon. They were introduced by the Swedes, and used until the battle of Leipzig.
Swedenborgian (swé-dn-bór'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Swedenborg*, the name of a Swedish family, changed from *Svedberg* when it was ennobled in 1719.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, or to Swedenborgianism.

II. *n.* A believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; a New Churchman. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind since that date. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1783, under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous; but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

Swedenborgianism (swé-dn-bór'ji-an-izm), *n.* [*< Swedenborgian + -ism.*] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

swedge (swej), *v. t.* Same as *swage*.

Swedish (swé'dish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Zweedisch* = G. *Schwedisch*; as *Suede* + *-ish*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—Swedish beam-tree. See *Pyrus*.—Swedish coffee. See *coffee*.—Swedish feather. (*a*) A weapon of the type of the par-tizan. (*b*) An iron-pointed stake: same as *palisade*, 2. Compare *swine's-feather*.

I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances "the *Swedish feathers*," whilst your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Scott*, *Legend of Montrose*, ii.

sweep

Swedish fir, a commercial name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*.—Swedish gloves, gloves of undressed kid—that is, gloves made with the smooth side of the skin next the hand, and the rough or split surface outside. Commonly called by the French name, *gants de Suède*.—Swedish juniper. See *juniper*.—Swedish leech, the common medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*.—Swedish turnip. See *rutabaga*.—Swedish work, a kind of hand-weaving by which flat, narrow webbing is produced, which is a good substitute for braid, and can be done in various colors and patterns.

II. *n.* The language of the Swedes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic.

Sweedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Suede*.

sweeny (swé'ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Wasting of the shoulder-muscles in the horse, resulting from disuse of the corresponding limb. This disuse may be due to a variety of injuries, ending in lameness. Also *sweeney*.

The shrinkage . . . commonly called *sweeny* is due to some lameness of the foot or limb, which induces the horse to favor the shoulder and throw the muscles out of use.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 72.

sweep (swép), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swept*, ppr. *sweeping*. [Early mod. E. also *suepe*; < ME. *sweepen* (pret. *swepte*), < AS. **swēpan* (pret. **swēpte*), a secondary form of *swāpan* (pret. *swōp*), sweep; = OFries. *swepa* = LG. *sweepen*, sweep (with a broom), = OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, G. *schweifen*, intr. slip, sweep, ramble, etc., tr. sweep, turn, = Icel. *sveipa*, sweep, swoop; cf. *swape*, *swipe*, *swoop*. The forms and senses are much involved, and the verb is now usually treated as if meaning primarily 'sweep with a broom.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass along with a swift waving or surging movement: as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain; pass with overwhelming force or violence, especially over a surface: as, a *sweeping* flood.

A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

The sky blackened, and the storm *swept* down.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 246.

One day the poet's harp lay on the ground,
Though from it rose a strange and trembling sound,
What time the wind *swept* over with a moan.
R. W. Gilder, *Poet and his Master*, ii.

2. To pass with pomp, as if with trailing garments: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 60.

Why do we not say, as to a divorst wife, those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall *sweep* after you? *Milton*, *Apology for Smeectynnus*.

3. To move with a long reach; move with a prolonged sliding or trailing motion: as, a *sweeping* stroke.

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;
And, shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, i. 504.

4. To pass systematically over a surface in search of something; especially, to move the line of vision in such a way as to search every part of a given angular area: a modification of the transitive use II., 5. Hence, in *astron.*, to search systematically any part of the heavens by moving the telescope, or, especially, by allowing it to remain motionless until the diurnal motion has carried a certain part of the heavens through the field, when the telescope is carried back to the west and set to the next adjacent zone. In *naval affairs*, to search for submarine mines by dragging the bottom with a sweep so constructed that the mines can be caught and destroyed.

5. To pass over a surface with a broom or besom; clean up: as, a servant engaged to *sweep* and scrub.—6. To swing or slat the flukes from side to side, as a whale when wounded or attacked. It is the characteristic method of defense. The fullest action of the flukes is called *sweeping* (or *slatting*) from eye to eye.—To *sweep* for an anchor. See *anchor*.

II. *trans.* 1. To move, drive, or carry forward or away by overwhelming force or violence; remove or gather up by a long brushing stroke: literally or figuratively: as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house.

Death's a devouring gamester,
And *sweeps* up all. *Shirley*, *Traitor*, v. 1.

You seem'd that wave about to break upon me,
And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

Friends, companions, and train

The avalanche *swept* from our side.

M. Arnold, *Rugby Chapel*.

To avoid being *swept* on the rocks, which were all afoam, we had to row direct eastward.

II. *M. Stanley*, *Through the Dark Continent*, July 24, 1876.

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging movement; trail pompously.

Let frantic Talhot triumph for a while,
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 6.

3. To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And sweep the sounding lyre!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The wind began to sweep
A music out of sheet and shroud.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

If the fingers be repeatedly swept rapidly over something covered by numerous small prominences, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane, a peculiar feeling of numbness in them results.

H. Spenser, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

4. To move over or along: as, the wind swept the surface of the sea.

As . . . choughs . . . madly sweep the sky.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 23.
Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 563.

5. To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to sweep the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1403.

To see distinctly a wide field, as in looking at a landscape or a picture, we unconsciously and rapidly sweep the line of sight over every part, and then gather up the combined impression in the memory.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 74.

6. To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to sweep a floor or a chimney.

What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it?
Luke xv. 8.

The besom that must sweep the court clean of such filth.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 34.

7. To rid as by sweeping; clear.
But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to sweep.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 46.

8. To draw or drag something over: as, to sweep the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor; to sweep (a harbor or a mine-field) for submarine mines.

—9. To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.
Brigs of 386 tons have been swept at three knots or more.
Admiral Smyth. (Imp. Dict.)

10. To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

Sections or full batteries of the Division artillery were posted to sweep the avenues of approach, and the fields on which these avenues opened. *The Century, XXX. 315.*

The French are now transporting heavy siege artillery to their new or remodeled works commanding the highways that lead to France, and so arranged as to be capable of sweeping them from two sides.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 129.

To sweep away, to scatter; disperse; get rid of.

A broom is hung at the mast-head of ships about to be sold, to indicate that they are to be swept away.
Breuer, Diet. Phrase and Fable (Broom).

To sweep the board or the stakes. See board.—To sweep the deck or the decks. See deck.

sweep (swēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; = OHG. MHG. *sweif*, G. *schweif*, a ramble, = Icel. *sveipr*, a fold, swoop, twirl; from the verb.] 1. The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

Here has been a great sweep of employments, and we expect still more removals. *Swift, Journal to Stella, xlix.*

The hope that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one sweep.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 758.

2. The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long sweep of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the sweep of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble sweep of all their privilege.

Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 475.

Feelings of calm power and boundless sweep.

Bryant, The Poet.

An incision was commenced on the mesial line . . . and carried backward and downward . . . in a semicircular sweep.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 81.

Specifically—(a) The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its sweep. (b) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the sweep of an epidemic.

3. A turn, bend, or curve.

The St. Just miners . . . use a hammer . . . which is a long blothead with a little sweep.

Morgans, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 65.

The cavalcade, following the sweep of the drive, quickly turned the angle of the house, and I lost sight of it.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a sweep of brown hair that fell across his forehead. *The Atlantic, LXV. 353.*

The stream twists down through the valley in long sweeps, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 635.*

4. A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

Down the little carriage-drive past the pigeon-house elevated on a pole . . . up the sweep, and so to the house-door. *E. Yates, Broken to Harness, I. 311.*

5. A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in *astron.*, the act of sweeping (see *sweep, v. i., 4*); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

Beyond the farthest sweep of the telescope.

Crab, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 173.

By continuing my sweeps of the heavens my opinion of the arrangement of the stars and their magnitudes, and of some other particulars, has undergone a gradual change.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 26.

A magnificent sweep of mountain country was in sight.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 93.

6. In *ship-building*, any arc of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers.—7. *Naut.*, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also *swape*.—8. A metal frame on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels.

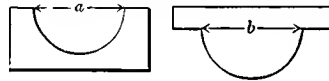
—9. An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista. [Still used in heraldry.]—10. A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also *sucipe, swape*.

A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havyng more poyse then the other causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drave up water; they call it a *sweepe*.

Elyot. (Halliwell.)

The well, its long sweep piercing the skies, its bucket swinging to and fro in the wind. *S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.*

11. In *loam-molding*, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are



made in pairs, one for "running up" the core and the other for forming the interior of the mold. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the radius of each core and sweep (see *a*) will be 12 inches, and the radius of the mold-sweep (see *b*) 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.

12. A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.—13. In *card-playing*: (a) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (b) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—14. Same as *sweepstakes*. [Colloq.]—15. *pl.* The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in sweeps during the year was 44,413.20 standard ounces.

Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 168.

Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps. [U. S. mints.]

Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 232.

16. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

We positively deny that the sweeps have art or part in these proceedings. *Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xx.*

It was in country places, however, that the stealing and kidnapping of children was the most frequent, and the threat of "the sweeps will get you" was often held out, to deter children from wandering.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 394.

17. See the quotation.

Four broad, curved pieces of iron, called sweeps, pressers, or pushers, which terms are synonymous, and their use

is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill.

C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 169.

Sweep of a seine, the reach or compass of a seine that is swept.—To make a clean sweep, to sweep away anything completely; remove entirely; clean out: often used in politics: as, to make a clean sweep of office-holders.

They burnt thirty-two houses in Springfield,—the minister's house and all, with all his library (and books was scarce in them days); but the Indians made a clean sweep on't. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 163.*

sweepage (swē'pāj), *n.* [*< sweep + -age.*] The crop of hay got in a meadow. [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-bar (swēp'bār), *n.* Same as *sway-bar*.

sweeper (swē'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. sweper; < sweep + -er.*] 1. One who or that which sweeps; a sweeping-machine.

Oxygen, the sweeper of the living organism, becomes the lord of the dead body.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 35.

It was late in the day when the big sweepers with six teams of horses came down to clear the track.

New York Times, Jan. 26, 1891.

2. A tree growing on the margin of a stream, and overhanging the water at a sharp angle from the bank. It sometimes forms an excellent fishing-place.

sweeping (swē'ping), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sweeping*; verbal *n.* of *sweep, v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; also, the result of such act.

With a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

Within the flowery swarth he heard
The sweeping of the scythe.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

2. *pl.* Whatever is gathered together by or as by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

They shulde bee dryuen together on heapes by the synpulsion of the shypes, euen as a beasome gathereth the sweepings of a house.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 157].)

The sweepings of the finest lady's chamber.

Swift, Meditation upon a Broomstick.

The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the sweepings of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 169.

Specifically—(a) In *stereotyping and electrotyping*, the bits of metal thrown on the floor by sawing and planing-machines. (b) In *printing*, the waste paper swept up from the floor of a press-room. (c) In *bookbinding*, the bits of gold-leaf gathered up by the cotton cloth that is used to remove the surplus gold of a gilded book.

sweeping (swē'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweep, v.*]

1. Carrying everything before it; overwhelming: as, a sweeping majority.

Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway.

Gray, The Bard, II. ii. 13.

2. Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; comprehensive; all-including: as, a sweeping charge; a sweeping declaration.

One sweeping clause of ban and anathema.

Burke, Rev. in France.

This has the manifest drawback of most generalizations: it is far too sweeping.

A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. xi.

There is no doubt that the Roman commonwealth in its last days . . . needed the most sweeping of reforms.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 336.

Sweeping resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature in 1810, declaring vacant the seats of all the State judges.

sweeping-car (swē'ping-kār), *n.* A car carrying mechanical rotary brooms for sweeping snow and dirt from a railroad-track.

sweeping-day (swē'ping-dā), *n.* The day on which sweeping is regularly done, as in a house.

Friday, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general sweeping-day at Mrs. Dansken's.

The Century, XXXVIII. 169.

sweepingly (swē'ping-li), *adv.* In a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

It seemed all so sweepingly intelligible.

E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 372.

sweepingness (swē'ping-nes), *n.* The character of being sweeping or comprehensive: as, the sweepingness of a charge.

sweep-net (swēp'net), *n.* 1. A large net admitting of making a wide compass in drawing it.

—2. A net used by entomologists to take insects by drawing it over herbage with a sweeping motion. It generally consists of a bag of light strong cloth attached to an iron or brass ring set in a short handle.

sweep-piece (swēp'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved piece of timber fastened to the inner side of a port-sill to assist in training a gun.

sweep-rake (swēp'rāk), *n.* The rake that clears the table of a self-raking reaper. *E. H. Knight.*

sweeps

sweeps (swēps), *n. pl.* The arms of a mill. *Halliwelt*. [Prov. Eng.]
sweep-saw (swēp'sā), *n.* A saw with a thin blade in a frame or bow, capable of cutting in a sweep or curve; a bow-saw or turning-saw.
sweep-seine (swēp'sān), *n.* A largo seine for making a wide sweep in drawing.
sweep-seining (swēp'sā'ning), *n.* The act or process of sweeping a net, paid out from the stern of a boat, which describes a circle starting from and returning to the shore, one end of the rope being left on shore and the other brought in by the boat. The net is then hauled in by the men on shore.
sweepstake (swēp'stāk), *n.* [*sweep*, *v.*, + *obj. stake*.] 1. A game of cards, in which apparently a player could take all the tricks or win all the stakes.
 To play at *sweepstake*, and take all together. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 439. (Latham.)
 2. Same as *sweepstakes*.—To make *sweepstaket*, to make a clean sweep.
 If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, make *sweepstake* at once with purgatory. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 292.

sweepstake (swēp'stāk), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *sweepstake, n.*] By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale; indiscriminately.

sweepstakes (swēp'stāks), *n. sing. or pl.* 1. A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned takes the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who draw the first two or three horses in the race.

There was a general notion that *n sweepstakes* differed from a lottery in that the winner swept away the whole of the stakes (hence the name), whereas in a lottery the person who held the bank made a large profit. . . . This distinction existed in theory rather than in fact, and the *sweepstakes* were declared illegal as lotteries by a decision of the courts in 1845.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 842.

2. A prize in a horse-race or other contest, made up of several stakes.—3. Same as *sweepstake*, 1.—4. A race for all the stakes contributed, sometimes with money added.

The Time Test Stakes is a *sweepstakes* for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, with \$1,250 added. *New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

sweep-washer (swēp'wosh'er), *n.* In gold- and silver-refining, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., the small particles of gold or silver contained in them.

sweep-washings (swēp'wosh'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse or sweepings of gold- and silver-working shops. *E. H. Knight*.

sweepy (swē'pi), *a.* [*sweep* + *-y*.] 1. Bending or swaying; sweeping.

They [the waters], . . . rushing onwards with a *sweepy* sway. Bear floods, and folds, and labyrinthine lands away. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l. 335.

A *sweepy* garment, vast and white. *Drowning*, Christmas Eve.

2. Protuberant; bulging; strutting.

Behold their swelling dugs, the *sweepy* weight Of eyes that sink beneath their milky freight. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid.

3. Curving; having long bends or turns.

And its fair river gleaming in the light, With all its *sweepy* windings. *J. Baillie*.

sweer (swēr), *a.* [Also *swear*, *Se. swair*; < ME. *swer*, *sware*, < AS. *swēr*, *swār*, heavy, = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swar* = OHG. *swār*, *swāri*, MHG. *swāre*, G. *schwer* = Icel. *svörr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær* = Goth. *swērs*, heavy, = Lith. *svarus*, heavy.] 1. Heavy.—2. Dull; indolent; lazy.—3. Reluctant; unwilling. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

sweet (swēt), *a. and n.* [ME. *sweete*, *sucte*, *swete*, also *swote*, *soot*, *soote*, *sote*, < AS. *swēte* = ONorth. *swēte*, *swōte* = OS. *swēti*, *suoti* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *soet*, D. *zoet* = MLG. *sote*, *sute*, LG. *söte*, *söt* = OHG. *suoti*, *suoti*, MHG. *sucze*, G. *süss* = Icel. *svær* (*svær*) = Sw. *söt* = Dan. *sød* = Goth. **swōtus*, *suts* = L. *suavis* (for **suavis*) = Gr. *hōs* = Skt. *svādū*, sweet; from a root seen in Gr. *hōsai*, be pleased, *hōsai*, pleasant, *hōsai*, pleasant, Skt. *svādū*, *svādū*, be savory, make savory, take pleasure. From the L. adj. is the E. *suave*, with its derivatives, also *suade*, *dissuade*, *persuade*, etc., *suasion*, *suasive*; from the Gr. *hedonism*, *hedonist*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh,

natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

Ther was brid and ale *sucte*, For riche men ther etc. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1257.

Thei [apples] ben righte *sucte* and of gode Saviour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape Crush'd the *sweet* poison of misused wine. *Milton*, Comus, l. 47.

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 49.

The wind of May Is *sweet* with breath of orchards. *Bryant*, Among the Trees.

3. Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a *sweet* singer; a *sweet* song.

And there a noyse alluring sleepe soft trenbled, Of musicke accords more *sweete* than Mermals song. *Spenser*, Visions of Delany, l. 162.

Sweet instruments hung up in cases. *Shak.*, T. of A., l. 2. 102.

Sweet was thy song, but *sweeter* now Thy carol on the leafless bough. *O. W. Holmes*, An Old-Year Song.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 43.

I went to see the palace and gardens of Chevreux, a *sweete* place. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 23, 1644.

I forgot to tell you of a *sweet* house which Mr. Montagu carried me to see. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 349.

The *sweetest* little inkstand and mother-of-pearl blotting-book, which Becky used when she composed her charming little pink notes. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

5. Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

And [they] asketh lone and lyeonce at London to dwell, To singe ther for simonye for seluer is *sweete*. *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 83.

Aprille with his shoures *sweete*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 1.

Canst thou hind the *sweet* influences of Plejades? *Joh* xxxviii. 31.

I have vowed to Jaquenetta to hold the plough for her *sweet* love three years. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 893.

The merry month of June, the *sweetest* month in all the year. *Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

But the high soul burns on to light men's feet Where death for noble ends makes dying *sweet*. *Lowell*, Memorial Posthum.

6. Gracious; kind; amiable: as, *sweet* manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as, *sweet* sir.

Young I know she was, Tender, and *sweet* in her obedience. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, III. 2.

Give, if thou canst, an almes; if not, niford, Instead of that, a *sweet* and gentle word. *Herrick*, Almes.

7. Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

Chymists oftentimes term the calces of metals and other bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of taste, *sweet*, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, § II. Exp. 4.

8. Fresh; not salt or salted.

Than the waters whereof [the Nile] there is none more *sweet*, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so concocted by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 78.

The salls are drunk with showers, and drop with rain; *Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, x. 156.

9. Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, *sweet* meat.

At the fote of this mounte is the fountayne yt Helysens helyd and made *sute* with puttyne in of salte and holy wordes in the name of Almyghty God. *Sir R. Guyford*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

I could heartly wish their Summer eleaulness was as great; it is certainly as necessary to keep so populous n City *sweet*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

This is the salt unto humanity, And keeps it *sweet*. *Pletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

10. In *archery*, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under *sweetness*.

A *sweet* tooth. See *tooth*.—*Sweet* acorn, almond, alysum, amber, ash, balm. See the nouns.—*Sweet* balsam. See *balsam-weed*.—*Sweet* basil, birch, broomweed, buckeye, calabash, cassava, chervil, chestnut, clove, elder. See the nouns.—*Sweet* calamus, *sweet* cane. Same as *calamus*.—2.—*Sweet* cistus, the shrub *Cistus villosus*.—*Sweet* clover. See *Metilolus*.—*Sweet* coltsfoot. See *coltsfoot*.—*Sweet* corn, a variety of maize of a sweet flavor, preferred for eating green.—*Sweet* cumin, eypress, dock, fennel. See the nouns.

sweet-bay

—*Sweet* fucus. Same as *sea-belt*.—*Sweet* glove, a perfumed glove of any sort: a phrase often occurring in schedules, etc., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gloves as *sweet* as damask roses. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 222.

Sweet goldenrod. See *Solidago*.—**Sweet gum**. See *gum*, 2, and compare *sweet-gum*.—**Sweet herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes, as thyme and sweet marjoram.—**Sweet horsemint**, lemon, marjoram, mauldin. See the nouns.—**Sweet locust**. Same as *honey-locust*.—**Sweet marten**, the pine-marten, *Mustela martes*: apparently so called in comparison with *foul marten*, the foulmart or polecat. (Eng.)—**Sweet mountain-fern**. See *Lastrea*.—**Sweet oleander**. See *oleander*.—**Sweet orange**, the common as opposed to the bitter or Seville orange.—**Sweet pea**. See *pea*.—**Sweet pepper-bush**. See *Clethra*.—**Sweet pine-sap**. See *Schwee-nitzia*.—**Sweet pishamin**. See *pishamin*.—**Sweet plum**. See *Ocenaia*.—**Sweet potato**, precipitate, sacket, scabious, shrub. See the nouns.—**Sweet sedge**. Same as *sweet-flag*.—**Sweet spirit of niter**. See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.—**Sweet stuff**, candy; sweetmeats. (Colloq., Great Britain.)

The *sweet-stuff* maker (I never heard them called confectioners) bought his "paper" of the stationers, or at the old book-shops. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

Sweet sultan. See *sultan*, 4.—**Sweet tea**. See *Smilax*, 1.—**Sweet tincture** of rhubarb. See *tincture*.—**Sweet vernal-grass**. See *vernal grass*, under *vernal*.—**Sweet woodruff**. Same as *sheepberry*, 1.—**Sweet violet**, woodruff. See the nouns.—To be *sweet* on or upon, to be in love with; have an especial fondness for. (Colloq.)

That Missis is *sweet* enough upon you, Master, to sell herself up, slap, to get you out of trouble. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 15.

=Syn. 1. Luscious, sugary, honeyed.—2. Redolent, balmy.—3. Dulcet.—4. Engaging, winning, lovely.—5. Lovable.

II. *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet; sweetness.

Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish *sweet*, without any tartness. *Deverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

It seems tolerably well established that *sweet* and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 313.

It is but for a moment, comparatively, that anything looks strange or startling: a truth that has the bitter and the *sweet* in it. *Haughton*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Something sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural.

The fly that sips treacle is lost in the *sweets*. *Gay*, Beggar's Opera, II. 2.

From purple violets and the tulle they bring Their gathered *sweets*, and rifle all the spring. *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, lv.

(a) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of *sweets* for the children. (b) Sweet dishes served at table, as puddings, tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of *sweets* preceded fruit and coffee. (c) Home-made fermented or unfermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

3. That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume.

Whence didst thou [violet] steal thy *sweet* that smells, If not from my love's breath? *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

4. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind, heart, or desires: as, the *sweets* of domestic life; the *sweets* of office.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cii.

It was at Streatham that she tasted, in the highest perfection, the *sweets* of flattery, mingled with the *sweets* of friendship. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arbly.

5. One who is dear to another; a darling: a word of endearment.

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, l. 1.

sweet (swēt), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *sweeten*, < AS. *swētan* (= OHG. *suozan*), < *swēte*, *sweet*: see *sweet*, *a.*] To make sweet; sweeten.

She with free and voice So *sweets* my pains that my pains me rejoice. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 531).

Heaven's tones Strike not such music to immortal souls As your accordance *sweets* my breast withall. *Marston*, Antonio and Melinda, II. iii. 3.

sweet (swēt), *adv.* [*<* ME. *sweete*; < *sweet*, *a.*] Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be sweet.

He kiste hile *sweete* and taketh his sawtrle. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 119.

To roast *sweet*, in *metal*, to roast thoroughly.

sweet-and-twenty (swēt'and-twen'ti), *a.* Both attractive and young: a Shaksperian term of endearment.

Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*, Youth's a stuff will not endure. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 3. 52.

sweet-apple (swēt'ap'pl), *n.* 1. A sweet-flavored apple.—2. Same as *sweet-sop*.

sweet-ball, *n.* A sweetmeat.

This *sweet-ball*, Take it to cheer your heart. *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 130).

sweet-bay (swēt'bā), *n.* 1. The noble or victor's laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, which is also the

sweet-bay

common bay-tree, in southern Europe becoming a tree of 40 or 50 feet, in cooler regions grown as a shrub. It has lanceolate evergreen leaves with a pleasant scent and an aromatic taste, which are used for flavoring in cookery, form an ingredient in several ointments, and are placed between the layers of Smyrna figs. See *laurel*.

2. The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.—**sweet-bay oil**. See *oil*.

sweet-box (swēt' boks), *n.* A small box or dish intended to hold sweets.

sweetbread (swēt' bred), *n.* 1. The pancreas of an animal, used for food; also, the thymus gland so used. Butchers distinguish the two, the former being the *stomach-sweetbread*, the latter the *neck-sweetbread* or *throat-sweetbread*.—2. A bribe or douceur.

I obtain'd that of the fellow . . . with a few *sweet-breads* that I gave him out of my purse.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 163. (Davies.)

3. A part of the lobster taken from the thorax for canning. [Maine.]

sweet-breasted (swēt' bres'ted), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice.

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III. 1.

sweet-breathed (swēt' breth't), *a.* Fragrant; odorous; sweet-smelling.

The *sweet-breathed* violet of the shade.

Wordsworth, Excursion, VII.

sweetbrier (swēt' brī' er), *n.* The eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*, a native of Europe and central Asia, introduced in the eastern United States. It is a tall-stemmed rose armed with strong and hooked, also slender and straight, prickles the leaves and flowers small, the former aromatic-scented especially in cultivation, from copious resiniferous glands beneath and on the margins. Also *succubus*.

Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of *succubus* and honey-suckle.

Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1857).

Sweetbrier-sponge. Same as *bedegar*.

sweeten (swēt' en), *v.* [*< sweet + -en*]. **I. intrans.** To become sweet, in any sense.

Set a runlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, . . . to see whether it will ripen and *sweeten*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 898.

II. trans. 1. To make sweet to any of the senses.

With fairest flowers . . .

I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 220.

Sweeten your tea, and watch you to it.

Swift, Panegyric to the Dean.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

Distance sometimes endears friendship, and Absence *sweeteneth* it.

Hawell, Letters, I. i. 6.

3. To make mild or kind; soften.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper.

W. Law.

4. To make less painful or laborious; lighten.

Thus Noah *sweetens* his captivity, Beguiles the time, and charms his misery, Hoping in God alone.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Ark.

And hope of future good, as we know, *sweetens* all suffering.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 320.

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; also, to render less disagreeable or harsh: as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy. (Johnson.)

6. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious or offensive matter; bring back to a state of purity or freshness; free from taint: as, to *sweeten* apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air; to *sweeten* water.

The one might be employed in healing those blotches and tumours which break out in the body, while the other is *sweetening* the blood and rectifying the constitution.

Addison, Spectator, No. 16.

7. To make mellow and fertile: as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

sweetener (swēt' nēr), *n.* [*< sweeten + -er*]. One who or that which sweetens, in any sense.

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are often prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.

Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

Above all, the ideal with him (Spenser) was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the *sweetener* and ennobler of the street and the fireside.

Lowell, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 357.

sweetening (swēt' ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sweeten*, *v.*] That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something.—**Long sweetening**, molasses. [Local, U. S.]

Long sweetening (molasses), he says, came to them from Virginia, and is still used in remote districts.

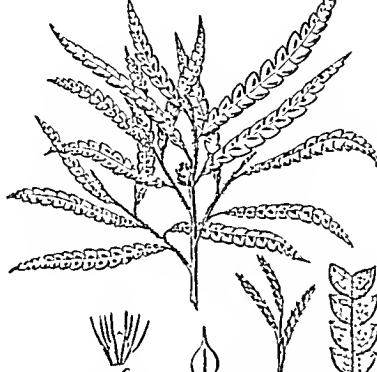
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 34.

An' pour the longest *sweetnin'* in.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

Short sweetening, sugar. [Local, U. S.]

sweet-fern (swēt' fēr'n), *n.* 1. A fragrant shrub, *Myrica (Comptonia) asplenifolia*. Its leaves,



Branch with Fruit of Sweet fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*). *a*, male catkins; *b*, scale of male flower; *c*, the fruit, with the eight bristles; *d*, part of the leaf, showing the venation.

which are fern-like in aspect, contain 9 or 10 per cent. of tannin. See *Comptonia*.—2. The European sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*, which has leaves dissected like those of a fern. [Prov. Eng.]

sweet-flag (swēt' flag'), *n.* An araceous plant, *Acorus Calamus*, with sword-shaped leaves and two-edged leaf-like scapes, from one edge of which emerges a cylindrical spadix. It has a pungent and aromatic property, especially its thick creeping rootstock, which forms the official *calamus aromaticus*. This is now sparingly used as a stomachic, also in confectionery and in kinds of distilling and brewing. Also *calamus*, *sweet-rush*, *sweet-edge*.

sweet-gale (swēt' gāl), *n.* See *gale*.

sweet-grass (swēt' grās), *n.* A grass of the genus *Glyceria*: so called doubtless from the fondness of cattle for *G. Nutans*. Locally applied also to the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. [Great Britain]

sweet-gum (swēt' gum), *n.* The American liquidambar, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, or its exuding balsam. See *Liquidambar*, and *liquid storax* (under *storax*).

sweetheart (swēt' hūrt), *n.* [*< ME. swete herte*; orig. two words, *swete herte*, 'sweet heart,' i. e. 'dear love': see *swet* and *heart*.] A person beloved; a lover; more commonly, a girl beloved. [Colloq.]

For thou hast lengthed my life, & my languor shorted, Thurst the solas & the sight of thee, my *sweet heart*!

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1550.

Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat, And pluck it o'er your brows.

Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 604.

sweetheart (swēt' hūrt), *v.* [*< sweetheart, n.*] **I. trans.** To act the part of a lover to; pay court to; gallant: as, to *sweetheart* a lady. [Colloq.]

Imp. Dict.

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sweetness

II. intrans. To perform the part of a lover: act the gallant; play the wooer: as, he is going a *sweethearting*. [Colloq.]

I see ho's for taking her to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance; that looks like *sweet-hearting*, that does.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

sweeties (swē'tiz), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *sweets*.] Confections; candies; sweets. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Sweeties to bestow on lasses.

Ramsay, Poems, II. 547. (Jamieson.)

Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifex's review of the quarter's meat.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x. (Davies.)

sweeting (swē'ting), *n.* [*< ME. sweting, swetyng*; *< sweet + -ing*]. 1. A sweet apple.

Swetyng, an apple, pomme douce.

Palsgrave.

2. A term of endearment.

"Nai sertes, *sweting*," he said, "that schal i neuer."

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 916.

Trip no further, pretty *sweting*.

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 43.

sweet-john (swēt' jon), *n.* A flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *sweet-william*.

Armoires. . . The flowers called *Sweet-Johns*, or *Sweet-Williams*, Tolmeyners, and London-tufts.

Cotgrave.

sweetkin (swēt' kin), *a.* [*< sweet + dim. -kin*. Cf. MD. *soetken*, a sweetheart.] Sweet; lovely.

The consistorians, or settled standers of Yarmouth . . . gather about him, as flocking to lussell him [a Londoner] and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about vallant Sir Walter Manny.

Nashe, Leuten Stuffle (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

sweetleaf (swēt' lēf), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, found in deep woods or on the borders of cypress-swamps in the southern United States. Its leaves are sweet to the taste, greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and they yield, as does also the bark, a yellow dye. Also called *horse-sugar*.

sweetlips (swēt' lips), *n.* 1. One who has sweet lips: a term of endearment.—2. An epieure; a glutton. *Halliwel*.—3. The ballanwrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. Also called *Serrellan wrasse*. See *ent* under *Labrus*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

sweetly (swēt' li), *adv.* [*< ME. swetliche, swetly, swetlike*; *< AS. swētlīce, < swēte*, sweet: see *swet* and *-ly*]. In a sweet manner, in any sense of the word *swet*.

Smelling so *sweetly*, all musk.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 67.

sweetmeat (swēt' mēt), *n.* [*< ME. swete mete, < AS. swēte mete*, usually in pl. *swete metas*, sweet meats: see *swet* and *meat*]. 1. A sweet thing to eat; an article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; a bonbon: usually in the plural.—2. Fruit preserved with sugar, either moist or dry; a conserve; a preserve: usually in the plural.

For the servants . . . thrust aside my chair, when they set the *sweetmeats* on the table.

Addison, Guardian, No. 163.

The little box contained only a few pieces of candied angelica, or some such lady-like *sweetmeat*.

Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, vi.

3. One of the common slipper-limpets of the United States, *Crepidula fornicata*. See *Crepidula*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A varnish for patent leather.

sweet-mouthed (swēt' moutht), *a.* Fond of sweets; dainty.

Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus, for that he was so *sweet mouthed* and drowned in the voluptuousness of high fare.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 49.

sweet-nancy (swēt' nan'si), *n.* The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

In his button-hole was stuck a narcissus (a *sweet Nancy* is its pretty Lancashire name).

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

sweetness (swēt' nes), *n.* [*< ME. swetnesse, swetnesse, < AS. swētnes (= OHG. swaznissi, swaznissa, < swēte*, sweet: see *swet* and *-ness*.] The quality of being sweet, in any sense.

Where the new-born brier

Breathes forth the *sweetness* that her April yields.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7.

Be a princess

In *sweetness* as in blood; give him his doom,

Or raise him up to comfort.

Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

We [the bees] have rather chose to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness* and light.

Swift, Battle of the Books.

The charm of a yew bow is what archers call its *sweetness*—that is, its softness of flexure and recoil.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 13.

sweet-oil (swēt'oil'), *n.* Olive-oil.
sweet-pea (swēt'pē'), *n.* See *sweet pea*, under *pea*.
sweet-potato (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* See *sweet potato*, under *potato*.
sweet-reed (swēt'rēd), *n.* Sorghum. [South Africa.]
sweetroot (swēt'rōt), *n.* The licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
sweet-rush (swēt'rush), *n.* 1. See *rush*¹.—2. Same as *sweet-flag*.
sweet-scented (swēt'son'tod), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—Sweet-scented cedar. See *cedar*, 3.—Sweet-scented crab, the American crab, *Pyraus coronaria*, a small somewhat thorny tree with sweet and elegant rose-colored flowers and hard greenish-yellow fragrant fruit, sometimes made into preserves.—Sweet-scented grass. Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—Sweet-scented melon, shrub, etc. See the nouns.—Sweet-scented olive. See *fragrant olive*, under *olive*.
sweet-sop (swēt'sop), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, native in tropical America, cultivated and naturalized in hot climates elsewhere; also, its fruit, which consists of a thick rind with projecting scales, containing a sweet pulp. In India called *eustard-apple*, a name properly belonging to *A. reticulata*. Also *sweet-apple*.
sweet-sucker (swēt'suk'ēr), *n.* The chub-sucker, *Erimyzon succella*.
sweet-tangle (swēt'tang'gl), *n.* Same as *lam-boni*.
sweet-tempered (swēt'tem'pērd), *a.* Having a gentle or pleasant temper.
sweet-water (swēt'wā'tēr), *n.* A white variety of the European grape, with notably sweet juice. It is among those varieties which are most grown in hot-houses.
sweetweed (swēt'wēd), *n.* 1. See *West Indian tea*, under *tea*.—2. Same as *sweet broomweed*. See *broomweed* and *Scorparia*, 2.
sweet-william (swēt'wil'yam), *n.* 1. The bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower, hardy and of vigorous growth, bearing in close clusters a profusion of brightly and variously colored flowers, generally partly-colored in zones. Compare *sweet-john*.
 Some with sweet-williams red, some with bear's-foot, and the like low flowers, being withal sweet and slightly. Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1557).
 Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon, Sweet-william with its homely cottage-smell. M. Arnold, Thyrsis.
 2. The Deptford pink, or sweet-william catch-fly, *Dianthus Armeria*. See *pink*².—3. See *Lychuis*. [U. S.]—4. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Eng.]—Barbados sweet-william. See *Ipomoea*.—Wild sweet-william. See *Phlox*.
sweet-willow (swēt'wil'ō), *n.* The sweet-gale: so named from its willow-like habit and scented leaves.
sweetwood (swēt'wūd), *n.* A name of several chiefly lauraceous trees and shrubs found in the West Indies and South America. The black sweetwood is *Ocotea* (*Strychnodaphne*) *floribunda*, a small tree or shrub of Jamaica; the loblolly-sweetwood or Rio Grande sweetwood, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *Leucocylon*, of the West Indies and South America (loblolly-sweetwood is also the local name of the West Indian *Scindophyllum Jacquinii*); the long-leaved, *Nectandra Antilliana*; the lowland, pepper, white, or yellow, *N. sanguinea*, a timber-tree 50 feet high, of the islands and continent; the mountain, *Acrodicticum Jamaicense*, a small tree of mountain woods in Jamaica; the shrubby, the rutaceous genus *Amyris*; the timber-sweetwood, *Nectandro exaltata*, a tall tree with a hard yellow durable wood, found especially in Jamaica, also *N. Antilliana* and *Acrodicticum Jamaicense*; the white, *N. sanguinea* and *N. Antilliana*. The sweetwood of the Bahamas is *Croton Llereria*, the source of casearilla or sweetwood bark.—Sweetwood bark. Same as *casearilla*.
sweetwort (swēt'wört), *n.* [*< sweet + wort*¹.] Any plant of a sweet taste.
sweight, *n.* See *sway*.
swein, **sweinmote**, *n.* See *swain*, *swainmote*.
sweir, *a.* A Scotch spelling of *swee*.
swell (swel), *v.*; pret. *swelled*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen*, ppr. *swelling*. *Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [*< ME. swollen* (pret. *swail*, pp. *swollen*), *< AS. swellan* (pret. *swecall*, pp. *swollen*) = OS. *swellan* = OFries. *swella* = MD. *swellen*, D. *swellen* = MLG. *swellen*, LG. *swellen*, *swillen* = OHG. *swellan*, MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen* = Icel. *swella* = Sw. *svälla* = Goth. **swellan* (not recorded), *swell*; prob. akin to Gr. *σαλεύειν*, to toss (cf. *σαλός*, *σαλῆς*, tossing motion, *σαλῆς*, a sieve, *σαλός*, a quoit; L. *salum*, the open, tossing sea).] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow in bulk; bulge; dilate or expand; increase in size or extent by addition of any kind; grow in volume, intensity, or force: literally or figuratively, and used in a great variety of applications.

His thought it *swell* so sore abouts hire herte That nedely som word hire moste asterte. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 111.
 Thus doth this Globe *swell* out to our use, for which it enlargeth it selfe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 11.
 Brooks, Lakes, and Floods, Rivers and foaming Torrents Suddenly *swell*. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.
 If he [Constantine] had curb'd the growing Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of the Clergie, then every Page of his Story should have *swell'd* with his Faults. Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.
 No, wretched Heart, *swell* 'till you break! Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment.
 The murmur gradually *swelled* into a fierce and terrible clamour. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.
 Every burst of warlike melody that came *swelling* on the breeze was answered by a gust of sorrow. Irving, Granada, p. 107.
 When all the troubles of England were *swelling* to an outburst. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.
 2. To belly, as sails; bulge out, as a cask in the middle; protuberate.—3. To rise in altitude; rise above a given level.
 Just beyond *swells* the green knoll on which stands the whitewashed church. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 450.
 4. To be puffed up with some feeling; show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; look big: as, to *swell* with pride, anger, or rage.
 The Apostle said that when he was sick then was he most strong: and this he said because the sick man doth neither *swell* by pride, . . . either overwatch him selfe with ambition. Quecena, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.
 I . . . will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him. Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. xli. 6.
 Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock. Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 15.
 There was the portly, florid man, who *swelled* in, patrolling the entire room. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.
 5. To rise and gather; well up.
 Do but behold the tears that *swell* in me. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 37.
Swelling over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water stole away under the fence. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.
 II. *trans.* 1. To increase the bulk, size, amount, or number of; cause to expand, dilate, or increase.
 Gers hymi *swallow* a swete, that *swelleth* hym after. Destruction of Troy (E. J. T. S.), l. 13650.
 The water *swells* a man; and what a thing should I have been when I had been *swelled*! Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 18.
 And Int'rest guides the Helms, and Honour *swells* the Sails. Prior, Cella to Damon.
 What gentle Sorrow *Swells* thy soft Bosom? Congreve, Seneca, II. 2.
 The debt of vengeance was *swollen* by all the usury which had been accumulating during many years. Macaulay, Rugent's Hampden.
 2. To inflate; puff up; raise to arrogance.
 If it did infect my blood with joy, Or *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 6. 171.
 They are *swollen* full of pride, arrogance, and self-conceit. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 185.
 What other notions but these, or such like, could *swell* up Caligula to think himself a God? Milton, Tilkouoklastes, xl.
 3. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of: as, to *swell* a tone. See *swell*, n., 4.
swell (swel), *n.* [*< swell*, *v.*] 1. The act of swelling; augmentation in bulk; expansion; distention; increase in volume, intensity, number, force, etc.
 It moderates the *Swell* of Joy that I am in to think of your Difficulties. Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.
 The rich *swell* of a hymn, sung by sweet Swedish voices, floated to us over the fields as we drove up to the post-station. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 413.
 2. An elevation above a level, especially a gradual and even rise: as, a *swell* of land.
 Soft mossy lawns Beneath these canopies extend their *swells*. Shelley, Alastor.
 Beside the crag the leath was very deep; when I lay down, my feet were buried in it: . . . a low, mossy *swell* was my pillow. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.
 3. A wave, especially when long and unbroken; collectively, the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm, often called *ground-swell*; billows; a surge: as, a heavy *swell*.
 A fisherman stood on the beach in a statuesque attitude, his handsome bare legs bathed in the frothy *swells*. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.
 Up! where the airy eldred G'erlooks the surging landscape's *swell*. Emerson, Monadnock.
 4. In music: (a) A gradual increase and following decrease in loudness or force; a crescendo

combined with a diminuendo. Compare *messa di voce*. (b) The sign \lessgtr or \gtrless , used to denote the above. (c) A mechanical contrivance in the harpsichord and in both the pipe-organ and the reed-organ by which the loudness of the tones may be varied by opening or shutting the lid or set of blinds of a closed box, case, or chamber within which are the sounding strings, pipes, or vibrators. Its most common modern form is that of Venetian blinds, which are controlled by a pedal or knee-lever. The swell was introduced into the organ from the harpsichord about 1712. (d) Same as *swell-box*, *swell-keyboard*, *swell-organ*, or *swell-pedal*. See also *organ*¹, 6.—5. In a cannon, an enlargement near the muzzle: it is not present in guns as now made.—6. In a gunstock, the enlarged and thickened part. B. H. Knight.—7. In *geol.*, an extensive area from whose central region the strata dip quaquaversally to a moderate amount, so as to give rise to a geologically and topographically peculiar type of structure.
 This central spot is called the San Rafael *swell*, and it is full of interest and suggestion to the geologist. From its central point the strata dip away in all directions, the inclination, however, being always very small. C. E. Dutton, Sec. Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 56.
 8. In coal-mining, a channel washed out or in some way eroded in a coal-seam, and afterward filled up with clay or sand. Also called, in some English coal-fields, a *horse*, and in others a *want*; sometimes also a *horse-back*, and in the South Wales coal-field a *swine-back*.—9. A man of great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; hence, one who puts on such an appearance, or endeavors to appear important or distinguished; a dandy: as, a howling *swell* (a conspicuously great *swell*). [Colloq.]
 The abbey may do very well For a feudal "Nob," or poetical *swell*. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 110.
 Sellna remark'd that a *swell* met at Rome Is not always a *swell* when you meet him at home. F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.
 Presently, from the wood in front of us, emerged the head of the body of cavalry, a magnificent *swell*, as he was called, in yellow shawls, with a green turban, mounted on a white nrah, leading them. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 271.
 Bruce can't be half such a *swell* as one fancied. He's only taken a second. Farrar, Julian Home.
 10. In a stop-motion of a loom, a curved lever in the shuttle-box, which raises a catch out of engagement with the stop or stop-fringe whenever the shuttle fairly enters the shuttle-box, but which, when the shuttle fails to enter, permits such engagement, thus bringing into action mechanism that stops the loom. Compare *stop-motion*.—Full *swell*, the entire power of the swell-organ.—Syn. 3. See *swell*.
 II. *a.* First-rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish. [Colloq.]
 They narrate to him the advent and departure of the lady in the *swell* carriage, the mother of the young swell with the flower in his button-hole. Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.
swell-blind (swel'blind), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the movable slats or blinds forming the front of the swell-box. These slats are now usually arranged vertically.
swell-box (swel'boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chamber in which the pipes of the swell-organ are placed, the front being made of movable blinds or slats, which can be opened or slant by means of a pedal. Some of the pipes of the great organ are occasionally included in the swell-box, and the entire choir-organ is sometimes inclosed in a swell-box of its own with a separate pedal. See cut under *organ*.
swelldom (swel'dnm), *n.* [*< swell + -dom*.] Swells collectively; the fashionable world. [Colloq.]
 This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet, for me to come forward. Thackeray, Newcomes, xliii.
swell-fish (swel'fish), *n.* A plectognath fish, of any of the several genera *Tetrodon*, *Diodon*, and related forms, capable of inflating itself like a ball, or swelling up by swallowing air: the name is given to the globe-fish, bur-fish,



Swell-fish (*Chilomycterus geometricus*). (From Report of United States Fish Commission.)

puffing-fish, porcupino-fish, rabbit-fish, tainbor, puffer, etc. Numerous species are found in the seas of most parts of the world. Also *swell-toad*. See also cuts under *balloon-fish*, *Diodon*, and *Tetrodontidae*.

swelling (swel'ing), *n.* [*< ME. swellinge, swellunge*; verbal *n.* of *swell*, *v.*] 1. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement: as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

I saw men and women have exceeding great bunches or swellings in their throates. *Corpat, Crudities*, I. 87.

Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, swellings, aches, and such like diseases. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 137.

2. A protuberance; a prominence.

The superficies of such [thin] plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings. *Newton, Opticks*, II. 2.

3. A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion: as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

There is inobedience, avaunting, ypoocrisie, despit, arragance, impudence, swelling of heart, insolence, clacoun, impatience, and many another twilge that I can not tell ye declare. . . . Swelling of heart is when a man rejoysith him of harm that he hath don. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Down all the swellings of my troubled heart. *Beau. and Fl., Moli's Tragedy*, II. 1.

4. The state of being puffed up; arrogance; pride.

I fear lest . . . there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, tumults. *2 Cor. xii. 20.*

5. An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan. *Jer. xlix. 19.*

Blue swelling, in fish-culture, same as *dropy*, *s.* — **Cloudy swelling**. See *cloudy*. — **Glaasy swelling**, Weber's name for amyloid infiltration. — **Lactiferous swelling**, lacteal swelling, distention of the breast with milk, caused by obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts. — **White swelling**, milk leg; phlegmasia alba dolens. See *phlegmasia*.

swelling (swel'ing), *p. a.* Grand; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, *swelling* words.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio, how much I have disabled mine estate By something showing a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shak., M. of V.*, I. 1. 124.

Let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious swelling terms cured a lame man. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 722.

swellish (swel'ish), *a.* [*< swell + -ish*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish. [*Colloq.*] *Imp. Diet.*

swell-keyboard (swel'kē'bōrd), *n.* The keyboard of the swell-organ. It is usually placed next above that of the great organ.

swell-mob (swel'mab'), *n.* A class of pick-pockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, etc., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [*Slang.*]

Some of the *Swell Mob*, on the occasion of this Derby, . . . so far kidded us as to . . . come into Epsom from the opposite direction, and go to work, right and left, on the course, while we were waiting for 'em at the Rail. *Dickens, Three Detective Anecdotes*, II.

swell-mobsmen (swel'mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly clad pick-pocket. Sometimes *mobsmen*. [*Slang.*]

Others who went for play actors, and a many who got on to be *swell-mobsmen*, and thieves, and house-breakers and the like o' that ere. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 417.

swell-organ (swel'or'gan), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the partial organs, next in importance to the great organ. It is so named because its pipes are inclosed in a swell-box, so that the loudness of their tone can be varied at will. The stops of this organ are usually among the most delicate and individual in the whole instrument, since the finer gradations of tone, especially in solo effects, are produced by them.

swell-pedal (swel'ped'al), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal whereby the opening and shutting of the swell-blinds are controlled. It usually embodies the principle of a ratchet, which holds the blinds at one of two or three degrees of openness, or that of a balanced lever operated by the toe or heel of the player's foot. Other devices for controlling the blinds have also been tried.

swell-rule (swel'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a dash swelling usually into a diamond form in the center, and tapering toward the ends. See *dash*, 7 (b).

swell-shark (swel'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Scyllium ventriosum*.

swell-toad (swel'töd), *n.* Same as *swell-fish*.

swelly (swel'i), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a thickening or swelling out of a coal-seam over a limited area. Also called *swilly* and *swilky*. [*North. Eng.*]

swelt (swelt), *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *swell*.

swelt (swelt), *v.* [*< ME. swelten* (pret. *swalt*, pl. *swullen*, also weak pret. *swelte*), *< AS. sweltan* (pret. *swæalt*, pl. *swulton*, pp. *swollen*), die, faint, consume with heat, = *OS. sweltan* = *MD. swelten* = *OHG. swelzan*, *MHG. swelzen* = *Icel. swelta*, die, starve, also put to death, = *Sw. svätta* = *Dan. sulte* = *Goth. swiltan*, die. Hence the freq. *swelter*, whence *sweltry*, *sultry*, etc. The sense 'faint with heat' is prob. duo in part to the influence of *swelt*, *swatcl.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To become faint; faint; die.

Almost he *swelte* and sowned then he stood. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, I. 532.

Nigh she *swelt* For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt. *Spenser, E. h.*, VI. xii. 21.

2. To faint with heat; swelter.

No wonder is thogh that I *swelte* and swete. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, I. 517.

He that . . . Seeks in the Mines the balis of Anarlee, Or, *swelting* at the Furnace, smelteth bright Our soules dire sulphur. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 1.

Enter thirle, and ready to *swelt* for drinke. *Nashe, Pierce Pennilesse*, p. 65.

II. trans. 1. To cause to die; kill; destroy. — 2. To cause to faint; overpower, as with heat; swelter.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelte* him with heat? *Ep. Hall, Soliloquies*, lxxiv.

swelter (swel'ter), *v.* [*< ME. *swelteren, sweltren, swalteren*, freq. of *swelten*, die, faint; see *swelt*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat.

I beheld the darken'd sun hereav'n Of all his light, the battlements of heav'n *Swelter* in flames. *Quarles, Emblems*, III. 14.

If the suns excessive heat Make our bodies *swelter*, To us Oslor hedge we get For a friendly shelter. *Song, in Walton's Complete Angler*, xl.

2. To perspire freely; sweat.

They lathe their courses *sweltering* slides. *Scott, L. of the I.*, v. 18.

II. trans. 1. To oppress with heat.

One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. *Bentley*.

2†. To cause to exude like sweat, by or as if by heat.

Toad, that under cold stone Days and nights hast thirty-one *Sweltered* venom sleeping got. *Shak., Macbeth*, IV. 1. 8.

[*Sweltered venom* is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.] 3†. To sink; steep.

And all the knights there dulled the morning but before, The evening sun beheld there *sweltered* in their gore. *Drayton, Polyolbon*.

sweltering (swel'ter-ing), *p. a.* 1. Sweltry; sultry; suffocating with heat.

Hark how the dreadful band of vengeance tears The *sweltering* clouds. *Quarles, Emblems*, II. 9.

We journeyed on in a most *sweltering* atmosphere. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Sarnen*, p. 109.

2. Ready to perish with heat; faint with heat.

Sweltering for heat, or febrile, or other causes, or swollen. *Evans, Syncope*, *Prompt. Par.*, p. 451.

sweltth, *n.* [Appur. *< swell + -th*.] Swelling; bulging (?).

A deadly galle where nought but rubbish grows, With fowle blacke *sweltth* in thicke lumps that lies. *Suckrille, Ind. to Mr. for Mags.*, st. 21.

sweltry (swel'tri), *a.* [For **sweltry*, *< swelter + -y*. Hence, by contraction, the present form *sultry*, *q. v.*] 1†. Suffocating with heat; sweltering; oppressive with heat; sultry. *E. Phillips*. — 2. Oppressed with heat; sweltering.

Along the rough-hewn bench The *sweltry* man had stretch'd him. *Coleridge, Destiny of Nations*.

swelwet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *swatcl.*

swepet, *r. and n.* An old spelling of *sweep*.

swept (swrpt). Preterit and past participle of *sweep*.

sword, *n.* A Middle English form of *sward*.

Swertia (swér'ti-ji), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Emmanuel *Swert* (*Swert, Swerts*), an herbalist, who published a "Florilegium" in 1612.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceae* and tribe *Swertieae*. It is characterized by a wheel-shaped corolla with five or more nectaries and four or five diversely twisted lobes, a very short style, and a two-valved capsule with its sutures not indented. There are about 55 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially of mountain regions. They are erect herbs, with or without branches; the annual species bear opposite, the perennial radical leaves; their flowers are blue or rarely yellow, borne in a crowded or loose pan-

icle. *S. perennis* of Europe and northeastern Asia occurs also in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado and Utah to Alaska; the Tatars apply its leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them as a medicinal drink. Many medicinal Indian species known as *chiretta* have been sometimes separated as a genus, *Ophelia*. See *chiretta* and *bitter-stem*.

Swertia (swér'ti-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), *< Swertia + -æ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceae*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with ovules covering the whole inner surface more or less completely, or confined to a double row at the sutures, and by a usually short or obscure style ending in a stigma which commonly divides into two lobes crowning the valves of the capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Swertia* is the type, chiefly herbs of north temperate regions. The other North American genera are *Gentiana*, *Fraseria*, *Ilalenia*, *Obolaria*, and *Bartonia*. See cuts under *gentian* and *Obolaria*.

swerve (swérv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swerved*, ppr. *swerring*. [*< ME. swerven, swarven*, turn aside, etc., *< AS. swerfan* (pret. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*), rub, file, polish, = *OS. swerban*, wipe, = *OFries. swerra*, creep, = *MD. swerven*, *D. zwerven* = *LG. swarren*, swerve, wander, riot, = *OHG. swerban*, *MHG. swerben* = *Icel. swerfa*, file, = *Goth. *swairban*, in comp. *biswairban*, wipe; cf. *Dan. swarbe* = *Sw. svarfa*, turn in a lathe (*< LG. f*). The development of senses appears to have been 'rub, wipe, polish, file, move to and fro, turn, turn aside, wander'; but two orig. diff. words may be concerned. Skenat assumes a connection with *Dan. dial. swirre*, move to and fro, swerve, turn aside, *Dan. swirre*, whirl round, *swirre*, revel, = *Sw. swirra*, murmur, hum. Cf. *swarre*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To turn aside suddenly or quickly; turn suddenly aside from the direct course or aim: used of both physical and moral action.

And, but the swerde hadde *swared*, he hadde ben deed for ever more. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, II. 137.

Heud not thy mente asunder, For that *swarves* from curesy. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 77.

From this dignified attitude . . . she never *swerved* for a moment during the course of her long reign. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 15.

Wheresoe'er my feet have *swerved*, His chastening turned me back. *Wülker, My Psalm*.

2. To wander; rove; stray; roam; ramble. [Obsolete or rare.]

A mahl thitherward did run, To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

3†. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

(The tree was high) Yet climb'd up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls*, III.

Then up [the] mast tree *swerved* he. *Sir Andrew Barton (Child's Ballads, VII. 267)*.

II. trans. To turn aside; cause to change in course.

Those Scottish mollons and pretensions . . . *swerved* them . . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 460. (*Darke*.)

To that high mind, by sorrow *swerved*, Gave sympathy his woes deserved. *Scott, Rokeby*, IV. 29.

swerve (swérv), *n.* [*< swerre*, *v.*] A turning aside.

Presently there came along a wagon laden with timber; the horses were straining their grand muscles, and the driver, having cracked his whip, ran along anxiously to guide the leader's head, fearing a *swerve*. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, VIII.

All this star-poised frame, One *swerve* allowed, were with convulsion rack'd. *Lowell, The Brakes*.

swet (swet). An old spelling of the noun *sweat*, and of the preterit and past participle of the verb *sweat*. [Rare.]

swete†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *swatcl.*

swete†, *a. and r.* An old spelling of *sweet*.

swevent, *n.* [*< ME. sweven, swevene, swefn*, *< AS. swefn*, sleep, dream, = *OS. swefhan* = *Icel. swefn* = *Sw. sömn* = *Dan. søvn* = *L. somnus* (**sopnus*), sleep, = *Gr. ὕπνος* = *Lith. sapnas* = *Skt. sapna*, sleep, *< √ swap*, sleep. Cf. *Somnus*, *somnolent*, etc., *sopor*, *soporific*, etc., *hypnotic*, etc.] A dream.

And as I lay and lene'd and loked in the wateres, I slomber'd in a slepyng it sweyned so myrre. Thannc gan I to meten a meynelouse *swevene*. *Piers Plowman (B)*, Prol., l. 11.

Swevenes engendren of replecions, And ofte of fume and of conplecions, Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, I. 103.

swevening, *n.* [ME.; as if verbal *n.* of *sweven*.] A dream.

swevening

Many men sayen that in swevenynges
Ther nis but fables and lesynges.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1.

swich¹, *a.* A Middle English variant of *such*.
swich², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *switch*.

swidder (swid'er). Same as *swither*¹, *swither*³.

Swietenia (swê-tê-ni-î), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after Gerard van Swieten (1700–1772), an Austrian physician.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Melastaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swietenieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, a ten-toothed urn-shaped stamens, annular disk, and numerous pendulous ovules, ripening into broadly winged seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, natives of Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles. The chief of these, *S. Mahagoni*, a large tree furnishing the mahogany of commerce, extends in a reduced form (50 feet high or under) to the Florida keys. It bears smooth abruptly pinnate leaves composed of obliquely ovate tapering opposite leaflets. The small flowers are borne in axillary and subterminal panicles, and are followed by five-celled septate capsules. See *mahogany*.

Swietenieæ (swê-tê-ni-ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1831), < *Swietenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees or rarely shrubs, of the order *Melastaceæ*. It is characterized by stamens united into a tube, ovary-cells with numerous ovules, and septate capsules with their three to five valves usually separating from an axis with many wings. The 5 genera are mostly tropical trees with pinnate leaves. The 5 genera are *Swietenia*, *Seymida*, and *Swietenia*.

swift¹ (swift), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *swift*, *swyft*, < AS. *swift*, *swif*, fleet; prob. for **swipt*, akin to Icel. *svipta*, pull quickly, *svipa*, swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipnir*, swift; see *swipe*, *swirl*, etc. Cf. *swift*².] I. *a.* 1. Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; speedy.

The same cunnynge ye wynde come well and fresshely
In our way, wherwith we mende right fast and swyfte spede.
Sir R. Gylforde, *Fylgrymnges*, p. 73.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Ecl. ix. 11.

The swift and glad return of day.

Bryant, *Lapse of Time*.

2. Ready; prompt; quick.

Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.

Jas. 1. 19.

Having so swift and excellent a wit.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 1. 59.

3. Of short continuance; swiftly or rapidly passing.

My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle.

Job vii. 6.

Of my queen's travails!

Shak., *Pericles*, III. 1. 13.

Line or curve of swiftest descent. Same as *brachistochrone*.—Swift garter-snake. See *snake*.

II. *n.* 1. The swifter part of a stream; the current. [Rare.]

He [the barbel] is able to live in the strongest swifts of the water; and in summer they love the shallowest and sharpest streams.

J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 167.

2. An adjustable machine upon which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put, in order that it may be wound off. It consists of a cylinder of separate strips, arranged on the principle of the loom, so that its diameter can be increased or decreased at pleasure; the strips that form the cylinder are supported from a central shaft which revolves in a socket.

Two horses were the stock to each [silk-mill]. Above stairs the walls were lined on three sides with the reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, *swifts*, which received the silk as it was devolved from certain bobbins.

Godwin, *Fleetwood* (1803), x1.

In the centre sits Brown Moll, with bristling and grizzly hair, with her inseparable pipe, winding yarn from a swift.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 17.

3. The main card-cylinder in a flax-carding machine.—4. A bird of the family *Cypselidæ*: so called from its rapidity of flight.

The common swift of Europe is *Cypselus* (or *Micropus*) *apus*, with many local names, as *black swift*, *swallow*, or *martin*, *screech-martin*, *shriker* or *shrike-owl*, *singing-devil*, *devil-bird*, etc. The Alpine swift of Europe is *Cypselus melba*, white below, and resembling the rock-swift. There are several United States species, of which the best-known is the chimney-swift, *Chetura pelagica*, popularly called *chimney-swallows*, though it is in no sense a swallow. Rock-swifts belong to the genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* of western North America. Cloud-swifts constitute the genus *Nephrolestes*. Swifts of the genus *Collocalia* build the edible bird's-nests; they are small species, sometimes called *salanganes* and *swiftlets*. Palm-swifts are small species of the genus *Tachornis*, as *T. phœnicobia* of the West Indies. Spine-tailed swifts have the tail-feathers mucronate, as in the genus *Chetura*. See also *tree-swift*, and *cut* under *Chetura*, *Collocalia*, *Cypselus*, and *Panyptila*.

5. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are several color-varieties.—6. (a) The common newt or eft. [Eng.] (b) One of several small lizards which run with great swiftness, as the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*. See *cut* under *Sceloporus*.—7. A ghost-swift, ghost-moth, or goat-moth; one of the *Epialidæ*: so called from the rapid flight. The ghost-moth or -swift is *Epialus humuli*; the golden swift is *E. heclius*; the evening swift is

E. sylvestris; the common swift is *E. lupulina*. All these are British species. See *cut* under *Cossus*.—Northern swift. (a) A large blackish cloud-swift of northwestern parts of the United States, *Nephrolestes niger* (or *borealis*). (b) A goat-moth, *Epialus vellida*.

swift¹ (swift), *adv.* [Cf. *swift*¹, *a.*] In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.

Light boats sail swift, though greater hulks draw deep.

Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 277.

swift² (swift), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *svipta*, reef (sails), pull quickly: see *swift*¹. Hence *swift*², *n.*, *swifter*.] To reef (a sail). [Scotch.]

swift² (swift), *n.* [Cf. *swift*², *v.*] A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

swift-boat (swift'bôt), *n.* Same as *flyboat*, 3.
swifter (swif'ter), *n.* [Cf. *swift*² + *-er*. Cf. Icel. *sviptungr*, *sviptungr*, Sw. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svigt*, reefing-ropes: see *swift*².] 1. *Naut.*: (a) The forward shroud of the lower rigging.

The line is snatched in a block upon the swifter, and three or four men haul it in and coil it away.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 421.

(b) *pl.* Formerly, in English ships, the after pair of shrouds. (c) A small line joining the outer ends of capstan-bars to confine them to their sockets while the capstan is being turned. (d) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision.—

2. Tackling to fasten a load to a wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A strong short stick inserted loopwise into a rope or chain that goes round a load, acting as a lever to bind the load more tightly together. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

swifter (swif'ter), *r.* [Cf. *swifter*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to tighten by binding together, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.—Swifter-in-line, a rope used to girth in the shrouds before the ratlines are hitched on.—

To swifter a ship, to haul a ship ashore or across her.—To swifter the capstan-bar. See *capstan-bar*.

swiftfoot (swif'tut), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *swift*¹ + *foot*.] I. *a.* Swift of foot; nimble.

Where now

The hawke, the hound, the hinde, the swift-foot hare?

Mir. for Maga., II. 603.

II. *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*; one of the coursers. See *cut* under *Cursorius*.

swift-footed (swif'tut'ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

The swift-footed martin pursued him.

Arbutnot.

swift-handed (swif'than'ed), *a.* Prompt in action; quick.

A swift-handed, deep-hearted race of men.

Carlyle.

In this country, corruption or misadministration in judicial procedure would be followed by swift-handed retribution.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 673.

swift-heeled (swif'thêld), *a.* Swift of foot.

She takes delight

The swift-heeled horse to praise.

Congress, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

swiftlet (swift'let), *n.* [Cf. *swift*¹ + *-let*.] A small kind of swift; a member of the genus *Collocalia*; a salangane. See *cut* under *Collocalia*.

swiftly (swift'li), *adv.* [Cf. ME. *swifliche*, *swiflik*; < *swift*¹ + *-ly*.] In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; quickly.

Swiftly seize the joy that swiftly flies.

Congress, Ovid's Art of Love.

swift-moth (swift'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*): a goat-moth; a swift. See *swift*¹, *n.*, 7, and *cut* under *Cossus*.

swiftness (swif'tnes), *n.* [Cf. ME. *swiftnesse*, *swiftnes*, *swiftnes*, < AS. *swiftnes*, < *swift*, swift: see *swift*¹.] The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; expedition.

The other River is called the Rhodanus, much famed by the ancient Latine Poets for the swiftness thereof.

Coryat, *Cruddies*, I. 61.

This King (Harold) for his swiftness in Running was called Harefoot.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 18.

=Syn. *Rapidity*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

swift-shrike (swift'shrik), *n.* [Cf. *swift*¹, *n.*, 4, + *shrike*.] A bird of the genus *Ocypterus*; a kind of swallow-shrike or wood-swallow. See *swainson*.

swift-winged (swif'twingd), *a.* Rapid in flight.

Nor stay long longer than one swift-wing'd Night.

Prior, *Solomon*, III.

swifty (swif'ti), *a.* [Cf. *swift*¹ + *-y*.] Swift.

Googe, Epitaph of M. Shelley. [Rare.]

swig¹ (swig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Perhaps ult., through dial. corruption, < AS. *swegian* (pret. *swegol*), swallow: see *swallow*. Cf. *bag*¹ as related to AS. *bielg*. In sense the word is associated with *swill*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily: as, to swig one's liquor.

[Colloq.]

There's a barrel of porter at Tammany Hall,

And the bucketalls are swigging it all the night long.

Halleck, *Fanny*.

swill

2. To suck, or suck at, eagerly, as when liquid will not come readily.

The lambkins swig the teat,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
Creech, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, III. (Richardson.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To take a swig, or deep draught. [Colloq.]

The jolly toper swigged lustily at his bottle.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

2. To leak out. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]
swig¹ (swig), *n.* [Cf. *swig*¹, *v.*] 1. A large or deep draught. [Colloq.]

But one swig more, sweet madam.

Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, iv. 1.

Take a little luncheon, . . . and a swig of whiskey and water.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 102.

2. Ale and toasted bread. *Latham*.

swig² (swig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Appar. a var. of *swag*.] 1. Same as *swag* or *sway*. Specifically—2. To pull a rope fast at both ends upon, by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

In hoisting sails after reefing, be careful (particularly if it be blowing fresh) not to swig them up too taut.

Luce, *Seamanship*, p. 454.

3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they slough off. [Local, Eng.]—To swig off, to pull at right angles at a rope secured at both ends.

What is called *swigging off*—that is, pulling at right angles to a rope—is, at first, a very great power; but it decreases as the rope is pulled out of the straight line.

Luce, *Seamanship*, p. 79.

swig² (swig), *n.* [Cf. *swig*², *v.*] 1. A pull on a rope fast at both ends.—2. *Naut.*, a tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

swile (swil), *n.* [Prob. a dial. corruption of *swill*.] A seal. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [Newfoundland.]

swill¹ (swil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swyll*; < ME. *swilien*, *swicle*, *swilen*, < AS. *swilian*, wash; cf. Sw. *sgvala*, gush, Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, swill, rinse, wash (see *squall*).] I. *trans.* 1. To rinse; drench; wash; bathe. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I swyll, I rynee or cense any manner vessel.

Palsgrave, p. 745.

As fearfully as doth a called rock
O'erhang and jutting his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 1. 14.

Previous to every dip the work should be well rinsed in fresh boiling water, and at the conclusion it should be swilled in the same manner and dried in boxwood sawdust.

G. E. Gee, *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 164.

2. To drink greedily or to excess.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like wash.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 2. 9.

Let Friar John, in safety, still . . .
Roast hissing crabs, or tongs on swill.

Scott, *Marmion*, l. 22.

3. To fill; swell with fullness.

Swill me my bowl yet fuller.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, l. 1.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late wasallers.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 178.

Till they can show there's something they love better
than swilling themselves with ale, extension of the suffrage can never mean anything for them but extension of boozing.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xi.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wash; rinse.

Kezla, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, . . .
had begun to scrub and swill.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, III. 6.

2. To drink greedily; drink to excess.

They which on this day doe drink & swill
In such lewd fashion.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Ye eat, and swill, and sleep, and gormandize, and thrive,
while we are wasting in mortification.

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, III. 5.

swill¹ (swil), *n.* [Cf. *swill*¹, *v.*] 1. Drink; liquor, as drunk to excess: so called in contempt.—

2. Liquid food for animals; specifically, the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

Give swine such swill as you have.

Mortimer.

3. A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet.

Ray (ed. 1674, p. 47). (*Halliwel*.)

swill² (swil), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *swill*¹, *n.*, 3.] 1. A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Baskets of a peculiar shape, called *swills*.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 252.

Specifically—2. A basket of 100 herrings. [Prov. Eng.]

swill³ (swil), *n.* [Cf. *swale*¹.] A shade. *Halliw. well.* [Prov. Eng.]

swill-bowl (swil'böl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swilbol*, *swielbolle*; < *swill*¹ + *bowl*¹.] A drunkard. [Slang.]

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wyne in the worlde.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 367.

swiller (swil'ér), *n.* [Cf. *swill*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who swills. (a) One who washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *Hal-liw. well.* (b) A glutton or drunkard.

swilley¹ (swil'i), *n.* [Cf. *swill*¹, *v.*] An eddy or whirlpool. [Prov. Eng.]

swilley² (swil'i), *n.* [Cf. *swell*.] Same as *swelly*; also, in the Yorkshire coal-fields, an area of coal separated from the main basin, forming a kind of detached coal-field, very subordinate in size to the main one.

swilling (swil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swill*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of drinking to excess.—2. *pl.* Same as *swill*¹, 2.

Now they follow the flood, as the bear doth the train of honey, and the sow the *swillings*, till they be brought into the slaughter-house.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 79.

swill-milk (swil'milk), *n.* Milk produced by cows fed on swill, especially on slaps from distilleries. [Local, U. S.]

Battles who produce *swill-milk* for sale in large cities find swill to be the cheapest food for the production of milk, and consequently use it to excess. *Science*, X. 72.

swill-pot¹ (swil'pot), *n.* A drunkard; a sot. [Slang.]

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrow that unworthy *swill-pot* Graugousier?
Urynhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 33 (Davies.)

swill-tub¹ (swil'tub), *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 261. [Slang.]

swim¹ (swim), *v.*; pret. *swam* or *swum*, pp. *swam*, ppr. *swimming*. [Cf. ME. *swimmen*, *swymmen* (pret. *swam*, pl. *swimmen*, *swammen*), < AS. *swimman* (pret. *swam*, *swom*, pl. *swimmon*, pp. *swimmon*) = OS. *swimman* = MD. *swimman*, *swimmen*, D. *swimmen* = MHG. *swimmen*, LG. *swimmen* = OHG. *swimman*, MHG. *swimman*, G. *schwimmen* = Icel. *swimmi*, *sygja* = Sw. *swima* = Dan. *svømme* (Goth. not recorded), swim; cf. Icel. *swamla*, swim, *sumla*, be flooded; Goth. *swumst*, a pond. Hence ult. *sound*²; cf. *swamp*, *sump*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To float on or in water or other fluid.

He lep in the water, . . .
& *swam* swiftili awei.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 276a.

Planks and lighter things *swimme* and are preserved, whereas the more weighty sink and are lost.
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

Five or six heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and *swimming* in Butter. Quoted in *Ashley's Social Life in Belgium* (of Queen Anne, I. 186).

2. To move on or in water by natural means of locomotion, as an animal, many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions. Man swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal. Other mammals, as the pinipeds, and especially the cetaceans and sirenians, swim more or less exactly like fishes, the propulsion being mainly from the movements of the tail and hinder part of the body, and the flippers or fins being mainly used for steadying the body or guiding the course. All such mammals swim under as well as on the water. Web-footed birds, and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet, but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the divers (*Carcharias*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air, without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydroptilidae*, and cuts under *sea-serpent*, *Hydrophis*, and *Platurus*.) Aquatic murens batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvae (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially, in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flippers. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret*, *pleopod*, *rhinipoda*.) Many insects swim by the movement of specially modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvae by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float, walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few mollusks, with-

out shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapods or cilia. Jellyfishes and comb-jellies swim by rhythmical pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not by the action of some special organs. Animals swim mainly by eiliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See *swimming-bell*, *bladder*, *fin*, *foot*.

Tyrants swim safest in a crimson flood.

Lust's Dominion, v. 1.
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2. 104.

3. Hence, to move or be propelled on or through water by any means.

Ire sehlp higan to *swymme*
To this londes brynnie.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 189.

4. To glide with a smooth motion, literally or figuratively.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.

Dryden.

Life, death, time, and eternity were *swimming* before his eyes.
Scott, *Quentin Durward*, vi.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
Swimming in the pure quiet air!

Bryant, *To a Cloud*.

5. To be flooded; be overflowed or drenched.

All the night make I my bed to *swim*; I water my couch with my tears.
Ps. vi. 6.

The most splendid palace in the world, which they left *swimming* in blood.

Burke, Rev. in France.

To meet it, with an eye that *swims* in thanks.

Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

6. To overflow; abound; have abundance.

Cold welle streemes, nothing dede,
That *swymen* ful of male fleshes lye.
Chaucer, *Parlement of Fowls*, l. 183.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming; move on or in by swimming; as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main.

Dryden, *Jocund*, x. 666.

2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river.—4. To furnish with sufficient depth of water to swim in.

The water did not quite *swim* the horse, but the banks were so steep that he could not get out of it till he had ridden several hundred yards and found the bank less steep.
The Century, XXX. 246.

swim¹ (swim), *n.* [Cf. *swim*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming; as, to take a *swim*.—2. A smooth swaying gliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; every body will allow it that has any judgment in dancing.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Johtz. Not with a *Swim* of the whole Person.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, III. 1.

3. The sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

There was a representation of innumerable distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the *swims* of some fish.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 328.

4. A part of a stream, or other piece of water, deep and free from rocks and other obstructions, and much frequented by fish. [Eng.]

Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims*, and will soon be lost sight of for the winter.
The Field, Oct. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

In or into the swim, in the current; on the inside; identified with the current of events; in the secret; as, to be in the *swim* in business or in society. [Colloq.]

His neighborhood is getting into the *swim* of the real-estate movement.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 513.

The confidential communications constantly made by those in the *swim* to journalists in their confidence.
Contemporary Rec., XLIX. 668.

A glt in the *swim* hasn't time to yawn or to draw, and there is no music listened to from amateurs.
The Century, XI. 275.

swim² (swim), *n.* [Cf. ME. *swime*, *sweme*, *swaime*, a dizziness, swoon, trance. < AS. *swima*, a swoon, swimming in the head, = OFries. *swimm* = MD. *swyme*, D. *zwijn*, a swoon, = Icel. *swimi*, dizziness (*swenn*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *swim*, sickness: see *swam*), = Dan. *swime*, a fainting-fit; cf. Sw. *swimma*, be dizzy, *svindel*, dizziness, *swimming*, a swoon, Dnm. *svinde*, be giddy, *beswime*, swoon, *swimmel*, giddiness; with formative -m (-ma), from the root of OHG. *swimm*, MHG. *swimen*, fade away, vanish, swoon, OHG. *swintan*, swoon, vanish, MHG. *swinden*, faint, swoon, G. *schwinden*, vanish, fade away, *schwindel*, vertigo, Icel. *svia*, *svina*, upside, as a swell-

ing, Sw. *svindel*, giddiness, *svinna*, disappear, Dan. *svinde*, fade away, etc. Cf. *swam*, *swaim*, *swamish*, *swaimish*, *swaimous*, *swaimish*, *swaimous*, *swaimous*, *swaimous*.] A dizziness; swoon.

He swoonnes one the swathe [sward], and one *swym* fallis.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4247.

swim² (swim), *v. i.*; pret. *swam* or *swum*, pp. *swam*, ppr. *swimming*. [Cf. *swim*¹, *n.* This verb is now usually confused with *swim*¹ (used as in quot. under I., 4), from which it takes its principal parts.] To be dizzy or vertiginous; have giddiness; have a sensation as if the head were turning round; also, to have, or appear to have, a whirling motion; as, everything *swam* before his eyes.

At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes *swam* in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep.
Ireing, *Sketch-Book*, p. 55.

I read . . .

Till my head *swims*. *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

swimbelt, *n.* [Also *swymbel*; ME., for **swimel*; cf. Dan. *svinde*, be giddy: see *swim*².] A giddy motion; also, a moaning or sighing noise caused by the wind.

In which ther ran a *swymbel* in a swough,
As though a storm schuld bersten every bough.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* (Harl. MS.), I. 1121.

swim-bladder (swim'blad'ér), *n.* Same as *swimming-bladder*.

swimet, *n.* See *swim*², *n.*

swimmable (swim'a-bl), *u.* [Cf. *swim*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being swum. [Rare.]

I . . . swam everything *swimmable*.
M. W. Savage, *Reuben Muddcott*, II. 3. (Davies.)

swimmer (swim'ér), *n.* [Cf. ME. *swimmere*, *swymmer*; < *swim*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.
Dryden, *Don Juan*, II. 53.

2. An animal which is well adapted for swimming, or which swims habitually. Specifically—(a) In ornith., a swimming bird; a natatorial web-footed or fin-footed bird; any member of the old order *Natatores*; a water-fowl. (b) In entom., (1) A swimming beetle; an aquatic carnivorous pentamerous coleopter; a member of the group *Hydraephaga* or *Hydrocanthari*. (2) A swimming spider; a water-spider; a member of the araneidan group *Natantes*, which spins a web under water. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—4. Something that swims or floats or is used as a float.

Then take good cork, so much as shall suffice
For every line to make his *swimmer* lit.
J. Denny (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

5. In *brewing*, a metallic vessel floated on the wort in a fermenting-tun, and used to hold ice or iced water for absorbing the heat produced by the fermentation.—6. A swimming-bladder.

A thing almost like the *swimmer* of a fish in colour and shape.
T. Stevens (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 131).

Short-tailed swimmers. See *short-tailed*.

swimmeret (swim'er-et), *n.* [Cf. *swimmer* + *-et*.] In *Crustacea*, a swimming-foot; a pleepod; an abdominal limb or appendage usually adapted for swimming, and thus distinguished from the ambulatory or chelate thoracic limbs, fitted for walking or seizing. In the lobster there are five pairs of swimmerets, each consisting of a developed endopodite and exopodite, the last pair, more highly modified than the rest, forming with a median piece or telson the large flaps or tail. (See *rhinipoda*.) Swimmerets are also used for other purposes, as the carrying of the spawn, coral, or berry of the female.

swimming¹ (swim'ing), *n.* [Cf. ME. *swymmyng*; verbal *n.* of *swim*¹, *v.*] The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

Peacham, describing the requisites for a complete gentleman, mentions *swimming* as one.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 151.

swimming¹ (swim'ing), *p. a.* 1. Able to swim; habitually moving in or on the water; natatorial, as a bird or an insect.—2. Adapted to, used for, or connected with swimming; as, a *swimming* action or progression.—3. Filled to overflowing.

From her *swimming* Eyes began to pour
Of softly falling Rain a Silver Shower.
Congere, *Tears of Amaryllis*.

4. Floating; fluctuating; wavering.

Proceeding to comment on the novelty of his method, he admits however this "freedom of a direction" to be desirable in the received philosophies as far as a *swimming* (i. e., vague and shifting) anticipation could take hold.
E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 351.

swimming² (swim'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swim*², *v.*] Dizziness.

Corb. How does he with the *swimming* of his head?
Mos. O, sir, 'tis past the scotomy.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

swimming-bath (swim'ing-bath), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming.

swimming-bell (swim'ing-bel), *n.* 1. A neotocylax.—2. Some bell-shaped part or organ whose motions serve to propel an animal through the water.

In the Octopoda they (the arms) are not unfrequently connected by a web, and form an efficient *swimming-bell*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 615.

swimming-belt (swim'ing-belt), *n.* A kind of life-preserver arranged so as to be worn around the body as a support in the water.

swimming-bladder (swim'ing-blad'er), *n.* The swim, sound, or air-bladder of a fish. It is homologous to a rudimentary lung, though not an organ of respiration, that function being accomplished by the gills. See *air-bladder* and *sound* (a).

swimming-crab (swim'ing-kreb), *n.* A shuffler-crab or shuttle-crab; a paddle-crab; any crab one or more pairs of whose legs are expanded and fin-like or fitted for swimming, as in the family *Portunidae*. See *cut* under *paddle-crab*.

swimming-fin (swim'ing-fin), *n.* The flap of the foot with which a heteropod or a pteropod swims. *P. P. Carpenter*.

swimming-foot (swim'ing-füt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for swimming; a natatorial limb; in crustaceans, a swimmeret; correlated with *walking-foot* and *foot-jaw*. Such feet are usually abdominal, and are technically called *pleopods*. See *cut* under *dynes*.

swimmingly (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously. [Colloq.]

Max. Can such a rascal as thou art hope for honour? . . . *Gela*. Yes; and bear it too, And bear it swimmingly.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, i. 3.

And now, for a time, affairs went on swimmingly; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, "a wonderful impetus was given to public prosperity."

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 233.

swimmingness (swim'ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; especially, tearfulness; a melting look.

You see that picture has a sort of a—ha, Folble! a swimmingness in the eye—yes, I'll look at it. *Congress*, *Way of the World*, III. 5.

His eyes were black too, but had nothing of fierce or insolent; on the contrary, a certain melancholy swimmingness. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 62.

swimming-plate (swim'ing-plät), *n.* A wooden plate fitted to the hand or foot for assistance in swimming. It is little used.

swimming-pond (swim'ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practised.

swimming-school (swim'ing-sköl), *n.* A place where persons are taught to swim.

swimming-spider (swim'ing-spi'dér), *n.* An aquatic spider able to swim; a water-spider; a member of the old division *Natantes*. See *cut* under *Argyroneta*.

swimming-stone (swim'ing-stön), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *schwimmstein*.] A very cellular variety of flint; an imperfectly formed flint; sometimes called *floatstone*, also in German *schwimmkiesel*, and in French *quartz nectique*.

swimming-tub (swim'ing-tub), *n.* In *color-printing* and *wall-paper manuf.*, a tub used to hold the color, fitted with a floating diaphragm of fabric on which the printing-block is laid to take up color.

swindle (swin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swindled*, ppr. *swindling*. [A back-formation < *swindler*, taken as 'cheater'; < *swindle*, *v.*, cheat, + *-er*]; but the noun precedes the verb in E.] To cheat or defraud. The word implies, commonly, recourse to petty and mean artifices for obtaining money which may or may not be strictly illegal.

Lamotte, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, . . . had *swindled* one of them out of 300 livres. *M. de la Varenne*, quoted in *Carlyle's* *Diamond Necklace*, [xvi], note 9.

swindle (swin'dl), *n.* [*< swindle, v.*] 1. The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme; an act of cheating; an imposition; a fraud.

There were besides—and they sprang up as if by magic—insurances for everything; for marriages, for births, for baptisms—rank *swindles* all. *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 113.

2. Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be. [Colloq.]

Let us take, for example, that pathetic *swindle*, the Bridge of Slighs. *Howells*, *Venetian Life*, I.

swindleable (swin'dl-a-bl), *a.* [*< swindle* + *-able*.] Capable of being swindled; easily duped. [Rare.]

I look easily *swindleable*. *M. Collins*, *Thoughts in my Garden*, I. 283. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

swindler (swin'dlér), *n.* [*< G. schwindler* (= D. *zwendelaar*), an extravagant projector, a swindler, < *schwindeln*, be dizzy, act thoughtlessly, cheat, freq. of *schwinden*, decay, sink, vanish, fail, = AS. *swindan*, languish. Cf. *swim*.] One who swindles; one who defrauds or makes a practice of defrauding others; a cheat; a rogue.

After that you turned *swindler*, and got out of gao by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. *Foots*, *The Capuchin*, II.

swindlery (swin'dlér-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. [Rare.]

Swindlery and *black-mailism* have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. ii. 6.

swindling (swin'dling), *p. a.* Fraudulent; cheating; as, a *swindling* operation.

swine (swin), *n.*; pl. *swine*. [*< ME. swine, syncr. swin* (both sing. and pl.), < AS. *swin* (pl. *swin*), a pig, swine, = OS. *swin* = OFries. *swin* = MD. *swijn*, D. *zwijn* = MLG. *swin*, LG. *swin* = OHG. MHG. *swin*, G. *schwein* = Icel. *swin* = Sw. *dan*, *swin* = Goth. *swen*, a swine; cf. Pol. *swinia* = Bohem. *swine*, Russ. *svinca*, a swine (*svinka*, a pig, *svinok*, swinish, etc.); orig. adjectival forms (cf. Pol. *swini*, adj.), like *L. suus* (> E. *swine*), of or pertaining to swine; with adj. formative -i- from the form seen in *L. sus* = Gr. *sis*, *i*, a sow: see *sow*.] 1. An ungulate non-ruminant quadruped, of the family *Suidæ* in a broad sense; any hog, pig, sow, or boar; in the plural, these animals collectively. The word is commonly used in the plural, *swine*, as a collective noun, meaning several individuals of a given species, as of the domestic hog, or several kinds of swinish animals, as the hog, the wart-hog, the peccary, the babirusa, etc. The most important breeds of swine are those originated in England during the present century. Some have been produced by crossing native hogs with China and Italian (Neapolitan) breeds. Among the most prominent are the following: the Berkshires, black pigs, with white on the feet, face, tip of the tail, and occasionally on the arm, and erect ears of medium size, the Essex, black pigs of small to medium size, with small ears at first erect, later drooping; and the Yorkshires, a well-established breed of large and small hogs of white color, resembling the Suffolk breed, also with white skin and small upright ears. Neapolitans represent a breed of rather small Italian swine, seldom bred in the United States. They are described as having a bluish-plum or slaty color, the skin nearly free from hair, and the ears small, standing forward horizontally. The English varieties, especially the Berkshires, are largely bred in the United States, where are also raised a number of native breeds. The Poland-China originated during the present century in Ohio from several breeds, including some so-called China hogs. They are characterized by a dark spotted or black color, small, broad, slightly concave face, and fine, drooping ears. The Duroc-Jersey, of unknown origin, has been bred in New Jersey for many years; they are large red animals with lopped ears. The Chester white originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Cheshires and Victorias are white swine, originating in New York State, which do not represent distinct breeds. See cuts under *babirusa*, *boar*, *Artiodactyla*, *gyrus*, *suleus*, *mesodermium*, *peccary*, and *Potamochoerus*.

Sche brought from the Kychene
A shield of a wylde *swynne*,
Hastelctus in galantye.

Sir Degrevant, I. 1394.

We never kill'd so large a *swine*; so beleeve, too,
I never met with yet.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, i. 3.

One great Hogge may doe us much mischief in a thuden
as many little *Swine*. *Milton*, *Likelihood*, IV.

2. A mean, degraded person; a hoggish individual. [Slang.]—Intestinal fever of swine. Same as *hog-cholera* (which see, under *cholera*). Compare *swine-plague*.

swine-backed, *a.* Convex; hog-backed.

Fourthly [a question may be asked, in cooling or sheering, whether high or low, whether somewhat *swine-backed* (I must use shooter's words) or saddle-backed, whether round or square shorn?]

Archam, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 123.

swine-bread (swin'bred), *n.* 1. The earthenware or hawknut. See *hawknut*.—2. Same as *sow-bread*.—3. The truffle.

swine-cotch, *n.* A pigsty. *Palsgrave*.

swine-crest (swin'kres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

swine-drunk (swin'drunk), *a.* Very drunk, as if brought to the level of a swine by intoxication.

Drunkness is his best virtue, for he will be *swine-drunk*. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, IV. 3. 296.

swine-feather (swin'föth'er), *n.* Same as *swine's-feather*.

swinefish (swin'fish), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*; so called from the way it works its snout. See *cut* under *Anarrhichas*.—2. The banded ruddor-fish, *Seriola zonata*. [Narragansett Bay, U. S.]

swine-flesh (swin'flesh), *n.* [*< ME. swinflesch* (= G. *schweinfleisch*); < *swine* + *flesh*.] Pork.

swine-grass (swin'gräs), *n.* Same as *knout-grass*, 1.

swineherd (swin'hér), *n.* [*< swine* + *herd*.] A herder or keeper of swine. Also *swineard*.

"The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porkers!" said the *Swine-herd*. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, I.

swineherdship (swin'hérd-ship), *n.* [*< swine-herd* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a swineherd.

The needie king . . .
An vnder-swineherdship illd serne.
Wagner, *Albion's England*, IV. 84.

swine-oat (swin'öt), *n.* The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, grown for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.

swine-penny (swin'pen'i), *n.* A piece of money rooted up by swine. [Local, Eng.]

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call *Swine-penies*, because those creatures sometimes root them up. *Defoe*, *Tour through Great Britain*, III. 9. (*Darics*.)

swine-plague (swin'pläg), *n.* An infectious disease of swine, appearing in more or less extensive epizootics, in which usually most of the animals exposed to the infection succumb. The disease is caused by specific bacteria, and is localized in the lungs, giving rise to pneumonia and pleurisy. The digestive tract may be secondarily involved. In such cases diphtheritic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine is present. Swine-plague is not readily distinguished from hog-cholera. In the latter disease the lesions, chiefly limited to the large intestine, are in the form of round button-shaped ulcers and diphtheritic patches. Lung-disease is slight or absent. The specific bacteria causing hog-cholera are readily distinguished from those of swine-plague, and upon this distinction the diagnosis is mainly based. The introduction of diseased swine into a herd is probably the main cause of the spreading of both maladies.

swine-pox (swin'poks), *n.* Chicken-pox. Also *swine's pox*.

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there's a curse
For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh.

Massinger, *Renegado*, I. 3.

It did not prove the small-pox, but only the *swine-pox*. *Pepys*, *Diary*, Jan. 13, 1659.

swinery (swi'nér-i), *n.*; pl. *swineries* (-iz). [*< swine* + *-ery*.] A place where swine are kept; a piggery; hence, a hordo of swine or swinish persons.

Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew
Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,
And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery*.
Volant (P. Pindar), *Works*, p. 216. (*Darics*.)

The enlightened public one huge *Gadarenes-swinery*. *Carlyle*, *Nigger Question*.

swine's-bane (swinz'bāa), *n.* Same as *sow-bane*.

swine's-crest (swinz'kres), *n.* Same as *swine-crest*.

swine's-feather (swinz'föth'er), *n.* (a) A broad-bladed spear used in the boar-hunt. See *boar-spear*. (b) A similar weapon used in war, to which many different forms were given.

swine's-grass (swinz'gräs), *n.* Same as *knout-grass*, 1.

swineshead (swinz'hed), *n.* [ME. *swinesheed*, < AS. *swines heafod*, a swine's head: see *swine* and *head*.] A stupid person; a dolt.

He seyle, "Thou John, thou *swinesheed*, awak!" *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 312.

swine's-snout (swinz'snunt), *n.* The dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*: so called from the form of its receptacle after fruiting.

swine's-succory (swinz'suk'ö-ri), *n.* See *succory*.

swinestone (swin'stön), *n.* Same as *stinkstone*.

swine-sty (swin'sti), *n.* [*< ME. swinsty* (= MD. *swijnstij* = OHG. *swinstige* = Icel. *swinsti*); < *swine* + *sty*.] A pigsty.

swine-thistle (swin'this'l), *n.* Same as *sow-thistle*.

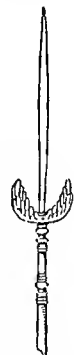
swineward (swin'wärd), *n.* [Formerly also *swinnward*; < *swine* + *ward*.] Same as *swine-herd*.

Neere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish *swineward* met me.
W. Browne, *Shepherd's Pipe*, II.

swineyard (swin'yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *swinneward*.] 1. A swineherd or swineward.

Herds-men, or *swineyards*.
Bishop, *Marrow of Astrology*, p. 36. (*Haltwell*.)

2. A boar, as the chief or master of the herd. Then set down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
Christmas Prince, p. 21. (*Narces*.)



Swine's-feather, 16th century.

swing (swing), *v.*; pret. *swung* or *swang*, pp. *swung*, ppr. *swinging*. [*ME. swingen, swēgen* (pret. *swaung*, pp. *swungen, swongen*), *AS. swingan* (pret. *swaung*, pp. *swungen*), intr. fly, flutter, flap with the wings, tr. beat, dash, scourge, = *OS. swingan* = *OFries. swinga* = *D. swingen* = *MLG. swingen*, fly, flutter, swing, throw, beat, scourge, = *OHG. swingan*, *MHG. swingen*, *G. schwingen*, swing, rise, soar, = *Sw. swinga* = *Dan. svinge*, swing, whirl, = *Goth. *swiggjan* (indicated by the above forms, and by the deriv. **swagga-jau*, in comp. *if-swagga-jau*); akin to *swink* and *swank*, and perhaps ult. to *sway*, *swag*. Hence *swingel*, *swingle*, etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended from a fixed point or line of support; vibrate; oscillate.

We thought it not amiss to try if a pendulum would swing faster or continue swinging longer in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air, than otherwise.

Boyle, Spring of the Air, xxv.

In the towers I placed great bells that swung,
Moved of themselves, with alliter sound.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To move or oscillate in any plane about a fixed point or line of support; often with *round*: as, a gate swings on its hinges; the boom of a vessel swings round.

Fanes and Satyrs beat the ground
In cadence, and Silenus swung
His way and that with wild flowers crowned

Wordsworth, Tower of Babel, st. 10.

The gates swung backward at his shouted word
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 254

3. To move with a free swaying motion, as soldiers on the march; sometimes, to move with a bounding motion. See *straggling*, *p. a*.

The boy, . . . with an indignant look and as much noise as he could make, swung out of the room.

DeVane, Our Mutual Friend, II 4.

They [the Prussian troops] swung along the road to Metz, across the grave-be sprinkled plain of Mars-la-Tour and through the ensanguined gorge of Gravelotte.

Loose, Bismarck II 31

From another street swung in a truck piled high with ladders

Scribner's Man, IX 34

4. To move backward and forward on a suspended rope or on a seat suspended by ropes; ride in a swing.

On two near clens the chicken and cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blonchinda swung

Guy, Shepherd's Week, Monday, I 104

5. *Naut.*, to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

A ship of Tyre was swung and high the shore
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 5

6. To be hanged; to be suspended by the neck till dead. [*Colloq.*]

For this act

Old Broward's story

And now they tried the deed to do
For a little bird whistled, "Perchance you may swing"

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 221

Swinging substage. See *substage*. To swing around or round the circle, to make a complete circuit as in going from place to place; also to vary about like a weathercock in one's opinions, trim continually. [*Colloq.*]

After the trial began, the president (Andrew Johnson) made a tour through the crowd, which was called *swinging round the circle*, because in his speeches he declared that he had swung around the entire circle of offices, from addressee to president.

Appelton's Cyc. Amer. Hist. III 420

To swing clear, to clear at anchor, as a vessel, without colliding with any object; often used figuratively. *Syn.* 1. *dash*, etc. See *dash*.

II. trans. 1. To cause to sway or oscillate; cause to vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; cause to move backward and forward below or about a fixed point or line of support.

They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swung by their own vibrations.

Stable Spectator, No. 492

The pendulums were swung through six consecutive days and nights at each place

Amer. Jour. Sci. 3d ser., XI 481

2. To support and move in some way resembling or suggesting the movement of a suspended body, as a pendulum; move freely through the air; used of a great variety of acts: as, to swing one's arms in walking; to swing a club about one's head; to swing a stone with a crane.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which as he breatheth defiance to my ears,
He swung about his head and cut the whale's

Shak., R. and J., I. 1 118.

Go, hallooed coward! I set I run upon thee, . . .
Or swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shattered shins

Milton, S. A., I. 1240.

I chanced to see a year ago men at work . . . swinging a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary derrick.

Emerson, English Traits, xvi.

3. Hence, to manage; control: as, to swing a large business. [*Colloq.*]—4. To move as if by swinging about an axis or fixed point; cause to move in a way resembling in some degree the motion of a spoke of a wheel.

By means of the railroad, troops can be swung across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.

Jour. Mil. Service Inst., X 588.

5. To suspend so as to hang freely between points of support; suspend freely.

Fair the trellised vine-limbs
Are swung across the high elm-trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 351.

6. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels.

We call it the swinging of herrings, when hee [we] cask them.

Nash, Lenten Stille (Harl. Misc., VI 170).

Holsted and swung. See *hoist*.—To swing a ship, to bring the ship's head to every point of the compass in succession in order to ascertain the amount of local deviation or compass-error on each heading by comparing the apparent and true bearings of some distant object.—To swing the base-line, to transfer a number of registered chains bodily to a fresh base-line. [*Australia.*]

Swing (swing), *n.* [*ME. swing*, *AS. swing*, *n.* *swing*, = *OFries. swinga* = *OHG. swing*, *MHG. swing* = *Sw. Dan. swing*, a swing, flourish; from the verb.] 1. The act of swinging; an oscillation or vibration; the sweep of a body moving in suspension from or about a fixed support; used with much latitude and often figuratively.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of his pulse,
They place before his hand that made the engine.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 267.

All states have changes hurried with the swings
Of chance and time, still riding to and fro.

Quarles, Emblems, III 1.

On the savage best look'd he;
Her breath was strong, her hair was long,
And twisted was about the tree,
And with a swing she came about.

Kemp, Othello (Child's Ballads, I 140).

A bitter politician, . . . he [W. Hazlitt] snote with the same unexpected swing of his tall Tory, Whig, Radical, Reformer, Topicalist, Benthamite, Chartist, Dissenter, Free thinker

Bulwer, Charles Lamb.

2. A free or swinging movement or gait; often used figuratively.

He made up the Cowgate at a rapid swing; he had forgotten some cogitative note.

Dr. J. Brown, Rob and his Friends.

The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian swing and English movement.

Athenaeum, No. 5247, p. 60.

In the Shepherd's Cabaret we have, for the first time in the century, the swing, the command, the varied resources of the real poet.

R. W. Church, Speaker, II.

3. A line or cord, suspended and hanging loose, on which something may swing or oscillate; especially, a seat hung by a rope or ropes, the ends of which are fastened to points of support at the same distance above the ground,

between which the seat hangs freely, used in the sport of swinging backward and forward. Swings are also made in which strips of wood take the place of the rope.



A young woman swinging on a swing set. The child is in mid-air, and the swing is a simple wooden seat with ropes. The background is plain.

Some set up swings in the street, and get money of those who will swing to them.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

4. Free course; abandonment to my motive; one's own way; unrestrained liberty or license.

Ha' you done yet? take your whole swing of anger;
I'll bear all with content.

Ben. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, II. 3.

Let them have their swing that affect to be terribly singular.

G. Horsey, Four Letters.

The man who . . . desired to thrust the world aside and take his swing of indulgence uninterrupted and unchecked.

Goderic, Fleetwood, vii.

5. Unrestrained tendency; natural bent: as, the swing of propensities.

Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing swing of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage.

South.

6. In a lathe, the distance between the head-center and the bed or ways of the machine, this distance limiting the diameter of the work placed in the lathe: hence a lathe may be described as having a 6-inch swing, an 18-inch swing, etc. In order to increase the swing, a gap or depression is sometimes made in the bed of a lathe, when the machine is called a *gap-bed lathe*. See *lathe*.

7. In a carriage-wheel, the apparent cant or leaning outward of the upper half of the wheel; the dish or dishing of the wheel. See *dish*, *v. t.*, 2.

—8. The rope or chain reaching forward from the end of the tongue of a wagon along which a team in front of the wheelers is hitched by a swingletree. This team is said to be in the swing. Hence—9. The team so harnessed; in a six-horse or six-mule team, the pair of animals between the wheelers and the leaders; also, the position of this pair of animals, or their relation to the rest of the team.—10. In *photog.*: (a) A swing-back. (b) The motion or function of a swing-back, including the single swing and the double swing. The single swing provides for a change of the vertical angle of the sensitive plate; the double swing, in addition to the motion of the single swing, admits of a change in the horizontal angle. See *swing-back*.—Full swing. (a) Same as swing, *n.*, 4.

In the great chorus of song with which England greeted the dawn of this century, individually had full swing.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 132.

(b) With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity; an elliptical quasi-adverbial use.—In full swing, in full operation or working; in full blast.

And in the reign of Henry's son, when every kind of alteration, alienation, and sacrilege was in full swing, Luther became the Jeremiah of the Reformation.

L. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.

swing-back (swing'bak), *n.* In a photographic camera, a device, varying in its details, whereby the back of the camera, which carries the ground glass and the sensitized plate on which the picture is taken, can be made to oscillate and then be fixed in a desired position. Its chief object is to admit of bringing the plate more nearly into parallelism with the object to be photographed than can often be accomplished without this device, the result being a better focus, and the avoidance of exaggerated convergence of parallel lines, such as occurs in the picture when the camera must be tilted to take in objects placed much above or much below it. See *swing*, *n.*, 10 (b).

swing-beam (swing'bēm), *n.* Same as *swing-bolster*.

swing-boat (swing'bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favorite amusement with young people at fairs, etc.

All the caravans and swing-boats, and what not, used to assemble there.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III 107.

swing-bolster (swing'bōl'stēr), *n.* A truck-holster which bears on springs that are supported by a transverse timber called a *spring-plank*, which is suspended by hangers or links, so that it can swing laterally to the truck; so called in distinction from a *rigid bolster*. See *car-builder's Dict.* See *car-truck*.

swing-bridge (swing'brīj), *n.* A bridge that may be moved aside by swinging (either as a whole or in sections), so as to afford passage for ships on a river or a canal, at the mouth of docks, or the like. See *cuts* under *bridge* and *cut*.

swing-churn (swing'chēr), *n.* A form of box-churn slung in a frame and worked by swinging.

swing-devil (swing'dēv'el), *n.* A local name of the swift, a bird. See *swift*, *n.*, 4.

swinge (swinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swinged*, ppr. *swinging*. [Formerly, sometimes, *swingde*; *ME. swingen*, *AS. swingan* (= *OFries. swinga*), shake, toss, casual of *swingan*, swing, beat; see *swing*. *Swinge* (*AS. swingan*) is related to *swing* (*AS. swingan*), as *singe* (*AS. singan*) is related to *sing* (*AS. singan*).]

1. To beat; strike; whip; of persons, to chastise; punish. Once he swung'd me till my bones did ache.

Greene, George-a-Greene.

He not too bold; for, if you be, I'll swing you,
I'll swing you monstrously, without all pity.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

Walpole, late secretary of war, is to be swinging for bribery.

Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxix.

2. To move, as a lash; lash; swing.

The Lion row'd, and rattles up his Crest, . . .
Then often swinging, with his sinewy train,
Sometimes his sides, sometimes the dusty plain,
He whets his rage.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

And, wroth to see his kingdom fall,
Swinging the scaly horror of his folded tail.

Milton, Ode, Nativity, l. 172.

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have swung a sword and buckler.
Devil's Charter (1607), quoted by Stevens. (*Nares*.)

3. To forge; wold together, as by beating with a hammer; swage.

swinge¹ (swinj), *n.* [*< swinge*¹, *v.*] 1. A lash-ing movement; a lash.
 The shallow water doth her force infringe,
 And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
Waller, *Battle of the Summer Islands*, iii.

2*t.* Sway; control.
 That whilome here bare *swinge* among the best.
Sackville, *Ind. to Mir. for Mags*, st. 26.

Holy church hath borne a great *swinge*.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12, [side-note.]

swinge² (swinj), *v. t.* [An irreg., appar. forced, form, with inserted *v*, of *singe*: see *singe*.] To *singe*.
 The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xi. 26.

swinge² (swinj), *n.* [*< swinge*², *v.*] A *singe*.
Beau. and Fl.

swinge-buckler (swinj'buk'ler), *n.* [*< swinge*¹, *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swash-buckler.
 You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns o' court again.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 24.

swingeing (swin'jing), *p. a.* [Also *swinging*; ppr. of *swinge*¹, *v.*] Great; huge. [Colloq.]
 When I said now I will begin to lie, did I not tell you a *swinging* lie then, when I had been accustomed to lie for so many years, and I had also told a lie just the moment before?
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 271.

A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, iv. 3.

I don't advise you to go to law; but, if your jury were Christians, they must give *swingeing* damages, that's all.
Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*, ii. 5.

Christmas eve was a shiny cold night, a creaking cold night, a placid, calm, *swingeing* cold night.
C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 264.

swingeingly (swin'jing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. Also *swingingly*. [Colloq.]

swingle (swing'gl), sometimes swin'jel, with reference to *swinge*¹, *n.* 1*t.* An obsolete spelling of *swingle*¹.—2. Same as *swingle*¹, 2.

Floors send up the sound
 Of the *swingle*'s measured stroke.
F. Lucas, quoted in *The Academy*, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 59.

swinger¹ (swing'er), *n.* [*< swing* + -er¹.] One who or that which swings.

swinger² (swin'jer), *n.* [*< swinge*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which swinges.—2. Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]
 Next crowne the bowle full
 With gentle lambs-wool;
 Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
 With store of ale too;
 And thus ye must doe
 T'n make the wassalle a *swinger*.
Herick, *Twelve Night*.

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!
Echaré, *Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy*, p. 150.

swing-handle (swing'han'dl), *n.* A handle of any utensil fitted on one or more pivots; especially, a bail, or upright arched handle, so arranged as to be dropped or raised at pleasure.

swinging¹ (swing'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swing*, *v.*] The act of moving back and forth; especially, the sport or pastime of moving in a swing.
Swinging . . . is a childish sport, in which the performer is seated upon the middle of a long rope, fastened at both ends, a little distance from each other, and the higher above his head the better.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 399.

swinging¹ (swing'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swing*, *v.*] Having or marked by a free sweeping movement like or suggesting that of a pendulum: as, a *swinging* step. See cuts under *sign* and *phonograph*.

swinging² (swin'ing), *p. a.* See *swingeing*.

swinging-block (swing'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *swing-stock*.

swinging-boom (swing'ing-böm), *n.* A boom having one end fastened to the side of the ship abreast of the fore swifter, used at sea to extend the foot of the lower studdingsail. In port it is swung out at right angles so that boats may be fastened to it. Also called *lower boom*.

swingingly¹ (swing'ing-li), *adv.* In an oscillating or swaying manner.
 The scoldish groans of the camels, as they stalked *swingingly* along.
O'Donovan, *Merv*, x.

swingingly² (swin'ing-li), *adv.* See *swingeingly*.

swinging-post (swing'ing-pöst), *n.* The post to which a gate is hung.

swinging-saw (swing'ing-sä), *n.* A saw swinging from an axis overhead; a swing-saw.

swingism (swing'izm), *n.* [*< Swing* (see def.) + -ism.] In *Eng. hist.*, the practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed "Swing" or "Captain Swing" to farmers, landed proprietors, etc., commanding them to give up the use of the threshing-machine, to pay higher wages to their employees, etc., and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural laborers.
 Thus, at one time, we have burking—at another, *swingism*—now suicide is in vogue.
Butler, *Night and Morning*.

swing-jack (swing'jak), *n.* A jack used to replace derailed cars on a railway-track.

swing-knife (swing'nif), *n.* Same as *swingle*¹, 1.

swingle¹ (swing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *swingel*; *< ME. swingla, swingel, swingyl, < AS. swingel* (pl. *swingla, swingela*), a whip, scourge, flail, a blow, *swingle*, a scourging (= MD. *swinghel, swinghel*, a swingle. = MHG. *swenkel, swenigel*, G. *schwengel*, a elapper (of a bell), handle (of a pump), beam, bar, lever, etc.), with noun formative -el (-le), *< swingun, swing*: see *swing*, *swingle*¹. Cf. G. *schwinge, schwing-stock*, a swingle.] 1. A wooden instrument used for beating flax and scraping from it the woody parts. Also *swing-knife, swingle-staff, swinging-knife* or -staff.
Swengyl, for flax or hemp. Exordium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 42.

2. That part of a flail which falls upon the grain in threshing; a swipple. [Local.]—3. A kind of spoke or lever, like the baud-spike of a capstan, used in turning the barrel in wire-drawing.—4. One of the radiating arms by which the roller of a plate-press is turned.

swingle¹ (swing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [*< ME. swinglen, swingilen* = MD. *swinghelen, D. swingelen*; from the noun.] 1. To clean, as flax, by beating and scraping with a swingle or swing-knife.
 I bete and *swingylle* flew.
Rel. Antig., II. 107.

Following the dog, approached the jolly-faced father of Margaret from the barn, where he had been *swingling* flax.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 2.

2. To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

swingle² (swing'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [A freq. from *swing*. Cf. *Icol. singla*, stray to and fro, = Dan. *single*, reel.] 1. To dangle; wave hanging. *Imp. Dict.*—2*t.* To swing for pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

swingle-bar (swing'gl-bär), *n.* Same as *swingle-tree*. *De Quincey*, *Vision of Sudden Death*.

swingle-staff (swing'gl-stäf), *n.* Same as *swingle*¹, 1.

swingletail (swing'gl-täl), *n.* The thrasher or fox-shark, *Atopias vulpes*. See cut under *Atopias*.

swingletree (swing'gl-trë), *n.* [*< ME. swingletrec, swingletrec*; *< swingle, swingle*, lit. 'a swinger,' or that which swings, + *tree*: see *swingle*¹ and *tree*. This word is also used in the corrupted form *singletree*. Cf. *axletree*.] A cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plow, etc. From *swingletree*, a corruption of *swingletree*, arose the name *doubletree* for the equalizing-bar to which a pair of animals is hitched by means of a pair of swingletrees, each centerbolted and swinging freely like the doubletree itself. The extent of swing of the doubletree is generally limited by a chain or strap passing to the fore axle on each side. The swingletree gives freedom of alternating action to the shoulders of the horse, and also prevents that motion from being communicated to the vehicle. In the case of the doubletree it further correlates and equalizes the traction of the two animals composing the team. Also *swingtree, whiffletree*.

swingletree-hook (swing'gl-trë-hük), *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

swingling-knife (swing'gling-nif), *n.* Same as *swingle*¹, 1.

swingling-machine (swing'gling-mä-shën'), *n.* A machine for swingling flax.

swingling-staff (swing'gling-stäf), *n.* Same as *swingle*¹, 1.

swingling-tow (swing'gling-tö), *n.* The coarsest fiber yielded by the stalks of flax. It includes that from which the woody particles cannot be perfectly removed in the process of swingling.

swing-motion (swing'mö'shön), *n.* In railway rolling-stock, an arrangement of springs, hangers, swinging-bolster, and other parts of a car-truck that enables the car-body to sway or swing laterally on the truck. A car-truck arranged in this way is called a *swing-motion truck*. See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-pan (swing'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a sugar-pan with a spout, hinged at one side so that it can be tipped to pour out the syrup by lifting the opposite edge.

swing-plow (swing'plou), *n.* 1. Any plow without wheels.—2. A turn-wrest plow, or side-hill plow.

swing-press (swing'pres), *n.* A baling-press the box of which is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated. *E. H. Knight*.

swing-saw (swing'sä), *n.* A circular saw suspended at the lower end of a swinging frame over a bench, used by moving it over blocks which, from their weight or shape, cannot conveniently be fed to the saw. *E. H. Knight*.

swing-shelf (swing'shelf), *n.* A hanging shelf, or set of hanging shelves.
 A *swing-shelf* was loaded with shot-pouches, bullet-moulds, powder-horns, and fishing-tackle.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 3.

swing-stock (swing'stok), *n.* In *flax-dressing*, an upright piece of timber set in a foot-piece, and having a blunt edge at the top, over which flax is laid to be beaten with a sword-shaped wooden implement called a swingle, in the operation known as swingling, whereby the shives are beaten out of previously retted and broken flax to separate the harl. This method has been superseded by modern flax-dressing machines. Also called *swinging-block*.

swing-swang (swing'swang), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *swing*.] Swinging; drawing. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

swing-swang (swing'swang), *n.* [Cf. *swing-swang*, *a.*] A swing back and forth; an oscillation, as of a pendulum: an imitative word. [Colloq.]
 The time taken by a simple pendulum to effect one complete oscillation—one *swing-swang*—depends on the square root of its length, and varies inversely as the square root of the local acceleration of gravity.
A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, viii.

swing-table (swing'tä'bl), *n.* In a machine for polishing plate-glass, a movable table or bed to which a plate of glass is cemented for polishing. Also called *runner*.

swing-tool (swing'töl), *n.* In fine metal-work, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so that it will yield to unequal pressures, and hold a plate resting on it flat against the face of a file. *E. H. Knight*.

swingtree (swing'trë), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

swing-trot (swing'trot), *n.* A swinging trot. [Rare.]
 With an appearance of great hurry and business, and smoking a short travelling pipe, he proceeded on a long *swing trot* through the muddy lanes of the metropolis.
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 205.

swing-wheel (swing'hwel), *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance-clock it is called the *balance-wheel*.

swinish (swi'nish), *a.* [*< ME. *swinish* (Se. *swinis*) (= MHG. *swinish*, G. *schweinisch* = Dan. *svinsk*); *< swine* + -ish¹.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; beastly: as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot.
Swinish gluttony
 Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 776.

swinishly (swi'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner. *Bailey*, 1731.

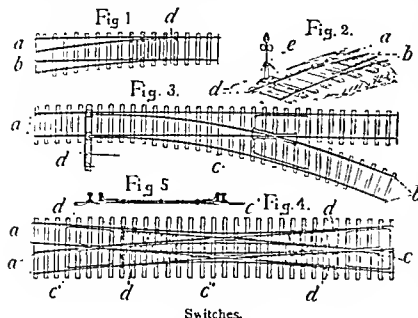
swinishness (swi'nish-nes), *n.* The character of being swinish. *Bailey*, 1731.

swinkt (swingk), *v.* [*< ME. swinken, swynken* (pret. *swank, swane, swone*, pp. *swunken, swoonken*), *< AS. swinecan* (pret. *swanc*, pp. *swuencen*), labor, work hard; appar. another form, differentiated in use, of *swingan*, swing: see *swing*.] I. *intrans.* To toil; labor; drudge; slave.
 Clerkes that aren crowned [tensured clerks] of kynde vnderstndnyng
 Sholde nother *swynke* ne swete ne swere at enquestes.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 57.

If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynke*.
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 98.

Honour, estate, and all this worldes good,
 For which men *swinke* and sweat incessantly,
 Fro me do flow into an ample flood.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 8.

track of the main line, so that the main-line rails are not cut at all. To use this form of switch the levers are moved, and the car rises on an inclined rail and passes over the main rails to the siding. A great number of devices have



Figs. 1 and 2. Point-switches, or Split Switches. Fig. 3. Stub-switch. Fig. 4. Double-slip switch. Fig. 5. Section of fig. 1. *a, a*, main tracks; *b, b*, branch tracks, or sidings; *c, c*, single frogs; *c', c'*, double frogs; *d*, switch bar or rod (that nearest the point is called the *front rod*); *e*, switch-stand, with butterfly-signal and lamp. In fig. 4 the switches are shown as arranged at a crossing for shifting a train from one track to another in either direction. The outer rails in point-switches are full rails and rigidly spiked to the ties, while the inner are movable and taper to a point (whence the term *split*, as applied to them, is derived). In stub-switches the rails are full, and the rails of the main track adjacent to the branch as well as the branch rails are rigid, while the movable rails are on that part of the main track which meets the branch. The double-slip switch is simply composed of four point switches.

been invented to make switches more safe, to render them automatic (as at the terminus of a line where the engine is to be shifted to the other end of a train), to render them interlocking, so that no one switch of a system can be opened without locking all others, and to connect them with signals and annunciators. Switches in one yard are now commonly controlled by means of long levers with a central tower from which one switchman can see and control them all. (b) In *teleg.*, a device used to make or break a circuit, to join two lines of wire or a main wire with a branch wire, or to connect any telegraph, telephone, electric-light, or electric-signal wires in any manner. The most simple form of switch is a lever pivoted at one end and connected with one circuit, and, by its movement laterally, used to connect that circuit with one of several others. Another simple form, called the *plug* or *peg-switch*, consists of a metal plug or peg that may be inserted in openings or spaces between metal rods connected with different circuits. The peg serves as a bridge to join different circuits. The peg may also be connected with a short piece of flexible wire, the wire serving as a bridge for the current. By moving the peg from place to place on the switch-board, the wire serves as a switch to divert the current from one line to another. See *switchboard*.

3. In some forms of gas-burner, a key for controlling the amount of gas allowed to pass through.—4. The act of operating a switch: as, to make a flying switch. See phrase below.

—5. A quantity of long hair, secured together at one end, worn by women with their own hair to make it look thicker. Juto or yak is sometimes used with or in place of hair, being cheaper.—*Flying switch*, a switch operated or effected in such a way, while a train is in motion, as to send different parts of the train (previously disconnected) along different lines.—*Pole-changing switch*. Same as *pole-changer*. (See also *pin-switch*, *replacing-switch*.)

switch (swich), *v.* [Formerly also *swich*; < *swich*, *n.*; in part prob. of more orig. standing, representing the verb from which *switch* is ult. derived.] *I. trans.* 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; beat; lash; hence, to cut or drive as with a switch.

Go, switch me up a covey of young scholars.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, II. 1.

You must truss up a cow's tail if you don't want to be switched when you're milking. S. Judd, Margaret, II. 4.

2. To swing; whisk.

The elephant was standing swaying his trunk backwards and forwards, and switching his tail in an angry manner. St. Nicholas, XVII. 846.

3. To trim, as a hedge. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

—4. In *rail.*, to transfer by a switch; transfer from one line of rails to another.—5. In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit; shunt.

II. intrans. 1. To cut at; strike at.

Whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
With his revenged sword *switch'd* after them that fled.
Dryden, Polyolbion, xviii. 330.

2. To move off on a switch, or as if on a switch.
Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg (railway) line *switch* off to enter the Valley of Virginia.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 230.

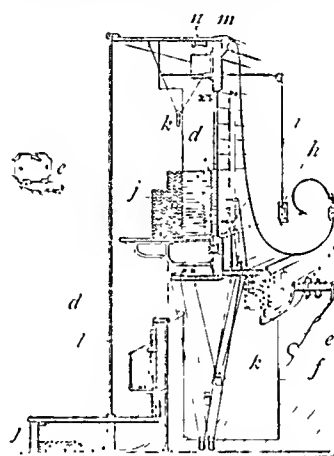
switchback (swich'bak), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Characterized by alternate motion, or by motion back and forth; pertaining to or adapted to use on a switchback; as, a *switchback* method of ascent; a *switchback* series of inclines; a *switchback* railway.—*Circular switchback railway*, a switchback railway which is circular in plan: a form much employed at pleasure-resorts.

II. n. 1. A railway for ascending or descending steep acclivities, in which a practicable

grade is obtained by curving the track alternately backward and forward along the side of the slope. Also called *switchback railway*.—2. By extension, an inclined railway in which the movement of a train or of a car is partly or wholly effected by gravity, as in the switchback railway at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and railways constructed for purposes of amusement at watering-places, fairs, and pleasure-resorts. In many of these the car first runs down a steep incline, and by its momentum is carried up a lesser incline, alternate ascents and descents being made till the end of the course is reached.

switch-bar (swich'bär), *n.* 1. The bar or rod that connects the movable rails of a switch with a switch-lever at the side of the track.—2. The movable bar of a switch by which an electric circuit is made or broken.

switchboard (swich'börd), *n.* A device by means of which interchangeable connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, or electric-power distribution. A common form consists of two sets of rods or plates of brass set at right angles to each other,



Telephone Switchboard

a, keyboard; *b*, cam lever, which puts the station into connection with lines; *c*, ringing key, which is used to ring up subscribers; *d, d'*, spring jacks, in which the lines terminate; *e, e'*, annunciators, which announce the call; *f*, log trough, which enables the annunciators to be placed in a convenient position; *g, g'*, switcher; *h*, transmitter; *i*, switchboard plug, used in pairs and attached to flexible wires, by which one line is connected with another; *j, j'*, switchboard-cables, carrying the wires to the spring jacks; *k*, weights and pulleys, which take up the slack in the flexible wires; *l*, intermediate distributing board; *m*, condenser, which prevents the current from passing from one side of the plug to the other, thereby preventing false tests; *n*, induction coil for transmitter.

each rod carefully insulated, the end of each plate or strip being joined to one of the lines. Any one of these may be joined to any other by means of metal plugs inserted at the point where the corresponding strips cross each other. Many kinds of switchboard are made, each being adapted to the particular use for which it is intended.

switchel (swich'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drink made of molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger; also, rum and water sweetened with molasses, formerly a common beverage among American sailors; hence, in sailors' use, any strong drink, sweetened and flavored. [U. S.]

"Come, Molly, pretty dear," set in her father, "no black-strap to-night; no *switchel*, or ginger-pop."
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

switcher (swich'er), *n.* [*< switch + -er*.] 1. A small switch. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A switchman. Philadelphia Times, March 11, 1886. [Rare.]—3. A switcheng-engine. [U. S.]

switcher-gear (swich'er-gör), *n.* A switch with the mechanism by which it is operated. The Engineer, LXVII. 220.

switch-grass (swich'gräs), *n.* A kind of panic-grass, *Lanicum virgatum*, found from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains in the United States. It is a tall species with a large panicle, of some use among wild grasses.

switching (swich'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *switch*, *v.*] 1. A beating with a switch.

The switching dulled him.

Deau. and Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, I.

2. Trimming.—3. Shunting.—Switching of hedges, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

switching-bill (swich'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine (swich'ing-en'jin), *n.* On a railroad, a drilling- or yard-locomotive used

for shifting cars, making up trains, and other yard-work. It is usually a tank-engine, and is often carried without trucks on a rigid wheel-base, or has only a pony-truck.

switching-eye (swich'ing-ī), *n.* On a railroad, a cast-iron socket at the corner of a car, used for the attachment of a chain or pushing-bar, to admit of moving the car by an engine on a parallel track, or of moving the car by horsepower. Also called *pull-iron*.

switching-ground (swich'ing-ground), *n.* A piece of ground, open or inclosed, where cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 266.

switching-locomotive (swich'ing-lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

switching-neck (swich'ing-nek), *n.* The Louisiana heron, as found in the Bahamas. The Auk, Jan., 1891, p. 77.

switching-plug (swich'ing-plug), *n.* A small insulated plug used to connect loops or circuits on the switchboard of a telegraph or telephone central station.

switch-lantern (swich'lan'tern), *n.* On a railway, a lantern fixed to the lever of a switch, indicating by its position, or the color of the light displayed, the condition of the switch and the particular track which is open.

switch-lever (swich'lev'er), *n.* The handle and lever which control a switch.

switchman (swich'man), *n.*; pl. *switchmen* (-men). One who has charge of one or more switches on a railway; a pointsman.

switch-motion (swich'mō'shon), *n.* In a bobbin-frame, the mechanism which reverses the motion of the bobbin after it has passed a selvage, and causes it to return to the opposite selvage.

switch-signal (swich'sig'nal), *n.* On a railway, a flag, lantern, or sign-board used to indicate the position of a switch. Such a signal is often so arranged that the movement of the switch sets it automatically.

switch-sorrel (swich'ser'el), *n.* See *sorrel* 1.

switch-stand (swich'stand), *n.* A stand which supports the levers by which railway-switches are moved, together with the locking-arrangements, etc.

switch-tender (swich'ten'dēr), *n.* A switchman.

Her husband, who is now *switch-tender*, lost his arm in the great smash-up. E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, I.

switchy (swich'i), *a.* [*< switch + -y*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a switch. [Rare.]

It's a slender, *switchy* stick, Mr. Graven; may bend, may break. You should take care of yourself. E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 157.

2. Whisking. [Rare.]

And now perhaps her *switchy* tail

hangs on a barn door from a wall.

Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, I. 20. (Davies.)

swith, *a.* [*< ME. swith, swyth*, < *AS. swith*, strong, quick, = *OS. swith* = *MHG. swiud*, *G. geschwind* = *Icel. sridhr*, *swiur*, quick, prompt, = *Goth. swiuths*, strong.] Strong: used only in the comparative *swither*, in the phrases *swither hand*, the right hand, *swither half*, the right side. Layamon.

swith, swithe¹ (swith, swith), *adv.* [See also *swyth*; < *ME. swith, swithe, swythe, swithe*, < *AS. swithe*, strongly, quickly, < *swith*, strong, quick: see *swith*, *a.*] 1. Quickly; speedily; promptly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Therwith the teres from hire eyen two

Down felle, as shoures in Aprille, *swithe*.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 751.

Swith to the Lalg Kirk and a',

And there tak up your stations.

Burns, The Ordination.

2†. Strongly; vory.

And [they] mown nongt swynken ne sweten but ben *swythe* feble.

Other maymed at myschef or mesles syke.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 622.

Of this swift answer thei wer *swith* glad.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 567.

3. Interjectionally, quick! off! begone! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

swithe², *v.* [= *ME. swithen*, < *Icel. sridha*, burn, = *Sw. srida*, smart, pain, ache, = *Dan. svide*, *svic*, singe, burn. Cf. *swither* 2.] To burn.

swither¹ (swith'er), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; < *ME. switheren*, < *AS. swetherian*, *swethrian*, also *swetholian*, grow faint, fail, decay, abate.] 1. To fail; falter; hesitate.

But the virtue o' a leal woman
I row had never *swither* O.
Johanne Paa (Child's Ballads, IV, 285).

Tho . . . disordered thus all but reached tholip o' the
glacis. But there it *swithered*.
Arch. Porbes, *Souvenirs* of some Continents, p. 27.

2. To four. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch
in both uses.]

swither¹ (swi'th'ér), *n.* [Also *swither*; < *swith-
er*¹, *v.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; a
slut of irresolute wavering.

No put the house in sic a *swither*
That five o' them loo sticked dead.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI, 216).

That put me in an eerie *swither*.
Burns, *Death* and Dr. Harubank.

2. A fright. *Hallucell*.—3. A perspiration.
Hallucell. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

swither² (swi'th'ér), *v. i.* [*ME. *swithen*, <
leel. *sridha*, *scorch*, freq. of *sridha*, *luru*: see
*swithe*².] To luru; scorch. *Hallucell*.

swither³ (swi'th'ér), *v. t.* [Also *swither*; per-
haps imitative; cf. *swirl*.] To omit a whirling
sound; whizz. *Hagg*. [Scotch.]

Switzer (swit'sér), *n.* [Formerly also *Swisser*;
< G. *Schweizer*, *n* Swiss, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland,
a name extended from *Schurgz*, one of the can-
tons which, with the other Forest Cantons, Uri,
Unterwalden, and Lucerne, took the leading
part in developing the Swiss confederacy: see
Swiss.] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss;
specifically, one of a hired body-guard of Swiss
(or, by extension, soldiers of other nationality
incorporated in this body) attendant on a king
or the Pope.

Where are my *Schwizer*? Let them guard the door
Shak, *Hamlet*, II, i, 67.

Butlers ascribeth unto China sequente millions of people
whereas he alloweth to Italy scarce nine, and to
Spaine lesse, to England three, to all Germany, with the
Schwizer and Low Countries, but utterane, and as many to
all France. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 149.

swivel, *v. i.* and *t.* [*ME. swiven*, *uppr.* < *AS.
swifian* (pret. *swaf*, pp. *swafen*), move quickly,
turn round. = *OFries. swira*, he unsteady,
move about. = *OHG. swifan*, *MIHG. swifan*,
turn round. = *bel. swifn*, raze, rumble, turn
drift; cf. *OHG. swifon*, *MIHG. swifon*, also
OHG. swifon, *MIHG. swifon*, G. *schwenken*, haver.]
To perform the act of equitation with; have
sexual intercourse. *Chaucer*.

swivel (swiv'el), *n.* [Not found in *ME.* or *AS.*;
prob. *ML.* < *AS. swifian*, turn around: see *swir*.
cf. *leel. swifla*, set in circular motion.] 1. A fast-
ening so contrived as to allow
the thing fastened to turn free-
ly round on its axis; a piece
fixed to a similar piece, or to
any body, by a pin or other-
wise, so as to revolve or turn
freely in any direction; a twist-
ing link in a chain, consisting
of a ring or hook ending in a
headed pin which turns in a link of the chain
so as to prevent kinking. See also *cut under
ratchet*.

A large new gold repelling watch made by a French
man, a gold chain, and all the proper appurtenances hang
upon steel *swivels*. *Stable*, *Teller*, No 21.

2. A gun mounted on a swivel or pivot: com-
monly, but not always, limited to very small
and light guns so mounted.

When his long *swivel* takes the staggering wreck
O W. Holmes.

3. A rest on the gunwale of a boat for sup-
porting a piece of ordnance or other article that
requires pivoting in a horizontal plane.—4. A
small gun on the deck of a fishing-schooner,
used in foggy weather to signal to the dories
the position of the vessel.—5. A diminutive
shuttle used in the fire-weaving of silk, etc.,
and moved to and fro by slides or by hand. They
carry threads of various tints, used to obtain special ef-
fects, as in the shading of figures or flowers, etc.
6. A small shuttle for use in a swivel-loom for
weaving ribbons.—*Swivel* table-clamp. See *table
clamp*.

swivel (swiv'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swivelled*,
swivelled, pp. *swivelling*, *swivelling*. [*Swivel*, *n.*]
1. *Intrans.* To turn on or as on a staple, pin, or
pivot.

Until at last, at the mention of the name of a girl who
was strongly suspected, the slave violently *swivelled* round
and dropped on the ground. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX, 373.

II. *trans.* To turn (anything) on or as on a
swivel of any kind.

The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the
piece can be *swivelled* in any desired direction.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII, 203.

swivel-bridgo (swiv'el-brij), *n.* A swing-bridgo.
swivel-oyo (swiv'el-oy), *n.* A squint-oye. [*Slang.*]

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially
termed a *swivel-oye*. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, II, 12.

swivel-eyed (swiv'el-id), *a.* Squint-eyed.
[*Slang.*]

swivel-gun (swiv'el-gun), *n.* Same as *swivel*, 2.
swivel-hanger (swiv'el-hung'ér), *n.* A hanger
for shafting, with pivoted boxes for permitting
a certain amount of play in the motion of the
shaft.

swivel-hook (swiv'el-hiuk), *n.* A hook secured
to anything by means of a swivel.—*Swivel-hook*
block, a pulley-block in which the suspending hook is
swivelled to the block so that the latter may turn to pre-
sent the shackle in any direction.

swivel-joint (swiv'el-joint), *n.* One member of
a chain or tie of rods, or the like, which is fit-
ted to move freely on a swivel, to prevent twist-
ing and kinking in the case of uneven strain.

swivel-keeper (swiv'el-kö'pér), *n.* A ring or
hook, from which keys, etc., are hung, fitted
with a swivel, to avoid the twisting of the chain
which suspends it.

swivel-loom (swiv'el-lüm), *n.* In *weaving*, a rib-
bon-loom fitted to use swivels carried in frames
on the batten, and adapted to weave from ten
to thirty ribbons simultaneously.

swivel-musket (swiv'el-mus'kel), *n.* Same as
jugnal.

swivel-plow (swiv'el-plon), *n.* A hillside-plow;
unreversible mold-board plow. See under *plow*.

swivel-sinker (swiv'el-sing'ker), *n.* A combi-
nation of swivel and sinker, used in angling,
which allows the spoon and bait to rotate.
Norris.

swizzle (swiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swizzled*,
pp. *swizzling*. [A popular word, perhaps a fu-
sion of *swill* and *quizzel*.] To drink habitually
and to excess; swill. *Hallucell*. [*Colloq.*]

swizzle (swiz'el), *n.* [*Swizzle*, *v.*] One of va-
rious differently compounded drinks. [*Colloq.*]

"So the rum was produced forthwith, and as I lifted a
pipe and filled a glass of *swizzle*, I struck in, "Sw-mates,
I hope you have all shipped." *M. Scott*, *Tom Cringle's Log*, II.

swizzle-stick (swiz'el-silk), *n.* A stick or whisk
used in making swizzles and other drinks: in
China and Japan usually made of bamboo.
[*Colloq.*]

Fallen from their high estate, they [the West India
Islands] are to-day chiefly associated with such petty
transactions as the production of *swizzle* sticks and rum
jelly. *Black*, *Rev* (Eng.), XXVII, 777.

swob, *v.* and *n.* See *swab*.

swobber, *n.* See *swabber*.

swoler, *v.* A variant of *swirl*, *swale*.

The reader may not have a just idea of a *swoler* mutton,
which is a sheep roasted in its wool, to save the labour of
skinning. *W. King*, *Art of Cookery*, letter v.

swollen, *swoln* (swoln), *p. n.* [Formerly also
swollen; pp. of *swell*.] Swelled; marked by
swelling, in any sense, or by a swelling: as, a
swollen river.

Three men which he merite and glad be always lat,
white, and o'ell coloured, and three that be sad and mel-
ancholike standes so by each, sorrowful, *swollen*, and of an
o'ell colour. *Guerard*, *Letters* (tr. by Bellows, 1577), p. 131.

Thick slabs and tears from her *swollen* mouth and eyes
like the storms elided to her bosom rise. *J. Keats*, *Hyperion*, l. 206.

swolowi, **swolowei**, **swolwei**. Middle English
forms of *swallow*, *swallow*².

swomt. An old preterit of *swim*.

swompt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *swamp*.

swonken. Past participle of *swink*.

swoon (swün), *v. t.* [Formerly or dial. also
swoun, *swoun* (and *swound*, *swound*: see *swound*);
< *ME. swinnen*, *swinnen*, *swinnen*, *swinnen*,
swinnen, *swinnen*, *swoun*; with passive formative -n,
< *swanen*, *swaphen*, *swoun*, sigh deeply; see
swaugh, *swaugh*.] 1. To faint.

And *swounge* where falle

Hyman to Piron, etc. [E. E. T. S.], p. 127.

Sometimes *swoun*, and then *swouning*.

Sometimes *swelch*, and then *swouning*.

B. Jonson, *Portaster*, II, 1.

She was ready to *swoun* with laughter

Macaulay, *Mme. Walsby*.

2. To stand upon like a swoon; approach like

fatalness. [Rare.]

A sudden sense of some strange subtle perfume beat-
ing up through the night, smothering dust of the plain . . .
came *swouning* over him.

Red Rattr, *Gabriel Conroy*, xall.

swoon (swün), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also
swoun, *swoun* (and *swound*, *swound*: see *swound*);
< *ME. swinne*, *swinne*, *swinn*, *swinn*; from the
verbal.] The act of swooning, or the state of

one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; syncope;
lipothymy.

When for ever myche Sorow and Dolor of harle She
Sodenly fell in to a swoone and forgetfulness of her
mynde. *Torkington*, *Diario* of Eng. Travel, p. 32.

A *swoone* meane-while did Rome sustaine; and easily
in two dayes night Hannibal haue died in the Capitoll.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 602.

As in a swoon,

With dimling sounds my ears are rife.

Tennyson, *Eleanore*.

swooning (swü'ning), *n.* [*ME. swonnyng*,
swonnyng; verbal *n.* of *swoon*, *v.*] The act of
fainting; syncope.

He was so agast of that grayly goste

That yn a *swonnyng* he was almoste.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

Thence faintings, swoonings of despair,

And sense of Heaven's desertion.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 611.

swooningly (swü'ning-ly), *adv.* In a swooning

manner; in a swoon.

Alter his sustaine farroth she ne myght;

Zorinyngly she til woefully to grounde.

Hom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 237.

swoop (swöp), *v.* [An altered form of **swope*
(pron. swöp), < *ME. swoopen*, sweep, cleanse, <
AS. swifian (pret. *swaf*, pp. *swafen*), sweep
along, rush, swoop; cf. *leel. swäpa*, sweep. See
swipe, and also *swipe*, *swipe*.] 1. *Intrans.* To
move along with a rush; sweep; pass with
prompt.

Thus as she [Severn] *swoops* along, with all that goodly
train. *Drayton*, *Polyolhon*, l. 57.

2. To descend upon, or as if upon, prey sud-
denly from a height, as a hawk; stoop.

Like the King of birds *swooping* on his prey, he felt on
some galleys separated by a considerable interval from
their companions. *Prescott*, *Inv. Dict.*

While alarm beacons were flaming on a hill and in ad-
land, while slide-revee and turn-revee were mustering
men for the fight, the *hau* had already *swooped* upon
abbey and grange. *J. H. Green*, *Cont. of Eng.*, p. 23.

II. *trans.* 1. To fall on at once and seize;
dash upon and seize while on the wing; often
with *up*: us, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite
swoops up a mouse.

Pasture-fields

Neighbouring too near the ocean are *swooped up*,

And known no more. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, l. 2.

2. To seize; catch up; take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicine
than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the com-
mon grass. *Glanville*, *Scip.*, l. 1.

swoop (swöp), *n.* [*Swop*, *v.*] The sudden
pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a fall-
ing on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey;
hence, a sudden descent, as of a body of troops;
a sweeping movement.

a bell-like! All?

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam

At one fell swoop? *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV, 3, 274.

As swift as the swoop of the eagle.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 1.

They were led that day with all the lustre and the swoop
that mark a great command.

F. Harrison, *Olliver Twist*, IV.

No longer will a Russian swoop upon Herat send a wave
of pride from one end of India to the other.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 965.

swoopstake (swöp'stāk), *n.* [*Swop* + *stake*.]

Same as *swopstake*. [*Obsolete* or provincial.]

Frank with deceit, deceit with brand outlaid,

I would the duel were there in cry *swoopstake*.

Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874), l. 103.

swoopstake (swöp'stāk), *adv.* Same as *swop-
stake*.

Is't well in your revenge

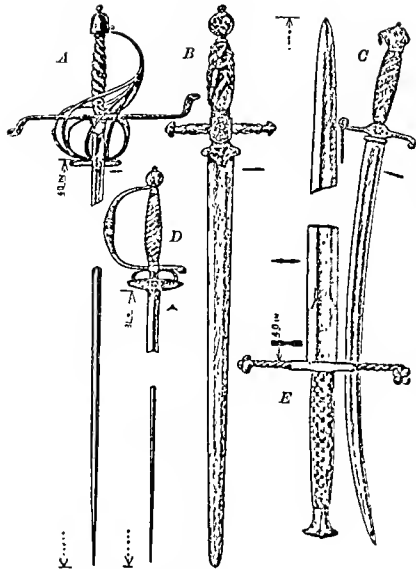
That *swoopstake* you withdraw both friend and foe,

Winner and loser? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, IV, 3, 142.

swoot, *n.* A Middle English form of *swail*.

swop. See *swap*, *swap*².

sword¹ (sörd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swerd*;
< *ME. swort*, *swerd*, *sword*, < *AS. sweord* = G.
swert = *OFries. swert*, *swert* = *MD. swert*,
swert, *D. swaard* = *MLG. swert*, *LG. swert* =
OHG. MHG. swert, G. *schwert* = *leel. swerth* =
Sw. *svärd* = Dan. *svärd*, a sword; root un-
known. An appar. older Teut. name appears
in *AS. horn* = Gth. *hairs*, a sword; cf. *Sk. śāru*,
spear or *arrow*.] 1. An offensive weapon
consisting of an edged blade fixed in a hilt com-
posed of a grip, a guard, and a pommel. See
hilt. The sword is usually carried in a scabbard, and by
the belt or hanging from the belt (see *belt*, *hanger*,
carriage), but sometimes in a baldric, or as in the middle
ages, secured to the arm. The word includes weapons
with straight, slightly curved, and much-curved blades;
weapons with one or two edges, or triangular in section;
the blunt or unpointed weapons used in the tournament,
which were sometimes even of whalebone; and the modern
saber. But, in contradistinction to the saber, the sword



Swords.
A, rapier, 16th century; B, Italian sword, wrought-bronze hilt; C, French hunting-sword, 18th century; D, small sword, 18th century; E, knights' sword, 15th century.

is specifically considered as double-edged, or as used for the point only, and therefore having no serviceable edge. See *broadsword*, *claymore*, *rapier*, and cuts under *saber*, *second*, *similar*, and *tourney-sword*.

Than he leide hounde to his *sierde*, that was oon of the beste of the worlde, for, as the hooke seith, it was som tymyn Hercules. *Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

His bootlesse *sierde* he girded him about,
And ran amid his foes redy to dye.

Surrey, Enclid ii.

The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless sword (at Richard III.'s coronation), which represents the royal attribute of mercy. *J. Gairdner, Richard III.*, iv.

2. Figuratively, the power of the sword—that is, the power of sovereignty, implying overruling justice rather than military force.

For he beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xiii. 4.

Justice to merit does weak aid afford.

She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.

Dryden.

3. Specifically, military force or power, whether in the sense of reserved strength or of active warfare; also, the military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton.*

4. The cause of death or destruction. [Rare.]

This avarice

hath been

The *sword* of our slain kings.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 87.

5. Conflict; war.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. *Mat.* x. 34.

6. Any utensil or tool somewhat resembling a sword in form or in use, as a swingle used in flax-dressing.—7. The prolonged snout of a swordfish or a sawfish.—*City sword*. See *city*.—*Flaming sword*, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword from the blade of which small puffs of flame emerge, usually several on each side.—*Leaf-shaped sword*. See *claymore*.—*Letters of fire and sword*. See *fire*.—*Messenger sword*. See *messenger*.—*Order of St. James of the Sword*. See *order*.—*Order of the Sword*, a Swedish order founded in the sixteenth century, and revived by Frederick I. in the eighteenth century. It is the national order for military merit. The badge is a cross of eight points saltierwise, surmounted by a crown. The center of the cross is a blue medallion, having represented upon it a sword wreathed with laurel. The arms are white enamel, and between them are dual coronets. Crossed swords in gold are also arranged between the arms of the cross, more or fewer according to the class. The ribbon is yellow bordered with blue.—*Prevant sword*, a regulation sword; a plain unornamented sword, such as is issued to troopers.

If you bear not
Yourself both in, and upright, with a *prevant sword*
Will slash your scarlets and your plush a new way.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

Small sword. (a) A sword worn for ornament or on dress-occasions. (b) A light sword used for modern fencing with the point only, introduced about the middle of the seventeenth century and replacing, about 1700, all other blades except the heavy saber used in warfare. The small sword proper has a blade of triangular section, usually concave on each of the three sides, so as to be extremely light in proportion to its rigidity, and its hilt is usually without quillons, but has always a knuckle-bow and usually two shells.—*Spanish sword*, the rapier: a name dating from the time when the Spaniards in the train of Philip II. brought this weapon into England.—*Swiss sword*, a basket-hilted sword used in the sixteenth century by foot-soldiers, such as the Swiss mercenaries.

Hewitt, Anc. Armour, III. 617.—**Sword and purse.** See *purse*.—**Sword-and-scepter piece**, a Scottish gold coin of the reign of James VI., weighing 79½ grains, and worth



Obverse. Reverse.
Sword-and-scepter piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

£6 Scotch or 10s. English at the time of issue; so called from the sword and scepter on its reverse.—**Sword of state**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank. It is expressive of the military power, the right and duty of doing justice, etc.; also, a sword considered as the embodiment of national or corporate jurisdiction, sometimes a royal gift to a community or corporation.—**Sword way**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword with a waved blade; a flamberg.—**The Order of the Brothers of the Sword** (G. *Schwert-Brüder*), a military order resembling the Templars, founded about 1200, and very powerful in Livonia and adjacent regions. Its last Master ceded the territory of the order to Poland about 1661.—**To be at sword's points**, to be in a hostile attitude; to be avowed enemies.—**To cross swords**. See *cross*.—**To measure swords**. See *measure*.—**To put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; slay.—**To sheathe the sword**. See *sheath*.—**Trutch sword**, apparently, a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals.

Above my hearse,
For a trutch sword, my naked knife stuck up!
Beau, and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

sword¹ (sôrd), *v. t.* [*sword¹*, *n.*] To strike or slash with a sword. [Rare.]

Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thro' open doors, and *swording* right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines.

Tennyson, Last Tournament.

sword² (swôrd), *n.* Another spelling of *sword*.

sword-and-buckler (sôrd'and-buk'lér), *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sword and buckler; fought with the sword and buckler—that is, not with small swords (said of a combat, especially a single combat).

I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of *sword* and *buckler* fight begins to grow out: I am sorry for it; I shall never see good manhood again. If it be once gone, this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come up then; then a man, a tall man, and a good *sword* and *buckler* man, will be spilt like a cat or a coney.

H. Porter, Two Angry Women of Abington (ed. Dyce), p. 61.

2. Armed with sword and buckler (the arms of the common people).

That same *sword-and-buckler* prince of Wales.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 230.

sword-arm (sôrd'ârm), *n.* The arm with which the sword is wielded; hence, the right arm.

sword-bayonet (sôrd'bâ'g-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

sword-bean (sôrd'bên), *n.* 1. See *horse-bean*, under *bean*.—2. Same as *similar-pod*.

sword-bearer (sôrd'bâr'er), *n.* [*sword*, *n.* + *bearer*.] A person who carries a sword. Especially—(a) An attendant upon a military man of rank, or upon a prince or chief in some countries, to whom his master's sword is intrusted when not worn, or who carries it before him on certain state occasions. (b) An official who carries a sword of state as an emblem of justice or supremacy on ceremonial occasions.

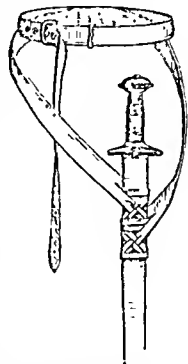
The *Sword Bearer* [at Norfolk] exercises much more important functions than merely carrying a sword before the mayor. He attends on the mayor and magistrates daily, and acts as their clerk. The whole of his emoluments in salary and fees is about 480*l.* a year.

Municip. Corp. Reports, p. 216.

(c) An American long-horned grasshopper, *Conocephalus viridis*; so called from the long, straight, sword-shaped ovipositor. Also called *swordtail*. *T. W. Harris.*

sword-belt (sôrd'bêlt), *n.*

A military belt from which the sword is suspended. It varies in form and arrangement according to the weight and shape of the weapon, and the rest of the military dress, but from the middle ages to the present time it has tended toward the form of a simple girdle from which, on the left side, a longer strap and a shorter serve to suspend the scabbard of the sword, the shorter one securing it near the top or opening, and the longer one about half-way toward the chape. The most important variation of this type was that of the



Sword-belt for mounted men-at-arms, 15th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

sword-dollar

last years of the thirteenth century, when the broad belt passed diagonally from the waist downward over the left hip, and suspended the scabbard of the sword in front of the left thigh, with a complicated arrangement of narrow straps by which the scabbard was held. In the belt of this form a very narrow strap formed the girdle proper, and was buckled around the waist, the broad sword-belt being attached to it behind the right hip. See also *hanger*, *baldrick*, *hip-girdle*.

swordbill (sôrd'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Docimastes*, as *D. ensiferus*, having the bill about as long as the rest of the bird. See *cut* under *Docimastes*.

sword-blade (sôrd'blād), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

sword-breaker (sôrd'brā'kér), *n.* 1. An implement formerly carried in the left hand, to break the blade of the adversary's sword, usually a hook attached to the front of a small buckler or to the guard of a stout dagger.—2. A dagger fitted with such a device, or having the blade shaped with a notch or recess, or even several notches, in which the adversary's sword-blade could be seized; also, a buckler similarly provided.

sword-brother, *n.* [*ME. sword-brother* (= *MHG. swertbruder*, *G. schwerbruder*); < *sword*¹ + *brother*.] A comrade in arms. *Layamon.*

sword-cane (sôrd'kân), *n.* A walking-stick hollowed to form the sheath of a steel blade, of which the handle or grip is generally the upper or thicker end of the cane; also, a cane from which a short blade like that of a dagger may be drawn, or caused to shoot out on touching a spring.

sword-carriage (sôrd'kar'āj), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 5 (*d*).

swordcraft (sôrd'krāft), *n.* Knowledge of or skill in the use of the sword; management by the sword or military power; military compulsion. [Rare.]

They learn to tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft*.
Motley, Rise of Dutch Republic, i. 31.

sword-cut (sôrd'kut), *n.* 1. A blow with the edge of a sword. In the language of fencing usually *cut*.—2. A wound or scar produced by a blow of the edge of a sword.

Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

sword-cutler (sôrd'kut'lér), *n.* One who makes sword-blades; hence, a maker of swords.

sword-dance (sôrd'dāns), *n.* A dance in which the display of naked swords, and in some cases movements made with them, form a part. Especially—(a) A dance in which the movements of a sword-combat are imitated. (b) A dance in which the men, crossing their swords overhead, form a sort of archway under which the women pass at one point in the dance. (c) A dance in which naked swords are laid on the ground, or set with the points up, the performer showing his agility and skill by dancing among them without cutting himself.

sword-dollar (sôrd'dol'âr), *n.* A Scottish silver coin of the reign of James VI., weighing



Obverse.



Reverse.

Sword dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

472½ grains, and worth 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English at the time of issue: so called from the sword on its reverse.

sworded (sôr'ded), *a.* [*sword*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a sword; armed with a sword.

The helmeted Cherubim,
And sworded Seraphim.
Milton, Ode, Nativity, l. 113.

sworder (sôr'dër), *n.* [*sword*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who uses a sword habitually; a swordsman; hence, by extension, one who is nothing but a swordsman; a gladiator or bravo.

A Roman sworder and handlito slave
Murder'd sweet Tully.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 135.

2. A game-cock that wounds its antagonist freely with the gaffs; a cutter. *Hallucell.*

sword-fight (sôr'd'fit), *n.* A combat or fight with swords.

Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight with one another. These they called gladiators, sword plays; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorium, a sword-fight.

Hallucell, Apology, IV. iv. § 8.

swordfish (sôr'd'fish), *n.* 1. A common name of various fishes. (a) Originally, *Xiphias gladius*, the common swordfish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, having the upper jaw elongated into a sharp sword-like weapon (whence the name); hence, any xiphoid fish, any member of the *Xiphidae*. The common swordfish resembles and



Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

is related to the sailfish and spearfish (compare cuts under these words). It measures from 10 to 15 feet in length, the sword forming about three tenths of this length, and acquires a weight of from 300 to 600 pounds. It has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but no ventral fins. The swordfish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious. (b) A garpike, also, the garfish, *Lamna nasus*. (Loc. cit., Scotch.) (c) The butter fish, *Muraena chelone*. (Turkey.) (d) The cutlass fish. See cut under *Trachurus* (cf. the killer or groupers, a cetacean member of the genus *Orea*). 2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a southern constellation, Dorado. — **Swordfish sucker**, a remora *Echeneis braehoptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes.

swordfishery (sôr'd'fish'ë-ri), *n.* Fishing for swordfishes; the act or practice of taking xiphoid fishes.

swordfishing (sôr'd'fish'ing), *n.* [*swordfish* + *-ing*.] The act or occupation of catching swordfish.

Swordfishing is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island].

The Connecticut, Aug. 20, 1879.

sword-flag (sôr'd'flag), *n.* The yellow flag of the Old World, *Iris pseudacorus*.

sword-flighted (sôr'd'fli'fed), *a.* Having certain flight-feathers contrasted in color with the rest, so that when the wing is closed the bird may be fancied to wear a sword at its side. See the quotation.

Pouters properly have their primary wing feathers white, but not rarely a "sword-flighted" bird appears — that is, one with the few first primaries dark coloured.

Barnes, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 342.

sword-gauntlet (sôr'd'gant'let), *n.* A gauntlet similar to the tilting-gauntlet.

sword-grass (sôr'd'gras), *n.* A name of various plants, referring to the form of their leaves. (a) The sword lily *Gladiolus*. (b) A species of sand spur-rey, *Sperandaria aspalatus*. (c) A species of melilot, *Melilotus indicata*. (d) The red canny grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*.

The oat grass and the sword-grass and the bulrush in the pool.

Tennyson, May-Queen

Red sword-grass moth. See red.

sword-guard (sôr'd'gard), *n.* That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand (see *hilt*); especially, the tsuka of Japanese art.

sword-hand (sôr'd'hau), *n.* The hand which holds the sword; hence, the right hand in general. Compare *sword-arm*.

sword-hilt (sôr'd'hilt), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. See *hilt*, *n.*, 1. — *Inside of a sword-hilt, outside of a sword-hilt.* See *inside, outside*.

swordieck (sôr'd'ik), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Dan. *sört* = E. *swart*, black.] The spotted gannet, *Marecaus gunnellus*. [Orkuoy.]

swording (sôr'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sword*¹, *r.*] Slashing with a sword. [Rare.]

sword-knot (sôr'd'not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. It originated in the use of a thong or lace to secure the hilt to the wrist, and some sword-knots can still be used in that way.

I pulled off my sword-knot, and with that bound up a coronet of ivy, laurel, and flowers.

Stech, Lying Lover, l. 1.

sword-law (sôr'd'la), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; military violence.

So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and sword-law,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.

Milton, P. L., xi. 672.

swordless (sôr'd'les), *a.* [*sword*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of a sword.

With swordless belt and fetter'd hand.

Byron, Parisina, ix.

sword-lily (sôr'd'li'l'i), *n.* See *gladiolus*.

swordman (sôr'd'man), *n.*; pl. *swordmen* (-men). [*sword*¹ + *man*.] A swordsman; hence, by extension, a soldier.

Worthy fellows; and like to prove most sinewy sword-men.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 62.

swordmanship (sôr'd'man'ship), *n.* [*swordman* + *-ship*.] Same as *swordsmanship*. *E. Dowden, Shelley, l. 114.* [Rare.]

sword-mat (sôr'd'mat), *n.* A woven mat used for chafing-gear, boat-gripes, etc., in which the warp is bent close with a wooden sword.

sword-play (sôr'd'plä), *n.* 1. Fencing; the art or practice of attack and defense by means of the sword.

Lord Russell . . . has always been one of the readiest and most efficient of debaters, possessing that faculty of keen and direct retort which is like skillful sword-play.

T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 146.

2. A sword-dance.

They [Gaians in Britain] have but one kind of show, and they use it at every gathering. Naked lads, who know the game, leap among swords and in front of spears. Practice gives cleverness, and cleverness grace; but it is not a trade, or a thing done for hire, however venturesome the sport, their only payment is the delight of the crowd.

Tactius (trans.), quoted in Elton's *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 123.

sword-player (sôr'd'plä'ër), *n.* One skilled in sword-play; a fencer.

Vasquez Nunez therefore, . . . setting them in order of battle after his *swordplayers* fashion, pulled uppe with pride, placed his soldiers as pleased him in the forward and rearward.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's *First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 115].

Come, my brave sword-player, to what active use Was all this steel provided?

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

sword-pommel (sôr'd'pum'el), *n.* See *pommel*, 1 (c).

sword-proof (sôr'd'prüf), *a.* Capable of resisting a blow or thrust of a sword.

The helmets of the German army are made sword-proof by a lining of cane wicker-work.

Spence's Encyc. Manuf., l. 205.

sword-raek (sôr'd'raek), *n.* A kind of stand upon which gentlemen place their swords at night. It is usually of wood, either plain or bequeered, and has notches to hold one or more swords, sometimes the stand is made to fold together with hinges, for easy transportation.

sword-sedge (sôr'd'sedj), *n.* See *Lyptodaspermum*.

sword-shaped (sôr'd'shap), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform; xiphoid.

sword-shrimp (sôr'd'shrimp), *n.* 1. A European slender-bodied shrimp, *Palaemon swada*. — 2. A Japanese shrimp, *Palaemon*.

swordsman (sôr'd'man), *n.*; pl. *swordsmen* (-men). [*sword*¹, possessive of *sword*¹, + *man*.] One who uses a sword habitually; especially, one skilled in the use of the sword.

I was the best swordsman in the garrison.

Dickens.

swordsmanship (sôr'd'man'ship), *n.* [*swordsmen* + *-ship*.] Skill and dexterity in the use of the sword.

An Irish Druid such as Cathbad, however, is like Walmolen in his mastery of swordsmanship as well as witchcraft.

The Century, XXXVII. 532.

sword-stick (sôr'd'stik), *n.* A sword-cane. *Imp. Dict.*

swordtail (sôr'd'tail), *n.* 1. A crustacean of the group *Xiphosura*, as the horse-shoe- or king-crab. See cut under *horse-shoe-crab* and *Limulus*. — 2. Any bug of the genus *Proctaphus*, as *P. carpa*, the walnut swordtail. — 3. Same as *sword-beater* (c).

sword-tailed (sôr'd'tähd), *a.* Having a long and sharp telson, as the king-crab; xiphosurous, as a crustacean. See cut under *horse-shoe-crab*.

swore (swôr). Preterit of *swear*.

sworn (swôr). Past participle of *swear*; as an adjective, bound by or as by an oath. — **Sworn broker**, a broker in the city of London admitted to the office and employment of a broker upon taking an oath in the court of aldermen to execute his duties between party and party without fraud or collusion, to the best of his skill. From the time of Edward I. brokers in London have been required to be thus licensed, including stock, bill, and exchange-brokers, and merchants' brokers generally; but ship-brokers, auctioneers, etc., are not deemed within the rule. — **Sworn brothers**, brothers or compan-

S-wrench

ions in arms who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share their dangers or successes with each other; hence, close intimates or companions.

I am sworn brother, sweet,
To grim Necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 20.

Sworn enemies, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies. — **Sworn friends**, friends bound by oath to be true to one another; hence, close or firm friends.

swott, swotet, *a.* Middle English forms of *swet*.

swough¹, *v. i.* [*(a)* ME. *swoughen*, *swowen*, *swoghen*, *soghen* (pret. **swoughed*, *swowed*, *soughed*, *soghed*, *sougelt*), < AS. *swôgiun* = Goth. **swôgiun*, in comp. *ga-swôgiun*, *uf-swôgiun*, sigh; (*b*) ME. *swoughen*, *swowen* (pret. *swey*, *swecz*, pp. *swowen*, *swowen*, *iswown*, *iswown*), < AS. *swôgan* (pret. *swécg*, pp. *geswôgen*) = OS. *swôgan*, roar, move with a rushing sound. Hence, by absorption of the *w* (as also in *sword*¹, where the *w* is retained in the spelling), *sough* (whence ult. the noun *suff*¹, *surf*¹): see *sough*¹, *v.* and *n.* Hence also *swowen*, *swoun*, *swoon*, *swound*; also *swery*. In the sense 'faint, swoon', the verb is prob. of diff. origin, confused with *swough*, 'roar,' through the intermediate sense 'sigh.' The unstable phonetic form of the verb, reflected in the variants *sough*¹, *suff*¹, *surf*¹, has assisted in the confusion.] 1. To make a loud noise, as falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.; roar; rumble.

That whale *swourge* of watyr, and syugunge of byrder,
It myghte solve hyme of sore, that sounde was never!

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 331.

2. To make a low murmuring noise; murmur; rustle.

Swoughing of swete ayre, swalyng of briddes.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

3. To sigh: said of a person.

swough¹, *n.* [*(a)* ME. *swaugh*, *swogh*, *swoghe*, *sworce*, *swore*, *swowce*; < *swough*¹, *r.*] 1. A loud noise; a roar; a roaring; a sough, as of falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.

Into the foreste forth he droghe,
And of the see he herde a *swoghe*.

M. S. Lincoln A. l. 17, l. 140. (Hallucell.)

A forest . . .

In which ther ran a rumel and a *swough*,
As though a storm should bresten every bough.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1121.

2. A low murmuring noise; a murmur. — 3. A sigh. — 4. A swoon.

He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere,
He siketh with ful many a sory *swogh*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 433.

What she sayde more in that *swour*
I may not telle you as now.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 215.

swough², *n.* Same as *sough*². *Hallucell.*

swoun, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *swoon*. Compare *swound*.

swound (swound), *r. i.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, with excrement *d* as in *sound*⁶, *round*², *exound*, etc. Hence, by absorption of the *w*, the obs. or dial. *sound*⁶.] To swoon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Wounded with griefe, hee *swounded* with weakness.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 376.

At which ruthless prospect I fell down and *swounded*.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Pray bring a little sneezing powder in your pocket,
For I fear I *swound* when I see blood.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

swound (swound), *n.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, as in the verb: see *swound*, *r.*] A swoon. *Calderidge*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

'swounds, 'swouns (swoundz, swounz), *interj.* [Also, more usually, *swounds*.] A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds*: used as a sort of oath or confirmation.

'Swounds, what's here? *Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.*

'Swounce! I shall never survive the Idea!

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, x.

swow¹, *r.* and *n.* See *swough*¹.

swow² (swon), *r.* [A mitigated form of *swear*; cf. *swan*¹.] To swear (a mild oath).

By glazer, of I'd ha known half I know now,
When I war to Congress, I wouldn't I *swore*,
Hev hel 'em ead on so high-minded an sarsy,
Thout some show o' wnt you may call vley-vasy.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

swown, *r.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *swoon*.

S-wrench (es'rench), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape, with an adjustable jaw at each end at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

swum (swum). Preterit and past participle of *swim*¹, *swim*².

swung (swung). Preterit and past participle of *swing*.

swymbelt, *n.* See *swimbel*.

swypes, *n.* See *swipes*.

swyre, *n.* See *swire*, 2.

syalite (sī'ā-līt), *n.* [*<* Malay *syalita*.] A plant, *Dillenia speciosa*. See *Dillenia*.

syama (syā'mā), *n.* [*<* B. Ind.] An Indian kite, the baza, *Baza lophotes*.

sybt, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *sib*.

Sybarite (sib'ā-rit), *n.* [= *F.* *Sybarite*, *<* *L.* *Sybarita*, *<* *Gr.* *Συβαριτης*, an inhabitant of Sybaris, *<* *Συβαρις*, *L.* *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Græcia (southern Italy), on a river of the same name.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, an Achaean colony in Lucania, founded 720 B. C., and destroyed by the Crotoniates 510 B. C.; hence, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure, Sybaris being proverbial for its luxury.

Our power of encountering weather varies with the object of our hardship; we are very Sythians when pleasure is concerned, and Sybarites when the bell summons us to church. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, iii.

sybaritic (sib'ā-rit'ik), *a.* [= *F.* *Sybariticque*, *<* *L.* *Sybariticus*, *<* *Gr.* *Συβαριτικός*, pertaining to Sybaris, *<* *Συβαριτης*, an inhabitant of Sybaris: see *Sybarite*.] Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants; hence, luxurious; devoted to pleasure.

I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the sybaritic dinners of Prior Talk. *Warburton*, To Abp. Hurd, Jan. 30, 1759.

sybaritical (sib'ā-rit'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *sybaritic* + *-al*.] Same as *sybaritic*.

Ch. If you will have me, I'll make me a Sybaritical Appointment, that you may have Time enough to provide afore hand.

Pe. What Appointment is that?
Ch. The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepared.
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 112.

sybaritism (sib'ā-rit'izim), *n.* [= *F.* *Sybaritisme*; *<* *Sybarite* + *-ism*.] The practices of Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy; devotion to pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

sybill, *sybillt*, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *sibyl*.
sybo (sī'hō), *n.*; pl. *syboes* (-bōz). [*A* corrupt form of *cibol*, *<* *F.* *ciboule*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cibol*, 2. [*<* *Scotch*.]

sybotic (sī-bō'tik), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *συβωτικός*, of or for a swineherd, *<* *συβώτης*, *σβώτης*, a swineherd, *<* *σῆς*, swine, + *βόσκω*, feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or to the keeping of swine.

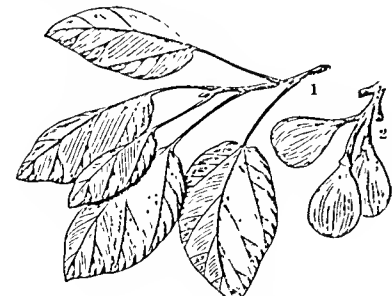
He was twitted with his sybotic tendencies. *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sybotism (sī'bō'tizim), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *συβωτισμός*, a swineherd (see *sybotic*), + *-ism*.] The tending of swine; swineherdship.

sycamoret (sik'ā-min), *n.* [*<* *L.* *sycamorus*, *<* *Gr.* *συκάμωρος*, the mulberry-tree.] The black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamore tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. *Luke xvii. 6*

sycamore (sik'ā-mōr), *n.* [The spelling with a is erroneous, being due to confusion with *sycamine*; formerly and prop. *sycamore*, *sicomore*, *<* *ME.* *sycamore*, *sygamour*, *<* *OF.* *sycamore*, *F.* *sycamore* = *Sp.* *sicomora* = *Pg.* *sycamora*, *sicomoro* = *It.* *sicomoro* = *G.* *sycamore*, *<* *L.* *sycamorus*, *ML.* also *sicomorus*, *sicomerus*, *<* *Gr.* *συκάμωρος*, the mulberry-tree, *<* *σῆς*, a fig, + *μύρον*, μύρον, the black mulberry: see *more*¹, *more*², *mulberry*.] 1. The sycamore-fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*,



1, Branch with Leaves of Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*); 2, the fruits.

growing in the lowlands of Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a spreading tree, 30 or 40 feet high, with leaves somewhat like those of the mulberry, and fruit borne in clusters on the trunk and main branches.

The fruit is sweetish and edible, though needing an incision at the end to make it ripen properly, and forms a considerable article of food with the poorer classes. The wood is coarse-grained and inferior, but was made into durable mummy-cases. The tree is good for shade, and is still cultivated for that use in Egypt. Sometimes called *Egyptian sycamore* or *Pharaoh's fig*.

2. In England, the sycamore-maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, the plane-tree of the Scotch. From its dense shade, it was chosen in the sacred dramas of the middle ages to represent the sycamore (*Luke xix. 4*) into which Zacheus climbed (*Prior*). See *maple*.

Ther saugh I Colle tregetour
Upon a table of sygamour
Pleye an unenthe thyng to telle.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1278.

Sycamore wilde a certayne is to take
And boile it so, not with to greet affray.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.
And thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of foliage, towering sycamore.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxix.

3. In the United States, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*, or any of the plane-trees. See *plane-tree*, 1.—4. In New South Wales, *Sterculia imbrida*.—False sycamore. See *Melia*.—White sycamore, one of the Australian nutmegs, *Cryptocarya obovata*, a large tree with useful soft white wood.

sycamore-disease (sik'ā-mōr-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease of the sycamore (plane-tree) produced by a fungus, *Glaosporium ucrisquum*, which causes the leaves to turn brown and withered, as if scorched by fire.

sycamore-fig (sik'ā-mōr-fig), *n.* See *sycamore*, 1.
sycamore-maple (sik'ā-mōr-mā'pl), *n.* See *sycamore*, 2.

sycamore-moth (sik'ā-mōr-mōth), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larva feeds on the sycamore-maple.

syce, *n.* See *sicc*².

sycee (sī-sē'), *a.* and *n.* [*A* corruption of Chinese *si szē*, fine silk: so called because when pure it is capable of being drawn out under the application of heat into threads as 'fine as silk.' Properly, an epithet meaning 'pure,' applied to the uncoined lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, but frequently used by itself, in the sense of 'fine (uncoined) silver.' See *sycee-silver*.]

sycee-silver (sī-sē'sil'vēr), *n.* [*<* *sycee* + *silver*.] The fine (uncoined) lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, the liang (or ounce) being the unit of reckoning in weighing it out. See *doctin*, *liang*, and *tael*. The lumps are of all sizes and shapes, from the merest fragment or clipping to the form of ingot called a *shoe*, because of its supposed resemblance to a Chinese shoe, but it is more like a boat. These "shoes" usually weigh about 50 liang, but smaller ingots of that shape are also found. The smaller ingots called *tings* are hemispherical, and average about five or six ounces in weight.

synocarpous (sik-nō-kār'pus), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* *συνός*, many, frequent, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

syctite (sī'sit), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *σικίτης*, fig-like, *<* *σῆς*, a fig.] A nodulo of flint or a pebble which resembles a fig.

sycock (sī'kok), *n.* [*<* *sy-* (origin obscure) + *cock*.] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. See *cut* under *mistlethrush*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sycamore (sik'ō-mōr), *n.* A better but no longer used spelling of *sycamore*, retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

Sycon (sī'kon), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *σῆς*, a fig.] 1. The typical genus of *Syconidae*. Also *Syconum*.—2. [*L. c.*; pl. *sycons* (sī'konz) or *sycones* (sī-kō'nēz).] A sponge of this genus.

Syconaria (sī-kō-nā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *<* *Sycon* + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification, a tribe of heterocaulous calcareous sponges, embracing both recent and fossil forms, whose flagellated chambers are either radial tubes or cylindrical saes. The families *Syconidae*, *Sylleibidae*, and *Teichonellidae* are assigned to this tribe.

syconarian (sī-kō-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*<* *Syconaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Syconaria*.

syconate (sī'kō-nāt), *a.* [*<* *sycon* + *-ate*.] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sycon or the *Sycones*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

Sycones (sī-kō'nēz), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Sycon*, *q. v.*] One of the divisions of the *Calcispongiae* or chalk-sponges, represented by forms which are essentially compound *Ascones*. See this word and *Leucones*.

syconi, *n.* Plural of *syconus*.

syconia, *n.* Plural of *syconium*.

Syconidae (sī-kō'nī-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *<* *Sycon* + *-idae*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Sycon*. In Sollas's classification they are defined as syconarian sponges whose radial chambers open directly into the paragastric cavity, and are divided

into three subfamilies. The best-known example is the genus *Grantia*.

syconium (sī-kō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *syconia* (-ā). [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *σῆς*, a fig.] In *bot.*, a fleshy hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which develop together into a multiple fruit, as in the fig. Also called *hypanthodium*.

syconus (sī-kō'uns), *n.*; pl. *syconi* (-nī). [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *σῆς*, a fig.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

Sycophaga (sī-kōf'ā-gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1840), *<* *Gr.* *συκοφάγος*, fig-eating, *<* *σῆς*, a fig, + *φαγῖν*, eat.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, which feed upon the fig and indirectly promote impregnation of the female flowers.

sycophancy (sik'ō-fan-si), *n.*; pl. *sycophancies* (-siz). [*<* *L.* *sycophantia*, *sycophantia*, *<* *Gr.* *συκοφάντριά*, the conduct of a sycophant, *<* *συκοφάντης*, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] The character or characteristics of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

It was hard to hold that seat [that of the publican] without oppression, without exaction. One that best knew it branded it with polling and sycophancy. *Ep. Hall*, *Contemplations*, Matthew Called.

The sycophancy of A. Phillips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope.

Warburton, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral. (*Latham*)
The affronts which his poverty emboldened stupid and low-minded men to offer him [Johnson] would have broken a mean spirit into sycophancy, but made him rude even to ferocity. *Macaulay*, *Johnson*.

sycophant (sik'ō-fant), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sicophant*; *<* *F.* *sicophant* = *Sp.* *sicofante* = *It.* *sicofanta*, *<* *L.* *sycophanta*, *sycophanta*, *ML.* also *sicophanta*, *sicophantus*, *sicophans*, *<* *Gr.* *συκοφάντης*, an informer, a slanderer, a trickster, appar. *<* *σῆς*, a fig, + *φαίω*, show, declare. The name would thus mean lit. 'fig-shower,' of which the historical origin is unknown. (*a*) According to ancient writers, it originally applied to 'one who informed on another for the exporting of figs from Attica' (which is said to have been forbidden); or (*b*) to 'one who informed on another for plundering sacred fig-trees'; (*c*) a third explanation makes it orig. 'one who brings figs (hidden in the foliage) to light by shaking the tree,' hence 'one who makes rich men yield tribute by means of false accusations.' All those explanations are doubtless inventions. (*d*) The real explanation appears to lie in some obscure use of *σῆς*, fig, this word, and the *L.* *ficus*, fig, with its Rom. forms, being found in various expressions of an obscene or abusive nature. This origin, whatever its particular nature, would explain the fact, otherwise scarcely explicable, that the original application of the term is without record.] *I. n. 1*. A tale-hearer or informer in general.

The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afraid of the sycophant or promoter.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch's Morals*, p. 261. (*Trench.*)
This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's laws, and therefore we may not altogether discredit those which say they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the country of Attica, and that from thence it came that these pick-things, which hearken and accuse them that transported figs, were called *sycophants*.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 77.
The laws of Draco . . . punished it [theft] with death; . . . Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued, except that once, in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs; but this law, and the informers against the offence, grew so odious that from them all malicious informers were styled *sycophants*: a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. xvii.

2. A parasito; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Such not esteem desert, but sensual vaunts
Of parasites and fawning sycophants.
Ford, *Fume's Memorial*.

= *Syn.* 2. *Parasite*, *Sycophant* (see *parasite*), fawner, toady, toad-eater, flunkey.

II. *a.* Parasitical; sorvilo; obsequious; sycophantic.

The Protector, Oliver, now affecting kingship, is petition'd to take the title on him by all his new-made sycophant lords, etc. *Ecclyn*, *Diary*, March 25, 1657.

sycophant (sik'ō-fant), *v.* [*<* *sycophant*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To give information about, or tell tales of, in order to gain favor; calumniate.

He makes it his business to tamper with his reader by sycophanting and mismanaging the work of his enemy. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. To play the sycophant toward; flatter meanly and officiously. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant. [*Raro.*]
His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time. *Government of the Tongue*.

sycophantic (sik-ō-fan'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. συκοφαντικός, like a sycophant, slanderous, < συκοφάντης, a sycophant; see sycophant.*] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

"It is well known that in these times the illiberal sycophantic manner of devotion was by the wiser sort condemned. *Shaftesbury, (Imp. Dict.)*

sycophantical (sik-ō-fan'ti-kal), *a.* [*< sycophantic + -al.*] Same as *sycophantic*.

They have . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a sycophantical parasite. *South, Sermons, VIII. vii.*

sycophantish (sik'ō-fan-tish), *a.* [*< sycophant + -ish.*] Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic. [Rare.]

Josephus himself acknowledges that Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the sycophantish knave that he was. *De Quincey, Esneses, II.*

sycophantishly (sik'ō-fan-tish-li), *adv.* Like a sycophant. [Rare.]

Neither proud was Kate, nor sycophantishly and falsely humble. *De Quincey, Spanish Nun. (Davies)*

sycophantism (sik'ō-fan-tizm), *n.* [*< sycophant + -ism.*] Sycophancy.

The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile sycophantism, and artful bigotry will not long prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy. *V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 9.*

sycophantize (sik'ō-fan-tiz), *v. i.; pret. and pp. sycophantized, ppr. sycophantizing.* [*< sycophant + -ize.*] To play the sycophant. *Blount, Glossographia; Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]

sycophantry (sik'ō-fan-tri), *n.* [*< sycophant + -ry.*] The arts of the sycophant; mean and obsequious flattery or adulation.

Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of sycophantry, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious. *Barron, Sermons, III. xxi.*

sycosis (si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σικωσις, a rough fig-like excrescence on the flesh, < σικωρ, a fig.*] An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles. — **Non-parasitic sycosis**, simple inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard. Also called *chin-itch*, *chin tick*. — **Parasitic or tineal sycosis**. See *tinea*. — **Sycosis bacilligena**, Toman's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which there was found an elliptical-shaped bacillus *Sycoferus folliculæ*. — **Sycosis contagiosa**, tinea trichophyton barbae. See *tinea*. — **Sycosis vulgaris**. Same as *non-parasitic sycosis*.

Sycotypidae (si-kō-tip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sycotypus + -idae.*] Same as *Pyrrolidae*.

Sycotypus (si-kōt'i-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σικωρ, a fig, + τυπος, type.*] See *Pyrrola*.

Sycum (sī'kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Syrum*, 1.

Sydenham's chorea. The ordinary mild form of chorea. Also called *minor chorea*.

Sydenham's disease. Chorea.

Sydenham's laudanum. Same as *wine of opium* (which see, under *wine*).

syderitet, *n.* An old spelling of *siderite*.

syenite (sī'e-nit), *n.* [*< L. syenites, sc. lapis, lit. 'stone of Syene,' < Syene, < Gr. Σιηνή, a locality of upper Egypt.*] A rock composed of feldspar and hornblende, with or without quartz.

The name *syenite* was given by Pliny to the red granite rock extensively quarried at Syene in Egypt. The term *syenite* was introduced into modern geological science by Werner, in 1788, but applied by him to a rock (from the Placensischer Grund, near Dresden) not identical in composition with the *syenites* of Pliny, which latter is a hornblende granite, or granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende, whereas the rock which Werner called *syenite* is mainly made up of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; hence there has long been more or less confusion in regard to the nomenclature of this rock. The English and some continental geologists have defined syenite as an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende; while the Germans have generally regarded the quartz as not being an essential constituent of the rock; this latter view is that which has been adopted in the most recent English geological and lithological works. Syenite is a rock thoroughly crystalline in texture, and in general it much resembles granite in its mode of occurrence. The feldspatic ingredient is chiefly orthoclase, and this usually predominates considerably in quantity over the associated minerals; there is some trichite feldspar present, however, in most syenites, and the same is true in regard to quartz, biotite, ilmenite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, and various other accessory minerals frequently found in small quantity in the granitic rocks. Sometimes the hornblende is replaced by anorthite; this variety is designated *anorthite-syenite*; that in which mica predominates is known as *mica syenite* or *minette*. The range of syenite in geological age is similar to that of granite, and the frequent passage of one rock into the other shows how closely allied the two are, one result of which condition is that the nomenclature of the different varieties is correspondingly difficult. Typical syenite is by no means abundant, and in general the granitic rocks very considerably surpass the syenitic in economic importance. Also *syenite*.

syenitic (sī'e-nit'ik), *a.* [*< syenite + -ic.*] Containing syenite; resembling syenite, or possess-

ing some of its properties. Also *syenitic*. — **Syenitic granite**, granite which contains hornblende. — **Syenitic porphyry**, fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of feldspar.

syke¹, *n.* See *sike¹*.

It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in any shrub.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

syke², *v. and n.* Same as *sike²* for *sigh¹*.

syke³, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick¹*.

sykeri, **sykerly**. Same as *sicker*, *sickerly*.

sy¹. A form of *syn*, used before components beginning with *l*.

sy², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sile¹*.

sy³ (sil), *n.* A variant of *sill²*.

But our folk call them sy², and nought but sy²,
And when they're grown, why then we call them herrlag.
Jean Ingelow, Brothers and a Sermon.

syler, **syller**, *n.* Same as *celure*, 2.

syllaba anceps (sil'a-bā an'seps). [L.: *syllaba*, syllable; *anceps*, doubtful; see *syllable* and *uncipitans*.] In *anc. pras.*, a doubtful syllable (*ἀνδράβη ἀνδρόπορος*). The final syllable or time of a line or period may be either long or short, without regard to the metrical scheme. Syllaba anceps is accordingly one of the signs of the termination (*ἀνδρόπορος*) of a period.

syllabarium (sil-a-bā'ri-um), *n.; pl. syllabaria* (-ia). [NL.: see *syllabary*.] Same as *syllabary*. **syllabary** (sil'a-bā-ri), *n.; pl. syllabaries* (-ries). [= F. *syllabaire*, < NL. *syllabarium*, < L. *syllaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable; see *syllable*.] A catalogue of the syllables of a language; a list or set of syllables, or of characters having a syllabic value.

It [the Ethiopic alphabet] was converted into a syllabary, written from right to left, additional letters being formed by differentiation, and the letters of the Greek alphabet were employed as numerals.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 350.

The Katakana syllabary is more simple. It was obtained from the Kyril or "model" type of the Chinese character, and comprises only a single sign, written more or less cursively, for each of the forty-seven syllabic sounds in the Japanese language.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabet, **syllabt** (sil'ab), *n.* [*< F. syllabe, < L. syllaba; see syllable.*] A syllable.

Now follows the *syllab*, which is a tal sound symbolized with convenient letters, and consists of an or more. *A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.*

The office of a true critic or censor is not to throw by a letter anywhere, or damn an innocent syllable.

B. Johnson, Discoveries.

syllabi, *n.* Latin plural of *syllabus*.

syllabic (si-lub'ik), *a.* [= F. *syllabique* = Sp. *silábico* = Pg. *silábico* = It. *silabica*, < NL. *syllabicus*, < Gr. *συλλαβικός*, of or pertaining to a syllable, < *συλλαβή*, syllable; see *syllable*.]

1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic accent*; a *syllabic argument*. — 2. Representing syllables instead of single sounds; said of an alphabetical sign, or of an alphabet or mode of writing; also used substantively.

If the syllabic system had not been . . . superseded, it would doubtless have gradually lost its syllabic character, and have become the definitive alphabet of Greece, and therefore of civilized Europe and of the western world.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 117.

The same sign, once attached to a word, . . . could be used in writing for the phonetic value of this word, with a complete loss of the primitive sense. . . . A determinative often indicates to the reader . . . This radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllable*.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 800.

3. Pronominal syllable by syllable; of elaborate distinctness.

His English was careful, select *syllable*.

S. J. Duncan, A Social Departure, xlii.

Syllable melody, **song**, or **tune**, in *music*. See *melody*, 2 (d).

syllabical (si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [*< syllabic + -al.*] Same as *syllabic*.

syllabically (si-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner; by syllables.

In Arabic, for instance, which is printed *syllabically*, there are 33 consonantal sounds.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabicate (si-lab'i-kāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. syllabicated, ppr. syllabating.* [*< syllabic + -ate.*] (F. Gr. *συλλαβίζω*, join letters to form syllables.) To form or divide into syllables.

syllabication (si-lub-i-kā'shən), *n.* [*< syllabicate + -ion.*] The formation of syllables; especially, the division of a word into its constituent syllabic parts in writing and printing. The division of a word of more than one syllable into separate syllables is in great measure an artificial process, since a consonant intervening between two vowels is usually (see under *syllable*) to be reckoned as belonging to either one of them not less properly than to the other. This is especially true of the continuant consonants, the semivowels

and the fricatives (thus, *follows, arrows, ever, lesser, ashes*, etc.); a mute, particularly a surd mute (*g, t, k*), has more claim to go with the following vowel, because a mute is much more distinctly audible upon a following than after a preceding vowel (note *than in ate*). We tend also to reckon such a consonant to the vowel of whose force and pitch it seems most to partake; and, a long vowel being regularly a diminutive utterance, the strength of impulse falling off before it is ended, a following consonant seems naturally to belong to the vowel that succeeds (so *dai-by, ci-ther, ea-sy*, etc.); on the other hand, a consonant of any kind after a short accented vowel so shares the latter's mode of utterance as to be naturally and properly combined with it: thus, *biter (bitter), tak-i (tackle), hon-est*, etc. When two or more actually pronounced consonants come between vowels, it makes a difference whether they are or are not such as readily in our practice combine as initials before a vowel: thus, as we say *ply*, we divide *supply* into *su-ply*, not *sup-ly*; but *subject* only into *sub-ject*. As for syllabication in printing (when a word has to be broken at the end of a line), that is a different and more difficult matter, partly because many silent consonants (especially in the case of doubled consonants) have to be dealt with; it also pays much regard to the history of a word, dividing this generally, so far as possible, into the parts of which it is etymologically composed; and it has some arbitrary and indefensible usages, such as the invariable separation of *-ing*, by which we get such offenses against true pronunciation as *rag-ing, fac-ing*, instead of *rag-ing, fac-ing*; and even *mix-ure, junct-ure*, instead of *mix-ture, junct-ture*, owing to the notion that *-ure* rather than *-ture* is the ending.

syllabification (si-lab'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< syllabify + -ation.*] Same as *syllabification*.

syllabify (si-lab'i-fi), *v. t.; pret. and pp. syllabified, ppr. syllabifying.* [*< L. syllaba, syllable (see syllable), + facere, make, do; see -fy.*] To syllabicate.

syllabism (sil'a-bizm), *n.* [*< L. syllaba, syllable, + -ism.*] Theory of or concerning syllables; also, syllabic character; representation of syllables.

In addition to these vestiges of a prior syllabism, a few ideographic characters are retained, as in the Proto-Medie syllabary, to designate certain frequently recurring words, such as king, country, son, name, and Persian.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 51.

syllabist (sil'a-bist), *n.* [*< L. syllaba, syllable, + -ist.*] One who is versed in the dividing of words into syllables.

syllabize (sil'a-biz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. syllabized, ppr. syllabizing.* [*< L. syllaba, syllable, + -ize.*] To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

"Tis mankind alone

Can language frame and *syllabize* the tone.

Howell, Verses prefixed to Parly of Beasts. (Davies)

In *syllabizing*, a totally artificial process, double is necessary, and very frequently the recoil is used, but it never is in speech.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 384.

syllable (sil'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly also *sillable, syllabe, syllab*; < ME. *sillable*, < OF. *syllable*, *sillable* (with umorig. -le, as in principle, etc.), prop. *syllabe*, *syllabe*, < OF. *syllabe* = F. *silbe* = Sp. *silaba* = Pg. *syllaba* = It. *silaba* = G. *silbe*, < L. *syllaba*, ML. also *sillaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable, several sounds or letters taken or joined together, lit. a taking together, < *συλ-λαβ-ειν*, take together, put together, < *σύν*, with, together, + *λαβ-ειν*, *λαβ-ειν*, take.] 1. The smallest separately articulated element in human utterance; a vowel, alone, or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by a pause from a preceding or following vowel; one of the successive parts or joints into which articulated speech is divided, being either a whole word, composed of a single vowel (whether simple or compound) with accompanying consonants, or a part of a word containing such a vowel, separated from a preceding or following vowel either by a hiatus (that is, an instant of silence) or, much more usually, by an intervening consonant, or more than one.

Syllables are the separate successive parts into which the ear apprehends the continuous utterances of speech as divided, their separateness consisting mainly in the alteration of opener and closer elements, or vowels and consonants. A normal syllable is a vowel utterance attended with subsidiary consonantal utterances. As to what sounds shall have vowel value in syllable-making, different languages differ; English allows, besides those usually called vowels, also *l* and *n*, as in *reckon* (reck-n), *reckoned* (reck-nl), *riddle* (rid-l), *riddles* (rid-lz). If the vowel is attended by both sonant and sord consonants, the sonant are in general nearer it, as in *print, first*; and also, as in the same words, the opener sounds are nearer it than the closer. But the intricacy of construction of English syllables is tolerated by but few languages; and many (as the Polynesian) will bear nothing more than a single consonant to a vowel, and that one only before it. The assignment of a consonant or of consonants in syllabication to the preceding or the following vowel is in great part a matter of convention, depending on no real principle; thus, in *alley*, for example, the *l* is a division between the two vowels, like a wall between two fields, belonging to one no more than to the other. It is on syllabic division that the "articulate" character of human speech depends. (See *articulate*. Also compare *vowel* and *consonant*.) In prosody syllables are classed as *long, short*, and *common* (see these adjectives). See also *time*.

In this word [dáyly] the first *syllable* for his usual and sharpe accents sake to be always long, the second for his flat accents sake to be always short.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 87.

2. In *music*, one of the arbitrary combinations of consonants and vowels used in solmization. —3. The least expression of language or thought; a partiele.

Seth, Enoch, Noah, Sem, Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 4.

I mark you to a *syllable*; you say
The fault was his, not yours.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, v. 1.

Aretinian, Belgian, fixed, homophonous syllables. See the adjectives.—Guldonian syllables. Same as Aretinian syllables.

syllable (sil'a-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllabled*, pp. *syllabling*. [Formerly also *sillable*; < ME. *silablen*; < *syllable*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To divide into syllables.

Als the French staffes *sillabled* be
More breueloker and shorter also
Then is the English lines vnto see,
That comperled in on [one] may lines to [two].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

2. To pronounce syllable by syllable; articulate; utter.

Acry tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 203.

II. intrans. To speak.

She stood . . . *syllabing* thus, "Ah, Lycius bright!
And will you leave me on the hills alone?"

Keats, *Lamia*, i.

syllabled (sil'a-bl'd), *a.* [*< syllable + -cd²*.] Having syllables; generally used in compounds: as, a four-syllabled word.

Sirach (as we will call the book) consists of seven-syllabled verses.
The Academy, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 119.

syllable-name (sil'a-bl-nüm), *n.* In *music*, the name given in solmization to a given tone: opposed to *letter-name*.

syllable-stumbling (sil'a-bl-stum'bling), *n.* Stuttering; a difficulty of a spasmodic character in pronouncing particular syllables.

syllabing (sil'a-bling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *syllable*, *v.*] The act or process of forming into syllables; syllabication; utterance; articulation.

The charge is proved against the guilty in ligh and in low places, unless indeed words be but empty air, and sinless, therefore, the mere *syllabings* of scdition.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

syllabub (sil'a-bub), *n.* Same as *sillibub*.

syllabus (sil'a-bus), *n.*; pl. *syllabuses*, *syllabi* (-bus-ez, -bi). [= F. *syllabus*, < LL. *syllabus*, < LG. **silʒaβos*, a taking together, a collection, title of a book, < Gr. *σὺλλαβή*, take together: see *syllable*.] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, the main propositions of a course of lectures, etc.; an abstract; a table of statements contained in any writing, of a scheme of lessons, or the like.

All these blessings put into one *syllabus* have given to baptism many honourable appellatives in Scripture and other divine writers. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 122.

Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus*.

Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, ii. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a summary statement and enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a catalogue formulating eighty heresies condemned by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, annexed to the encyclical letter *Quanta Cura*. See the quotation.

Its full title is: *A Syllabus*, containing the Principal Errors of our Times, which are noted in the Consistorial Allocations, in the Encyclicals, and in other Apostolic Letters of our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX. . . . It is divided into ten sections. The first condemns paganism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; the second, moderate rationalism; the third, indifferentism and latitudinarianism; the fourth, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and other "pests of this description"; the fifth, errors concerning the Church and her rights; the sixth, errors concerning civil society; the seventh, errors of natural and Christian ethics; the eighth, errors concerning Christian marriage; the ninth, errors concerning the temporal power of the pope; the tenth, errors of modern liberalism. Among the errors condemned are the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State.

P. Schaff, in Johnson's Univ. Cyc., IV. 688.

=Syn. 1. Compendium, *Epitome*. See *abridgment*.

syllepsis (si-lep'sis), *n.* [= F. *syllepsis*, < L. *syllepsis*, < Gr. *σύνληψις*, a taking or putting together, comprehension, < *σύν* + *λαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*:

(a) A figure by which a word is used in the same passage both of the person to whom or the thing to which it properly applies, and also to

include other persons or things to which it does not apply properly or strictly. This figure includes *zeugma* and also the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word *sweeter* is used in both senses: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb." (Is. xix. 9, 10.) Also sometimes used as equivalent to *synesis*.

If such want be in sundrie clauses, and of severall congruities or sense, and the supply be made to serve them all, it is by the figure *Syllepsis*, whom for that respect we call the [double supply].

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 137.

(b) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree: as, *rex et regina beati*.

sylleptic (si-lep'tik), *a.* [*< syllepsis (-lept-) + -ic*.] 1. Containing or of the nature of syllepsis. *Imp. Diet.*—2. Explaining the words of Scripture so as not to conflict with modern science.

sylleptical (si-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [*< sylleptic + -al*.] Same as *sylleptic*. *Imp. Diet.*

sylleptically (si-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of syllepsis. *Imp. Diet.*

syller, *n.* See *sylter*.

Syllidæ (sil'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syllis* + *-idæ*.]

A family of errant marine worms, typified by the genus *Syllis*, and containing also the genera *Grubea*, *Dunardini*, and *Schmardia*. Among these worms both sexed and sexless forms occur; and such heteromorphism is associated with a mode of propagation by the spontaneous division of an asexual individual into two or more parts, which may severally become sexual persons. Many of the species are phosphorescent. See cut under *Autolytus*.

syllidian (si-lid'i-an), *n.* A worm of the family *Syllidæ*.

Syllis (sil'is), *n.* [NL. (Savigny).] A genus of polychæteous annelids, typical in some systems of the family *Syllidæ*. *Autolytus* is a synonym.

sylloge (sil'ô-jê), *n.* [*< Gr. συλλογή*, a gathering, summary (cf. *συλλογος*, an assembly, conference), < *σύν* + *λόγος*, gather together: see *syllogism*.] A collection.

Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 131.

syllogisation, **syllogise**, etc. See *syllogization*, etc.

syllogism (sil'ô-jizm), *n.* [Formerly also *sillogism*, *silogisme*; < ME. *sillogisme*, *silogisme*, < OF. *syllogisme*, *silogisme*, F. *syllogisme* = Sp. *silogismo* = Pg. *syllogisma* = It. *silogismo*, *silogismo*, < L. *syllogismus*, < Gr. *σύνλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, a conclusion, < *σύν* + *λόγος*, bring together premises, infer, conclude, < *σύν*, together, + *λόγος*, reason, < *λόγος*, word, something spoken: see *Logos*.] 1. A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted. This definition includes the *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*), the formula of which is that from the following from an antecedent of a consequent, together with the antecedent, follows the consequent. This depends upon two principles—first, the principle of identity, that anything follows from itself; and, secondly, the principle that to say that from A it follows that from B follows C is the same as to say that from A and B follows C. Under the former principle comes the formula that the following from an antecedent of a consequent follows from itself, and this, according to the second principle, is identical with the principle of the *modus ponens*. But the syllogism is often restricted to those formula which embody the *nota nota* (or maxim, *nota nota est nota rei ipsius*), which may be stated under the form— from the following of anything from a consequent follows the following of the same thing from the antecedent of that consequent. Under this form it is the principle of contraposition. The simplest possible of such syllogisms is like this: Enoch was a man; hence, since being mortal is a consequence of being a man, Enoch was mortal. All syllogisms except the *modus ponens* involve this principle. A syllogism which involves only this principle, and that in the simplest and directest manner, like the last example, is called a *syllogism in Barbara*. In such a syllogism the premise enunciating a general rule is called the *major premise*, while that which subsumes a case under that rule is called the *minor premise*. A syllogism whose cogency depends only upon what is within the domain of consciousness is called an *explicitatory* (or *analytic*) *syllogism*. A syllogism which supposes (though only problematically) a generalizing character in nature is called an *ampliative* (or *synthetic*) *syllogism*. (See *explicitative inference* (under *inference*), and *induction*, 6.) Analytic syllogisms are either necessary or probable. Necessary syllogisms are either non-relative or relative. Non-relative syllogisms are either categorical or hypothetical, but that is a trifling distinction. They are also either direct or indirect. A direct syllogism is one which applies the principle of contraposition in a direct and simple manner. An indirect syllogism is either

minor or major. A minor indirect syllogism is one which from the major premise of a direct (or less indirect) syllogism and a consequence which would follow from its conclusion infers that the same consequence would follow from the minor premise. The following is an example: All men are mortal; but if Enoch and Elijah were mortal, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs. A major indirect syllogism is one which from the minor premise of another syllogism and a consequence from the conclusion infers that the same thing would follow from the major premise. Example: All patriarchs are men; but if all patriarchs die, the Bible errs; hence, if all men die, the Bible errs. Such inversions may be much complicated: thus, No one translated is mortal; but if no mortals go to heaven, I am much mistaken; hence, if all who go to heaven are translated, I am much mistaken. To say that from a proposition it would follow that I err when I know I am right would amount to denying that proposition, and, conversely, to deny it positively would amount to saying that, if it were true, I should be wrong when I know I am right. A denial is thus the precise logical equivalent of that consequence. An indirect syllogism in which the contraposition involves such a consequence is said to be of the second or third figure, according as its indirection is of the minor or major kind. The fourth figure, admitted by some logicians, depends upon contraposition of the same sort, but more complicated, like the last example. The first figure comprises, in some sets of logic, the direct syllogism only; in others, the direct syllogisms together with those which are otherwise assigned to the fourth figure. (See *figure*, 9.) The names of the different varieties, called *moods of syllogism*, are given by Petrus Illianus in these hexameters:

Barbara: Celarent: Dari: Ferio: Baralipon:
Celantes: Dabitis: Fapesmo: Frisomorum.
Cesare: Camestres: Festino: Baroco: Darapti:
Felapton: Disamis: Datisi: Bocardo: Ferison.

(See these words, and *mood*, 2.) Probable deductive syllogisms are really direct statistical inferences (which see, under *inference*). The following is an example: In the African race there are more female than male births; the colored children under one year of age in the United States at the time of the census of 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; hence, there should be more females than males under one year of age among the colored population of the United States in 1880. The conditions of the validity of such a syllogism are two: first, the character forming the major term (here that of the relative numbers of females and males) must be taken at random—that is, it must not be one which is likely to be subject to peculiar uniformities which could affect the conclusion; second, the minor term, or sample taken, must be numerous and a random sample—that is, not likely to be of a markedly different character from that which is general in the class sampled. The conclusion is probable and approximate—that is, the larger the sample is the smaller will be the probable error of the predicted ratio. Synthetical or ampliative syllogisms are indirect probable syllogisms. The major indirect probable syllogism is induction (which see). The following is an example: The colored children under one year of age in the United States in 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; but if there ought to have been more males than females among those children, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans; hence, if in the African race in general there are more male than female births, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans. It must be remembered that an observation of a ratio is never exact, but merely admits some values and excludes others; its denial excludes the former, and admits the latter. The denial of a statistical rule is thus itself a statistical rule; and hence such forms as the following are indirect probable syllogisms: American colored children under one year of age in 1880 form a sample of African births; among these the females are in excess; hence, in African births generally the females are probably in excess. The minor indirect probable syllogism is hypothetic inference. (See *hypothesis*, 4.) Relative syllogisms are those which involve other than merely transitive relations. These were first studied by De Morgan, and afterwards by an American logician, but were involved in much difficulty until another American student, O. H. Mitchell, furnished in 1882 the clue to their unravelment. Every relative syllogism has at its core a non-relative syllogism, but this is generalized in a peculiar way—namely, every relative term refers to two or more universes, which may be coextensive, or may be entirely unlike as universes of material things, of space, of time, of qualities, etc. A relative proposition refers to some or all of each of several universes, and the order of the reference is material. (See *proposition*, 3.) Transpositions, identifications, and diversifications are performed upon principles now clearly made out. An important circumstance in regard to relative syllogism is that the same premise may be repeatedly introduced with new effect. Among relative syllogisms are comprised all the elements of mathematical reasoning, especially the Fermatian inference, the syllogism of transposed quantity, and the peculiar reasoning of the differential calculus.

Many times, when she wol make
A fullle good *silogisme*, I drede
That afterward there shall indede
Follow an evell conclusioun.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4457.

The doctrine of *syllogisms* comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

2. Deductive or explicatory reasoning as opposed to induction and hypothesis: a use of the term which has been common since Aristotle.

Allow some principles or axioms were rightly induced, yet nevertheless certain it is that middle propositions cannot be deduced from them in subject of nature by *syllogism*—that is, by touch and reduction of them to principles in a middle term. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

Affirmative syllogism, a syllogism the conclusion of which is an affirmative proposition.—**Apodictic syllo-**

Sylvicolidæ (sil-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-idæ*.] The American warblers, a family of oscine passerine birds named from the genus *Sylvicola* (which see), now usually called *Mniotiltidæ*. See cuts under *Helminthophaga*, *Mniotilta*, oven-bird, pine-warbler, prairie-warbler, prothonotary, *Sciurus*, spotted, and warbler. **Sylvicolinæ** (sil-vi-kō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily of some other family. — 2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ*, embracing the typical wood-warblers of America, as represented by the genera *Mniotilta*, *Dendroica*, and others. **sylvicoline** (sil-vik'ō-lin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylvicolinæ*: specifically noting any warbler of America.

II. *n.* One of the American warblers. **sylvicultural** (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*< sylviculture* + *-al*.] Relating to sylviculture. **sylviculture** (sil-vi-kul'tūr), *n.* [Prop. *sylvi-culture*, < *L. sylva*, a wood, forest, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest-trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Examples of profitable sylviculture in New England and the West. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Sept. 3, 1886.

sylviculturist (sil-vi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*< sylviculture* + *-ist*.] One engaged or skilled in sylviculture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI, 636.

Sylvidæ (sil-vi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Sylviidæ*.

Sylviidæ (sil-vi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-idæ*.] A family of small oscine passerine birds, of the dendrostris, turdiform, or cichlomorpho series, named from the genus *Sylvia*; the Old World warblers. The limits of the family, like those of its representative genus, have fluctuated widely, and no exclusive diagnosis is practicable. As compared with *Turdidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* differ in the usually unspotted plumage of the young birds, which differ little from the adults. Compared with *Mniotiltidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* lack the breadth and flatness of the bill which characterize the true flycatchers, and the great development of the rictal bristles. The family is very widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, but is scarcely represented in America, where the birds formerly classed as *Sylviidæ* are, with very few exceptions, *Mniotiltidæ*, having but nine primaries and being otherwise quite different. The *Sylviidæ* include many modern genera, and are variously subdivided. In one classification they are made to consist of 7 subfamilies—*Drymaceinæ*, *Calamherpinæ*, *Phylloscopinæ*, *Sylviinæ*, *Ruticillinæ*, *Saxicolinæ*, and *Acetorinæ*. See cuts under *nightingale*, *Phylloscopus*, *petticoats*, *pine-pine*, *wheat*, and *accedor*.

sylviiform (sil-vi-i-fōrm), *a.* [NL. **sylviiformis*, < *Sylvia* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the *Sylviidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*.

Sylviiformes (sil-vi-i-fōrm'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **sylviiformis*: see *sylviiform*.] In ornith., in Sundeval's system, the third phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 17 families of birds more or less related to the Old World warblers, or *Sylviidæ*. Besides the warblers proper, the group is made by its author to embrace the bush-babblers, thickheads, titmice, vireos, wrens, and others.

Sylviinæ (sil-vi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Turdidæ*. — 2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, represented by *Sylvia* and five or six closely related genera, especially characteristic of the Palearctic region. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

sylvine (sil-vi-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylviinæ*, or Old World warblers.

sylvine (sil-vin), *n.* [*< Sylvius* (in the old name of potassium chlorid, *sal digestivus Sylvii*) + *-ine*.] Native potassium chlorid, a mineral occurring in white or colorless cubes or octahedrons, found in some salt-mines, as at Stassfurt, Germany, also on Mount Vesuvius.



Poditti (*Sylvia flavirostris*).

sylvite (sil-vīt), *n.* Same as *sylvine*. **Sylvius** (sil-vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1856), after *Silvius* (Meigen), masc. form of *Sylria*, q. v.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ*.

sym- See *syn-*. **Syma** (si'mā), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), < Gr. *Σύμη*, an island, now Symi, near the coast of Caria.] A genus of hakeons or kingfishers, of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, inhabiting the Australian and Papuan regions, as the poditti, *S. flavirostris*. (See cut in preceding column.) This has the bill yellow, tipped with black. In *S. torotaro* the bill is orange.

symart, *n.* Another spelling of *simar*. **symbol**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*. **symbolion**, *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), < Gr. *σύνθημα* (*synthēma*), ppr. of *σύνθημι*, live together with, < *σύν*, living together, < *σύν*, along with, + *θημα*, a life.] An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Natural selection evidently may act in favor of each *symbolion* separately, provided only that the effect will not damage the other *symbolion* in such a degree as seriously to impair its existence. *Nature*, XLII, 131.

The reactions of the host after its occupation, and the results of the reciprocal action of the two *symbolions*. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 860.

symbiosis (sim-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνβίωσις* (*synbīōsis*), a living together, < *σύνβιωμι*, live together: see *symbion*.] Union for life of certain organisms, each of which is necessary to the other; an intimate vital consociation, or kind of consortium, differing in the degree and nature of the connection from inquilinity and parasitism, as in the case of the fungus and alga which together make up the so-called lichen, or of the fungus *Mycorrhiza* and various *Cupuliferæ*. See *Lickens*, *Mycorrhiza*. Also called *commensalism*.

The developing eggs of this species of *Amblystoma* seem to present a remarkable case of *symbiosis*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXIX, 296.

symbiotic (sim-bi-ō'tik), *a.* [*< LGr. συνβιωτικός*, < Gr. *συνβίωσις*, living together: see *symbiosis*.] Pertaining to or resembling symbiosis; living in that kind of consociation called symbiosis; exhibiting or having the character of symbiosis.

The complete *symbiotic* community represents an autonomous whole, living frequently in situations where neither alga nor fungus is known to support existence separately. *Enece. Brit.*, XVIII, 263.

symbiotically (sim-bi-ō'ti-kā-lī), *adv.* In a symbiotic manner; in symbiosis.

A lichen is a compound organism, consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically*. *Enece. Brit.*, XXIV, 128.

symbropharon (sim-blef'ā-rōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

symbol (sim'bōl), *n.* [*< F. symbole* = Sp. *simbolo* = Pg. *simbolo* = It. *simbolo* = D. *simbool* = G. Sw. *Dan. symbol*, < L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, ML. also *simbolus*, *simbolum*, a sign, mark, token, symbol (rarely also as *symbola*, a contribution: see *symbol*), LL. also *ceel*, a creed, symbol, < Gr. *σύμβολος*, *σύνβολος*, a sign by which one knows or infers something, a mark, token, badge, ticket, tally, check, a signal, watchword, outward sign, LGr. *ceel*, a confession of faith, a sacramental element, < *σύνβαλλεν*, put together, compare, correspond, tally, come to a conclusion, < *σύν*, together, + *βάλλεν*, put, throw. Cf. *symbol*.] 1. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type: as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

All seals and symbols of redeemed sin.

Shak., Othello, ii, 3, 350.

The vision [in Ezekiel ix.] was a sign or *symbol* of the presence of God.

Calvin, on Ezekiel, ix, 3 (Calv. Trans. Soc.), p. 304.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows

Of Nature have their image in the mind.

As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.

Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

2. A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc. For various kinds of symbols or signs, see *notation*, *proof-reading*, *sign*, and *weather*. In addition to the signs of the zodiac (see *sign*), the principal astronomical symbols are the following: ☉, Sun; ♀, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♁, Earth; ♃, Moon; ♄, Mars;

♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, or ♆, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ♁, ascending node; ♂, descending node; ♄, conjunction; ♅, opposition. A planetoid or asteroid is generally indicated by inclosing in a small circle the number which distinguishes it as noting the order of its discovery.

This is the ground of all orthographic, leading the writer from the sound to the *symbol*, and the reader from the *symbol* to the sound.

A. Hume, Orthographic (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office; an object or a figure typifying an individuality; an attribute: as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, a mirror or an apple of Venus.

And Canute (fact more worthy to be known)

From that time forth did for his brows disown

The ostentatious *symbol* of a crown.

Wordsworth, A Fact and an Imagination.

4. In *theol.*, a summary of religious doctrine accepted as an authoritative and official statement of the belief of the Christian church or of one of its denominations; a Christian creed. — 5. In *math.*, an algebraical sign of any object or operation. See *notation*, 2.—6. In *numis.*, a small device in the field of a coin. Such devices—for example, a lyre, a wine-cup, or an ivy-wreath—chiefly occur on Greek coins, where they are often the mark or signet of the monetary magistrate responsible for the issue of the coin. As a rule, the *symbol* bears no reference to the type, or principal device, of the coin.—*Calculus* of symbols. Same as *calculus of operations* (which see, under *calculus*).—*Chemical symbols*. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—*Legendrian* or *Legendre's symbol*. See *Legendrian*.—*Nicene Symbol*. See *Nicene*.—*Subsidiary symbol*. See *subsidiary*.—*Syn. 1. Type*, etc. (see *emblem*), token, representative.

symbol (sim'bōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symbolized*, *symbolled*, ppr. *symboling*, *symbololling*. [*< symbol*, *n.*] To symbolize. The living passion *symbol'd* there. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

symbol (sim'bōl), *n.* [*< OF. symbole*, < L. *symbola*, *symbola*, < Gr. *σύνβολος*, a contribution to a common entertainment, also the meal or entertainment itself, lit. 'a coming or putting together,' < *σύνβαλλεν*, put together, mid. come together: see *symbol*.] A contribution to a common meal or entertainment; share; lot; portion.

He refused to pay his *symbol*, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 728.

symbolæography (sim'bō-lē-ōg'ŕā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σμβολαγραφία*, a token, a sign from which any conclusion is derived (< *σύνβολος*, a sign: see *symbol*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or science of framing legal instruments.

symbolatry (sim-bol'ā-trī), *n.* A reduced form of *symbololatry*.

symbolic (sim-bol'ik), *a. and n.* [*< F. symbolique* = Sp. *simbólico* = Pg. *simbolico* = It. *simbolico*, < NL. *symbolicus*, < Gr. *συνβολικός*, of or belonging to a symbol, < *σύνβολος*, a symbol: see *symbol*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to symbols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as a symbol; representative: as, the figure of an eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

All *symbolic* actions are modifications of actions which originally had practical ends—were not invented, but grew.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

2. In *gram.*, formal; relational; connective: sometimes noting words having a formal or relational value.—3. In *math.*, dealing with symbols of operation.—*Symbolic equation*. See *equation*.—*Symbolic method*, a method of treating a problem in which symbols of operation are treated as subject themselves to algebraic operations: also, in analytical geometry, the writing of a single letter for the infinitesimal of the equation of a conic, etc.; also, in the theory of forms, the writing of a quantie as if it were the power of a linear function.

II. *n.* Same as *symbolics*.

symbolical (sim-bol'ikāl), *a.* [*< symbolic* + *-al*.] Same as *symbolic*.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.

Jer. Taylor.

For all that meets the bodily sense I deem

Symbolical—one mighty alphabet

For infant minds.

Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.

Symbolical attributes, in the *fine arts*, certain figures or objects usually introduced as symbols in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, etc., as the keys of St. Peter, or the lamb of St. Agnes.—*Symbolical books*, such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, etc.—*Symbolical delivery*, method, etc. See the nouns.—*Symbolical knowledge*, knowledge in which an object is known vicariously, by reflection upon symbols; knowledge not intuitive; abstractive cognition.—*Symbolical philosophy*, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

symbolically (sim-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by types or signs; typically.

symbolicalness (sim-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being symbolical.

symbolics (sim-bol'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *symbolic*: see -ics.] 1. The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the history and matter of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

It [polemics] has of late assumed a more dignified, less sectarian, and more catholic character, under the new name of *Symbolics*, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 6.

symbolisation, symbolise, etc. See *symbolization, etc.*

symbolism (sim-bol-izm), *n.* [*F. symbolisme* = *Pg. simbolismo*; as *symbol* + *-ism*.] 1. The investing of things with a symbolic meaning or character; the use of symbols.—2. Symbolic character.—3. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

symbolist (sim-bol'ist), *n.* [*symbol* + *-ist*.] One who employs symbols; one who practises symbolism.

Examples which, however simple they may seem to a modern *symbolist*, represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism. *J. Penn, Symbolic Logic, Int.*, p. xxviii.

symbolistic (sim-bol'is'tik), *a.* [*symbolist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic poetry*.

symbolistical (sim-bol'is'ti-kal), *a.* [*symbolistic* + *-al*.] Symbolistic. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolization (sim-bol-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*OF. symbolization, F. symbolisation*; as *symbolize* + *-ation*.] The act of symbolizing; symbolic significance. Also spelled *symbolisation*.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture . . . are oft-times racked beyond their *symbolizations*, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

symbolize (sim-bol'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *symbolized*, ppr. *symbolizing*. [*OF. symbolizer, F. symboliser* = *Sp. simbolizar* = *Pg. simbolizar* = *It. simbolizzare*; < *ML. *symbolisare* (in deriv.); as *symbol* + *-ize*.] 1. To represent by symbols.

Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from ruining fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin*.

2. To regard, treat, or introduce as symbolic; make emblematic of something.

We read in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphic of love, . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 1.

3†. To make to agree in properties. *Imp. Dict.*
II. *intrans.* 1. To express or represent in symbols or symbolically.

In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle*.

2. To agree; conform; harmonize; be or become alike in qualities or properties, in doctrine, or the like. [Now rare.]

But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize,
Because in one part they do *symbolize*.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

The Lutherans, who use far more Ceremonies *symbolizing* with those of Rome than the English Protestants ever did, keep still their Distance, and are as far from her now as they were at first. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 36.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber*.

Doctrinally, although quite able to maintain his own line, he [Henry VIII.] clearly *symbolized* consistently with Gardiner and not with Cranmer. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 260.

Also spelled *symbolise*.

symbolizer (sim-bol-i-zēr), *n.* [*symbolize* + *-er*.] One who symbolizes; specifically, one who casts in his vote or contribution with another. Also spelled *symboliser*.

symbolological (sim-bol-ol'j-i-kal), *a.* [*symbolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to symbolology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolologist (sim-bol'ō-jist), *n.* [*symbolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in symbolology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbology (sim-bol'ō-jī), *n.* [A reduced form (= *Sp. simbologia* = *Pg. simbologia*) of **symbolology*, < *Gr. σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey*.

symbololatry (sim-bol'ol'a-trī), *n.* [Also, in reduced form, *symbolatry* (cf. *idolatry*, similarly reduced); < *Gr. σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *λατρεία*,

worship.] Worship or excessive reverence of symbols.

This theological revolution or pseudo-reformation has done, and is still doing, an incalculable amount of harm; but it was a revolt of reason against the tyranny of *symbololatry*, and proved a wholesome purgatory of orthodoxy. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 167.

symbolology (sim-bol'ol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *symbology*.

symbol-printing (sim-bol-prin'ting), *n.* In *teleg.*, a system of printing in a cipher, as in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, as distinguished from printing in ordinary alphabetic characters.

symborodont (sim-bor'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σῖν*, together, + *βορῶν*, devouring, + *ὀδούς* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* In *odontog.*, having the external tubercles of the upper molars longitudinal, compressed, and suberrescent in section, the inner ones being independent and conic: applied to a form of lophodont dentition resembling the bunodont.

II. *n.* A fossil mammal having symborodont dentition.

symbranch (sim-brangk), *n.* A fish of the family *Symbranchidae* in a broad sense. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Symbranchia (sim-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physostomous teleost fishes. The shoulder-girdle is typically connected with the cranium, sometimes not; the skull has exoccipital condyles; there is a symplectic bone; the opercular apparatus is complete; and the supra-maxillary bones as well as the intermaxillary are well developed. All have a long cel-like body and confluent inferior branchial apertures. They have been referred to one family, *Symbranchidae*, and also separated into four families. Also *Symbranchii*.

symbranchiate (sim-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Symbranchia* + *-ate*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Symbranchia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A symbranch.

Symbranchiæ (sim-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Symbranchia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Symbranchus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In Günther's system, a family including the *Symbranchidae* proper, *Amphipnoideæ*, *Monopteriæ*, and *Chilobanchiæ*. (b) In Gill's system, restricted to the genus *Symbranchus*, represented by 3 species, one of which inhabits the rivers of tropical America, and the others those of southern and eastern Asia. Also *Symbranchiæ*. See *Symbranchus*.

Symbranchii (sim-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* Same as *Symbranchiæ*.

Symbranchus (sim-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in form *Symbranchus*), < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of *Symbranchiæ*, having four branchial arches, with well-developed gills, and the cel-like body naked, with the vent in its posterior half. *S. marmoratus* inhabits tropical America, and *S. bengalensis* is East Indian.

Syme's operations. See *operation*.

Symmachian (si-mā'ki-an), *n.* [*< Symmachus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Judaizing sect, supposed to have been so named from Symmachus the Ebionite, author of one of the Greek versions of the Old Testament in the second century. The Ebionites were still known by this name in the fourth century.

symmetrical (sim'ō-trī), *a.* [*< symmetry* + *-al*.] 1. Commensurable; symmetrical.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetrical*, to obey the magistrate. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness* (1699), p. 204.

2. Pertaining to symmetry.—**Symmetrical line, point.** See *triangle*.—**Symmetrical plane,** a plane separating two relatively perverted parts of a symmetrical body.

symmetrian (si-met'ri-an), *n.* [*< symmetry* + *-an*.] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrian* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*. (Richardson.)

symmetric (si-met'rik), *a.* [*< F. symétrique* = *Sp. simétrico* = *Pg. simétrico* = *It. simétrico*, < NL. **symmetricus*, having symmetry, < *Gr. συμμετρικός*, of moderate size, < *συμμετρία*, proportion: see *symmetry*.] Same as *symmetrical*.—**Symmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Symmetric function.** See *function*.

symmetrical (si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< symmetric* + *-al*.] 1. Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; harmonious: as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical*.—2. Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetrical plane, upon one

continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is *symmetrical* with the left.—3. In a weakened sense, in *zool.*, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.—4. Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.—5. Specifically, in *bot.*, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as *isomerous*, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare *regular, a.*, 7.—**Symmetrical equation,** an equation whose nullfactum is a symmetrical function of the variables.—**Symmetrical function of several variables.** See *symmetric function, under function*.—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Symmetrical hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.

symmetrically (si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry.

symmetricalness (si-met'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

symmetriclean (sim-e-trish'an), *n.* [*< symmetric* + *-ian*.] Same as *symmetrian*.

The longest rib is common to about the fourth part of a man, as some routing *symmetricleans* affirm. *Harrison, Descrip. of Britain*, l. (Holinshed's Chron., l.).

symmetrist (sim'e-trist), *n.* [*< symmetry* + *-ist*.] One who is very studious or observant of symmetry; or due proportion; a symmetrian.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie*, p. 66.

symmetrization (sim'e-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< symmetric* + *-ation*.] The act or process of symmetrizing. Also spelled *symmetrisation*.

The details of the process of *symmetrization*—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 448.

symmetrize (sim'e-trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symmetrized*, ppr. *symmetrizing*. [*< F. symétriser*; as *symmetry* + *-ize*.] To make proportional in its parts; reduce to symmetry. Also spelled *symmetrise*.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke*.

symmetroid (sim'e-troid), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *ειδός*, form.] A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coordinates.

symmetrophobia (sim'e-trō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *φόβος*, fear.] An imagined dread or supposed intentional avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry, or its result, as exhibited in the unsymmetrical structure of Egyptian temples, and very widely in Japanese art. [A fanciful term.]

A *symmetrophobia* that it is difficult to understand. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, l. 115.

There were many bends in it [the avenue at Karnak], but the fact affords no fresh proof of Egyptian *symmetrophobia*. *Miss A. B. Edwards, tr. of Maspero's Egypt.* (Archæol. (1887), p. 86.)

symmetry (sim'e-trī), *n.* [Formerly also *symmetrie*, *simmetrie*; < *OF. symmetrie*, *F. symétric* = *Sp. simetría* = *Pg. simetria* = *It. simetria*, *simmetria* = *D. simmetrie* = *G. symmetrie* = *Sw. Dan. symmetri*, < *L. symmetria*, < *Gr. συμμετρία*, agreement in dimensions, arrangement, etc., due proportion, < *συμμετρος*, having a common measure, commensurate, even, proportionate, moderate, in due proportion, symmetric, < *σῖν*, with, + *μετρος*, measure.] 1. Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form. The Greek word *συμμετρία* was probably first applied to the commensurability of numbers, thence to that of the parts of a statue, and soon to elegance of form in general.

2. The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element of geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its im-

nge in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry. Especially, in *arch.*, the exact or geometrical repetition of one half of any structure or composition by the other half, only with the parts arranged in reverse order, as notably in much Renaissance and modern architecture—for instance, in the placing of two spires, exact duplicates of each other, on the front of a church. Such practice is very seldom followed in the best architecture, which in general seeks in its designs to exhibit harmony (see *harmony*, 9), but avoids symmetry in this sense.

We have an Idea of *Symmetry*; and an axiom Involved in this Idea is that in a symmetrical natural body, if there be a tendency to modify any member in any manner, there is a tendency to modify all the corresponding members in the same manner.

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. xxx.

John and Jeremiah sat in *symmetry* on opposite sides of the fireplace; the very smiles on their honest faces seemed drawn to a line of exactitude.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xiv.

3. The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane; but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called *symmetry*.—4. Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

It is in exact *symmetry* with Western usage that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 167.

5. In *biol.*: (a) In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See *symmetrical*, 3. (b) In zoölogy and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body. *Symmetry* in this sense is something more and other than that due proportion of parts noted in def. 1, since it implies a geometrical representation approximately as in def. 2 (see *promorphology*); it is also to be distinguished from mere metamorphism, or the serial repetition of like parts conceived to face one way and not in opposite directions; but it coincides in some cases with *metamorphism*, and in others with *antimetaphorm* or *plutitropy* (see *nutrimer*, *plutitrop*). Several sorts of symmetry are recognized. One is *radial* or *actinometric*, in which like parts are arranged about an axis, from which they radiate like the parts of a flower, as in many zoöphytes and coralloids; but such symmetry is unusual in the animal kingdom, being mainly confined to some of the lower classes of Invertebrates, and even in these the departures from it are frequently obvious. (See *bicellum*, *tricellum*, and cuts under *echinopodium* and *Spatangoiden*.) The tendency of animal form on the whole being to grow along one main axis (the longitudinal), with symmetrical duplication of parts on each side of the vertical plane (the meson) passing through that axis, it follows that the usual symmetry is *bilateral* (see below). This is exhibited only obscurely, however, by some cylindrical organisms, as worms, whose right and left "sides," though existent, are not well marked; and to such symmetry of ringed or annulose forms the term *zonit* is sometimes applied. When the ordinary metamorphic divisions of any animal, as a vertebrate or an arthropod, are conceived as not simply serial but also as antitropic, such disposition of parts is regarded as constituting *anteroposterior symmetry*, in which parts are supposed to be reversed repetitions of each other on opposite sides of an imaginary plane dividing the body transversely to its axis, in the same sense that right and left parts are reversed repetitions of each other in bilateral symmetry. The existence of the last is denied or ignored by those who consider the segments of an articulate or vertebrate body as simply serially homologous; but in the view of those who recognize it the back of the arm corresponds to the front of the thigh, the convexity of the elbow (backward) to the convexity of the knee (forward), the extensor brachii to the extensor cruris, etc. Anteroposterior symmetry is also recognized by some naturalists in certain arthropods from the arrangements of the legs (in arthropods, for example), the correspondences observed between anal and oral parts, etc. Since any body is a solid, and therefore may be intersected by three mutually perpendicular planes, two of which are concerned in bilateral and anteroposterior symmetry respectively, a kind of symmetry called *dorsobdominal symmetry* is recognized by some, being that of parts lying upon opposite sides of a longitudinal horizontal plane passing through the axis of the body, as that between the neural and hemal arches of a vertebra; but it is generally obscure, and probably never perfect. *Bilateral symmetry* (see *eudipleural*) is the nearly universal rule in vertebrates and articulate. The chief departures from it in vertebrates are in the family of flatfishes or flounders (as the plaice, turbot, halibut), in parts of the cranium of various cetaceans and the single great tusk of the narwhal. In the skulls (especially the ear-parts) of sundry owls, in the beak of a plover (*Anarkhynchus*) which is bent sidewise, in the atrophy of one of the ovaries and oviducts in most birds, and in the position finally assumed by the heart and great vessels and most of the digestive organs of vertebrates at large. (See cuts under *asymmetry*, *narwhal*, *plaice*, and *plover*.) In articulate notable exceptions to it are seen in the difference between the great claws or chela of a lobster, etc. In *Mollusca* asymmetry is the rule rather than the exception. (See *Antioptera*, *Isopleura*.) A certain symmetry, apart from that exhibited by an animal body as a whole, may be also predicated of the several components of any part in their respective selves; as, the symmetry of a carpus or of a tarsus whose several bones are regularly disposed on each side of its axial plane, or around a central bone. (See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.)

—*Axis of symmetry*. See *axis*.—*Center of symmetry*. See *center*.—*Kinetic symmetry*, the equality of the principal axes of a body through its center of mass.

—*Plane of symmetry*, a symmetrical or median plane.—*Quartic symmetry*. See *quartic*.—*Quintic symmetry*,

regularity of form depending on a pentagon being regular. See *quintic*.—*Radial symmetry*. See def. 5 (b).—*Rectangular or right symmetry*, symmetry depending on that of the right angle, or consisting in some angle being a right angle. See *skew symmetry*.—*Uniform symmetry*, in *arch.*, such disposition of parts that the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.—*Syn. Symmetry, Proportion*. *Proportion* is the more general word, being applicable to numbers, etc.; it is also the more abstract. *Symmetry* is limited to the relation of the parts of bodies, especially living bodies; as, *symmetry* in the legs of a horse; it is thus sometimes more external. *Symmetry* sometimes is more expressive of the pleasure of the beholder. "*Symmetry* is the opposition of equal quantities to each other. *Proportion* the connection of unequal quantities with each other. The property of a tree in sending out equal boughs on opposite sides is *symmetrical*. Its sending out shorter and smaller toward the top, *proportional*. In the human face its balance of opposite sides is *symmetry*, its division upwards, *proportion*." (*Ruskin*.)

sympalmograph (sim-pal'mo-graf), *n*. [*Gr. σῖν*, together, + *παλμός*, vibration (< *πᾶλλειν*, vibrate), + *γράφειν*, write.] A kind of apparatus used to exhibit Lissajous curves (see under *curve*) formed by the combination of two simple harmonic motions. A convenient form employs a double pendulum, the rate of oscillation of whose parts can be varied at will, while a suitable style traces out upon a lampblack surface the curves resulting from the combined motions.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik), *a.* and *n*. [*Of sympathetic* (in technical use); < *LGr. συμπάθεια*, having sympathy, < *Gr. συμπάθεια*, sympathy; see *sympathy*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy, in any sense; attended with sympathy.

Cold reserve had lost its power
In sorrow's sympathetic hour.

Scott, *Rokeby*, v. 11.

The *sympathetic* or social feelings are not so strong between different communities as between individuals of the same community.

Cathown, *Works*, I. 9.

It is a doctrine alike of the oldest and of the newest philosophy that man is one, and that you cannot injure any member without a *sympathetic* injury to all the members.

Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

The sentiment of justice is nothing but a *sympathetic* affection of the instinct of personal rights—a sort of reflex function of it.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 116.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of altruistic feelings which arise as a consequence of what another feels.

Your sympathetic Hearts she hopes to move,
Pratt, Epilogue to Mrs. Manby's Lucius.
Wiser he, whose sympathetic mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.

Goldsmith, *Traveller*, l. 43.

3. Harmonious; concordant; congenial.

Now o'er the soothed concordant heart we feel
A sympathetic twilight slowly steal.

Wordsworth, *An Evening Walk*.

My imagination, which I suppose at bottom had very good reasons of its own and knew perfectly what it was about, refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that *sympathetic* glow which forms half the substance of our mental impressions.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 291.

4. In *anat.* and *zool.*, effecting a sympathy or consensual affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory of or controlling the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence; specifically, of or pertaining to a special set of nerves or nervous system called the *sympathetic*. See below.—5. In *acoustics*, noting sounds induced not by a direct vibration-producing force, but by vibrations conveyed through the air or other medium from a body already in vibration. The phenomena of resonance are properly examples of sympathetic sound.—*Sympathetic headache*, pains in the head as the result of comparatively distant irritations.—*Sympathetic ink*. See *ink*.—*Sympathetic nerve*, a nerve of the sympathetic system; in particular, one of the two main ganglionic cords extending the whole length of the vertebral column. These ganglia, in man, correspond in number to the vertebrae against which they lie, except in the neck, where there are three pairs, and on the coccyx, where there is but a single one, the ganglion impar. Communicating branches, *rami communicantes*, *rami rivecrines*, to and from the spinal and some of the cranial nerves, unite the sympathetic system with the cerebrospinal axis. The branches of distribution of the sympathetic system supply chiefly the trunk- viscera and the walls of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The sympathetic nerves differ from the cerebrospinal nerves in having generally a grayish or reddish color, and in the greater number and more widely distributed ganglia connected with them. The sympathetic nerve is also called *great sympathetic*, *triple ganglionic*, *ganglionic*.—*Sympathetic nervous system*. (a) In vertebrates, a set of nerves consisting essentially of a longitudinal series of ganglia on each side of the spinal axis, connected by commissures or commissural nerve-fibers, forming a double chain from head to tail, and giving off numerous branches which form special plexuses

in the principal cavities of the body, and other plexuses surrounding and accompanying the viscera and blood-vessels, disinct from but intimately connected by anastomoses with the nerves of the cerebrospinal system. In man the sympathetic system consists (1) of the two main ganglionic chains above described; (2) of four pairs of cranial ganglia; (3) of three great ganglionic plexuses or sympathetic plexuses, in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities respectively; (4) of smaller ganglia in connection with the abdominal and other viscera; (5) of communicating nerves or commissures, whereby these ganglia or plexuses are connected with one another and with nerves of the cerebrospinal system; (6) of distributory nerves supplying the viscera and vessels, whereby the sympathetic reaches all parts of the body. See *ganglion* and *plexus*. (b) In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a posterior part of the visceral nervous system, passing on to the enteric tube, and corresponding to a true enteric nervous system; so called in view of its physiological relations, without reference to the actual homology implied with the sympathetic system of a vertebrate.—*Sympathetic numbers*, numbers absurdly supposed to have a tendency to come together by chance.—*Sympathetic ophthalmia*, inflammation of one eye due to lesion in the opposite eye.—*Sympathetic powder*. See *powder*.—*Sympathetic resonance*, the communication of vibration from one sounding body to another in its proximity. Thus, if two musical strings are stretched over the same sounding-board and one of them is struck, the other will vibrate also if tuned to the same note, or, further, if tuned to give the octave or the fifth.—*Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening liquid or solid body.—*Sympathetic string*, in various classes of stringed musical instruments, a string that is intended to be sounded by sympathetic vibration, and not by direct excitation.

II. *n.* 1. The sympathetic nervous system, or the sympathetic nerve.—2. One who is peculiarly susceptible, as to hypnotic or mesmeric influences; a sensitive.

Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent, in a degree sufficient, perhaps, to dull the physical vision and excite the mental vision. Naturally enough a company of *sympathetics* may be similarly influenced.

N. A. Rev., CXLVI, 705.

sympathetical (sim-pa-thet'ik-al), *a.* [*Of sympathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *sympathetic*.

Sympathetical and vital passions produced within ourselves.

Bentley.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy, in any sense; in consequence of sympathy, or sympathetic interaction or interdependence.

sympatheticism (sim-pa-thet'ik-sizm), *n.* [*Of sympathetic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to be sympathetic, especially an undue tendency; fondness for exhibiting sympathy; used in a disparaging sense.

Penelope . . . received her visitors with a pitious distraction which could not fail of touching Lordfield Corey's Italianized *sympatheticism*.

Howells, *Silas Lapman*, xxvii.

sympatheticus (sim-pa-thet'ik-us), *n.*; pl. *sympathetici* (-si). [NL.: see *sympathetic*.] The sympathetic nerve.

sympathise, *sympathiser*. See *sympathize*, *sympathizer*.

sympathist (sim'pa-thist), *n.* [*Of sympathy* + *-ist*.] One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer.

Coleridge.

sympathize (sim'pa-thiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sympathized*, ppr. *sympathizing*. [Formerly also *sympathise*; < *F. sympathiser* = *Sp. simpatizar* = *Pg. simpatizar* = *It. simpatizzare*; as *sympathy* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To have or exhibit sympathy; be affected as a result of the affection of some one or something else. Specifically—(a) To share a feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, with another; feel with another.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation.

Buckminster.

(b) To feel in consequence of what another feels; be affected by feelings similar to those of another, commonly in consequence of knowing the other to be thus affected.

There was but one sole man in all the world
With whom I'er could *sympathize*.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 2.

A good man can usually *sympathize* much more with a very imperfect character of his own type than with a far more perfect one of a different type.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 164.

(c) To be affected sympathetically; respond sympathetically to external influences of any kind.

In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that *sympathizes* like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 250.

(d) To agree; fit; harmonize.

A worke t' admire,
That alre should meet with earth, water with fire,
And in one bodie friendlie *sympathize*,
Being so manifestlie contraries.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

2. To express sympathy; eoulole. [Colloq.]—3. To be of like nature or disposition; resemble.

The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 158.

II. trans. 1. To have sympathy for; share in; participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffer'd wrong, go keep us company.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 397.

2. To form with suitable adaptation; contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; match in all the concomitants of; harmonize in all the parts of. [Obsolete or archaic in both uscs.]

Arm. Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
Moth. A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 52.

Also spelled *sympathise*.

sympathizer (sim'pā-thi-zēr), *n.* [*< sympathize* + -er¹.] One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who feels sympathy. Also spelled *sympathiser*.

sympathy (sim'pā-thi), *n.*; pl. *sympathies* (-thiz). [Formerly also *sympathie*, *sympathic*; = F. *sympathie* = Sp. *simpatía* = Pg. *sympathia* = It. *simpatia*. < L. *sympathia*, < Gr. *συμπάθεια*, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, < *συμπαθής*, having a fellow-feeling, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, also exciting sympathy, < *σύν*, with, + *πάθος*, feeling, passion; see *pathos*. Cf. *apathy*, *antipathy*.] 1. Feeling identical with or resembling that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected with feelings or emotions corresponding in kind if not in degree to those which another experiences: said of pleasure or pain, but especially of the latter; fellow-feeling; commiseration; compassion. In writers not quite modern an occult influence of one mind (or body) by another is meant, but this meaning is now almost forgotten.

This is by a natural *sympathie* between the ear and the eye, and between tunes & colours.

Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 70.

In order to awaken something of *sympathy* for the unfortunate natives.

Burke, *Fox's East India Bill*.

The word *sympathy* may also be used on this occasion, though the sense of it seems to be rather more extensive. In a good sense, it is styled benevolence; and, in certain cases, philanthropy; and, in a figurative way, brotherly love; in others, humanity; in others, charity; in others, pity and compassion; in others, mercy; in others, gratitude; in others, tenderness; in others, patriotism; in others, public spirit.

Bentham, *Introduct. to Morals and Legislation*, v. 28.

Although we commonly have in view feeling for pain rather than for pleasure when we talk of *sympathy*, this last really includes both.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychology*, p. 510.

It is true that *sympathy* does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of gregariousness. Cattle do not help a wounded comrade; on the contrary, they are more likely to dispart him.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, II. 210.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural disposition which makes two persons agreeable each to the other; mutual or reciprocal inclination or affection; sympathetic interest: in this sense commonly followed by *with*: as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, or aims.

Yea, I think there was a kind of *sympathy* betwixt that valley and him.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

Priscilla's silent *sympathy* with his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism, and therefore more grateful than any intellectual approbation, which always involves a possible reserve of latent censure.

Hawthorne, *Middlemarch Romance*, ix.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them.

Ruskin.

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*: (a) That state of an organ or a tissue which has a certain relation to the condition of another organ or tissue in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or tissues, such that when one part is excited or affected others are also affected; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part: as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver, or the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (b) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of women on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria, or the yawning produced by seeing an

other yawn.—4t. Physical action at a distance (so used by old writers against astrology, who argue that the influence of the stars is not physical sympathy and not moral sympathy, and therefore does not exist at all): as, the *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron.

What we call *sympathies* and antipathies depending indeed on the peculiar textures and other modifications of the bodies between whom these friendships and hostilities are said to be exercised, I see not why it should be impossible that there be a cognation betwixt a body of n congruous or convenient texture and the effluvia of any other body.

Boyle, *Hidden Qualities of Air*.

5. In *acoustics*, the fact, condition, or result of such a relation between two vibratile bodies that when one is thrown into vibration the other tends to vibrate in a similar or related way, in consequence of the vibrations communicated to it through the air or some other medium.—Powder of sympathy. See *powder*.—Syn. 1. *Commiseration*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*); tenderness.—2. *Affinity*, *harmony*.

sympathy (sim'pā-thi), *v. i.* [*< sympathy, n.*] To sympathize. [Rare.]

Pleasures that are not man's as man is man,

But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.

Randolph, *Muse's Looking Glass*, ii. 3.

sympelous (sim-pel'us), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + πέλας, the sole of the foot.*] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *homopelous*. Also *sympelous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

sympetalous (sim-pet'-a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).*] In *bot.*, having the petals united; gamopetalous. See *monopetalous*, and *ent under corolla*.

sympant, *n.* [ME. *sympant*, *sympant*; see *sympant*.] Same as *sympant*, 2 (a). *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

sympant, *v. i.* [ME. **sympant*, *sympant*; < *sympant*, *n.*] To play on a symphonon or symphony. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

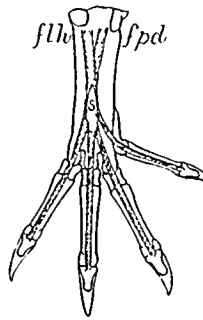
Symphonia (sim-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815, as *Symphonia*), < Gr. *σύνφωνος*, agreeing with, < *σύνφωνος*, agree with, < *σύν*, together, + *φώνος*, speak, say.] A genus of American limicolino gallinular birds, having the toes basally webbed and the bill comparatively thick; the semipalmated tattlers, or willets. They are among the larger birds of their tribe, with stout bill and feet, the latter bluish, and two decided basal webs instead of one. The wings are white-mottled and black-lined, and the whole plumage is variegated. The common willet of North America is *S. semipalmata*; a second species or subspecies is *S. speciosa*. The genus is also called *Catoptrophorus* or *Catoptrophorus*, and also *Modiolus*. See *cuts under semipalmate and willet*.

sympnenomena (sim-fē-nom'e-ni), *n. pl.* [*< L. Gr. συμνησμενα, ppr. of συμνησμεναι, appear along with or together.* < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *νησμεναι*, appear: see *phenomenon*.] Phenomena of a kind or character similar to others exhibited by the same object. *Stormouth*.

sympnenomenal (sim-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [*< sympnenomena + -al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, sympnenomena; specifically, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormouth*.

symphonial (sim-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [L.: see *symphony*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *concord* or *consonance*.—2. In *medieval music*, a name applied to several distinct instruments, such as the bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal.—3. Same as *symphony*.

Symphonia (sim-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named from the regular flowers and fruit; < L. *symphonia*, a plant so called (var. *symphonica*), appar. an amaranth, < Gr. *σύνφωνα*, symphony: see *symphony*.] A genus of polyptalous plants, of the order *Guttifera* and tribe *Moroneae*. It is characterized by globose flowers with short sepals, erect convolute petals, and a columnar stamen-tube of five elongated lobes bearing three or four anthers below the apex. The 5 species are all confined to Madagascar. They are trees or shrubs with thin but coriaceous leaves having crowded parallel veins proceeding from the midrib. The large terminal flowers are commonly scarlet and grouped in somewhat umbellate panicles, followed by globose or ovoid berries.



Sympelous Foot of Rock-sail (*Ficus saxatilis*), showing the united deep plantar tendons, with a large sesamoid, 5, at their point of union. Ph. flexor longus hallucis; Spd. flexor perforans digitorum.

The hog-gum tree is referred by some to this genus as *S. globulifera*. See *Moroneae*, *hog-gum*, and *karamant-resin*.

symphonic (sim-fon'ik), *a.* [= F. *symphonique*; as *symphon-y* + -ic. Cf. L. *symphoniacus*, < Gr. *συμφωνιακός*, pertaining to music or to a concert.] 1. Of or pertaining to symphony, or harmony of sounds; symphonious. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Having the same sound, as two words; homophonous; homophonous; homonymous.

Mr. Sweet is now engaged on a work which gives him special facilities of comparing whole classes of *symphonic* words with each other and their earlier forms.

J. A. H. Murray, *Address to the Philol. Soc.*, May 21, 1880

(In *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1880, p. 149).

3. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony: as, a composition in *symphonic* form.

Sehmann's First Symphony . . . as a whole . . . has no superior in all *symphonic* literature.

The Nation, Nov. 29, 1883.

Symphonic poem, in *music*, a work of symphonic dimensions, but free in form, like an overture, based on a specified poetic subject: an elaborate kind of program-music especially favored by Liszt.

symphonion (sim-fō'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνφωνα*, a unison of sound; see *symphony*.] A combination of pianoforte and harmonium, invented by F. Kaufmann in 1839, which was the precursor of the orchestron.

symphonious (sim-fō'ni-us), *a.* [*< symphon-y* + -ous.] 1. Characterized by symphony, or harmony of sounds; agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sound

Symphonious of ten thousand harps.

Milton, P. L., vii. 559.

More dulcet and *symphonious* than the bells
Of village-towers on sunshine holiday!

Shelley, *Edipus Tyrannus*, ii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *symphonious*.

symphonist (sim-fō'nist), *n.* [= F. *symphoniste*; as *symphon-y* + -ist.] A composer of symphonies: as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *symphonists*.

symphonize (sim-fō'niz), *v. i.* [*< symphon-y* + -ize.] To agree; harmonize. Also spelled *symphonise*.

The law and prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.

Boyle, *Style of the Holy Scriptures* (Works, II. 137).

symphony (sim-fō'ni), *n.*; pl. *symphonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *sympheonic*, *sympheonic*, *simfonic*; < ME. *sympheonic*, *simfonic*, etc., < OF. *symphonie*, *simfonie*, F. *symphonie* = Sp. *simfonía* = Pg. *simfonia* = It. *simfonia* = G. *symphonie* = Sw. Dan. *symfoni*, < L. *symphonia*, < Gr. *σύνφωνα*, a unison of sound, a concert, symphony, < *σύνφωρος*, agreeing in sound, harmonious, accordant, < *σύν*, together, + *φώνος*, voice, sound, tone.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The Poetes chiefe Musicks lying in his rime or concord to heare the *Symphonie*, he maketh all the last he can to be at the end of his verse, and delights not in many staves by the way, and therefore giveth but one Censure to any verse.

Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 62.

Sound and sweetness, voice, and *symphonie*, Concord, Consent, and heavenly harmonie.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 552.

2. In *music*: (a) Same as *symphonical*, 2.

Heer is the queen of Fairye,

With herpe and pype and *symphonie*

Dwelling in this place.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 104.

Praise him upon the claricoles,

The lute and *simfonie*.

Leighton, *Tears or Lamentations* (1613). (*Hallivell*, under *regals*.)

(b) Same as *ritornelle*. (c) An elaborate composition in three or more movements, essentially similar in construction to a sonata, but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied elements. The symphony is now recognized as the highest kind of instrumental music. It was brought to its classical form mainly by Haydn in the last part of the eighteenth century, and has since been extensively developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and others.

Symphoricarpos (sim-fō'ri-kār'pos), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the clustered berries; < Gr. *σύνφορον*, bear together (< *σύν*, together, + *φορέω* = E. *bear*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Caprifoliaceae* and tribe *Lonicereae*. It is characterized by flowers with a cup-shaped and four- or five-toothed calyx, a funnel- or bell-shaped corolla bearing as many lobes and epipetalous stamens, and an ovary of four cells, two with a few imperfect ovules, the others each with the ovule solitary, perfect, and pendulous. The 8 or 9 species are natives of the United States, Canada, and the mountains of Mexico. They are mainly western; one, *S. occidentalis*, extends north to latitude 64°. They are smooth or hairy shrubs with slender four-angled branchlets and scaly buds, producing opposite ovate leaves which are entire or

obtuse toothed on young plants. The small white or red flowers are arranged in short axillary spikes or in racemes, and are followed by fleshy white or red berries, each with four cells but only two seeds. In several species the corolla is remarkably filled with close white hairs. For the three eastern species, see *coral-berry*, *snowberry*, and *scolfberry*; the first is also known as *Indian currant*, and a general name is *St. Peter's-cort*.

symphoricarpous (sim'fō-ri-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr.* *συμφορεῖν*, bear together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing several fruits clustered together.

symphyanthorous (sim-fī-an'thēr-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *συμψύειν*, growing together (*συμψύειν*, together, + *ανθή*, grow), + *NL.* *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *synantherous*.

symphyrcarpous (sim-fī-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr.* *συμψύειν*, growing together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit confluent, as the disks of the apothecia in certain gymnocarpous lichens.

Symphyla (sim'fī-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, (*Gr.* *σύνψυλον*, of the same stock, *συμψύειν*, together, + *ψύλον*, leaf, a tribe: see *phylum*).] An order or suborder of insects, combining some characters which are now mostly manifested in widely distinct types. This group is represented by the *Scolopendrellidae*, and forms in some respects a connecting-link between the classes of myriapods and hexapods. All the known species are small (less than 7 millimeters in length); they resemble minute centipeds, and each abdominal segment bears a pair of legs; with the exception of these appendages, however, the structure resembles that of some thysanurous insects. The legs are five-jointed, and end in a pair of claws.

The reasonableness of placing the *Symphyla* (= *Scolopendrellidae*) of Ryder in the Thysanura, with the *Collembola* and *Cinura* as coordinate groups.

S. H. Scudder, *Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, III. 90.

symphyllous (sim-fī'lūs), *a.* [*Gr.* *συμψύειν*, together, + *ψύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *gamophyllous*.

symphyllous (sim'fī-lūs), *a.* [*Symphyla* + *-ous*.] Having characteristics of the *Symphyla*; combining characters of myriapods with those of the true hexapods, or six-footed insects.

symphyonote (sim'fī-nōt), *a.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον*, growing together, + *νῶτον*, the back.] Soldered together at the back or hinge, as the valves of some unios, or having valves so soldered, as a unio: the opposite of *asymphyonote*.

In some of the species the valves become soldered together at the hinge, so that motion would be impossible were it not for the fact that a fracture takes place near the line of junction, so that one valve bears two wings and the other none. This fact has been used by Dr. Lea to divide the numerous species of *Unio* into two groups, those with soldered hinge being called *symphyonote*, and those with the normal structure *asymphyonote* forms.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 270.

symphyogenesis (sim'fī-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον*, grow together, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *bot.*, the forming by union of previously separate elements.

symphyogenetic (sim'fī-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*symphyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, formed by the union of previously separate elements.

symphyostemonous (sim'fī-ō-stem'ō-nūs), *a.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον*, grow together, + *στέμον*, a warp in a loom (in *mod. bot.* a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens united, monadelphous.

symphysal (sim'fī-zāl), *a.* Same as *symphysical*.

symphyseal (sim-fiz'e-āl), *a.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον* (see *symphysis*) + *-eal*.] Of or pertaining to a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis: as, *symphyseal* union or connection; a *symphyseal* line or surface; the *symphyseal* ends of bones; a *symphyseal* ligament.—**Symphysal angle**, in *eraniom.*, the angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence and to the alveolar border of the lower jaw and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the lower jaw. See cut under *eraniometry*.

symphyseotome (sim-fiz'e-ō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον*, symphysis, + *-τομή*, *τέμνειν*, *ταμῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

symphyseotomy (sim-fiz'e-ō-tō-mī), *n.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον*, symphysis, + *-τομία*, *τέμνειν*, *ταμῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section or operation.

symphysial, **symphysian** (sim-fiz'i-āl, -ān), *a.* Same as *symphysical*.

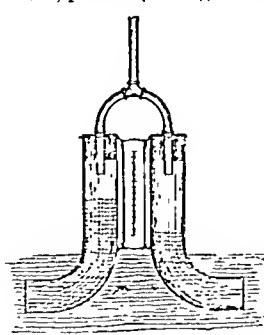
symphysis (sim'fī-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *symphyses* (-sēz). [= *F.* *symphyse*, *NL.* *symphysis*, *Gr.* *σύνψυον*, a growing together, union, *συμψύειν*, cause to grow together, mid. *σύνψυον*, grow together, *συμψύειν*, together, + *ψύειν*, produce, grow.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The union or connection of bones in the middle line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament; also, the

part, or configuration of parts, resulting from such union or connection. Symphysis usually constitutes an immovable joint, and may be so intimate that all trace of original separateness of the parts is lost. These two conditions are illustrated in the human body in the symphysis of the pubic bones and of the two halves of the lower jaw respectively; but in many animals the lower jaw of serpents. The term is chiefly restricted to the growing together or close apposition of two halves of a bilaterally symmetrical bone, or of a bone with its fellow of the opposite side—other terms, as *ankylosis*, *synostosis*, *synchondrosis*, and *suture*, being applied in other cases. See cuts under *innominatum* and *pelvis*. (b) Some point or line of union between two parts; a commissure; a chiasm: as, the *symphysis* of the optic nerves. (c) Attainment of one part to another; a growing together; insertion or gomphosis with union: as, the *symphysis* of teeth with the jaw. See *acrodont*, *pleurodont*. (d) Coalescence or growing together of parts so as to close a natural passage: atresia.—2. In *bot.*, a coalescence or growing together of similar parts.—*Ilac*, *ischiatric*, *pubic symphysis*. See the adjectives.—*Mental symphysis*, *symphysis mandibularis*, *symphysis menti*, the union or apposition of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone; the midline of the chin in man, the gonys or gonoidal line of a bird, etc.—*Symphysis pubis*, the pubic symphysis.

symphytism (sim'fī-tizm), *n.* [*Gr.* *σύνψυον*, growing together, *σύνψυον*, grow together: see *symphysis*.] In *gram.*, a coalescence of the elements of words. *Earle*.

Symphytum (sim'fī-tum), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *Gr.* *σύνψυον*, plant, confrey, boneset (*σύνψυον*, make to grow together: see *symphysis*).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Buragrea*, and subtribe *Anchuseae*. It is characterized by a broadly tubular corolla with short somewhat erect lobes, bearing within five scales and five short stamens with linear anthers. About 17 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, and occasionally naturalized elsewhere, as *S. officinale* in the eastern United States. They are commonly rough erect herbs, sometimes with a tuberous root. They bear alternate or mostly radical leaves the uppermost sometimes nearly opposite. The flowers are blue, purplish, or yellowish, and form parted terminal cymes or single one sided racemes. The species, especially *S. officinale* (see cut under *scorpioid*), are known as *confrey*. *S. tuberosum* with pale yellow and *S. asperatum* with light blue flowers are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The latter, the prickly confrey, is also a forage-plant, said to support large flocks and herds in the Caucasus, its native region. It has excited much interest and to some extent been introduced elsewhere, especially in Australia. It is a hardy plant, yielding heavily, and is relished by cattle after they have become accustomed to it, though commonly refused by them at first.

sympiesometer (sim'pi-e-som'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg.* *Gr.* *σύνπιεσις*, a pressing together (*σύνπιεσις*, press or squeeze together, *συμψύειν*, together, + *πίεσις*, press, squeeze), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1.



Sympiesometer, 1.

2. A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas. As originally constructed by Adie of Edinburgh, it consists of a short inverted siphon-tube, with a bulb blown on the end of the longer leg, while the shorter leg is left open. The bulb and the upper end of the tube are filled with air or hydrogen, and the lower part of the tube with glycerin. The pressure of the atmosphere exerted upon the surface of the liquid is balanced by the pressure of the enclosed gas and by the weight of the column of liquid which is supported. The level of the liquid constitutes the reading of the instrument. At each observation the scale is adjusted for the temperature, and no attached thermometer forms an essential auxiliary. The sympiesometer is more sensitive than the mercurial barometer, but it does not so well maintain its constancy, and its readings cannot be so accurately corrected and evaluated. An improved form of the instrument consists essentially of a piston-barometer, with air above the column of liquid instead of a vacuum. The measurement consists in determining the height of a column of liquid required to keep the enclosed air compressed into a standard volume. By this method of use the theory of the instrument is

simplified, and the readings are easily evaluated. Also *sympiesometer*.

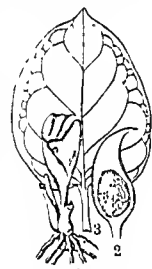
symplectic (sim-plek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *σύνπλεκτικός*, twining together, *σύνπλέκειν*, twine or weave together, *σύν*, together, + *πλέκειν*, twine, weave: see *plicate*.] 1. *a.* Placed in or among, or put between, as if ingrained or woven in: specifically noting a bone of the lower jaw of fishes interposed between others.

II. *n.* A bone of the lower jaw or mandibular arch of some vertebrates, as fishes, between the hyomandibular bone above and the quadrate bone below, forming an inferior ossification of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, articulated or ankylosed with the quadrate or its representative. Also called *mesosymphanic*. See cuts under *palatognathate* and *teleost*.

symplesite (sim'ple-sit), *n.* [So called in allusion to its relation to the other minerals named; *Gr.* *σύν*, together, + *πλησιάζειν*, bring near, mid. come near (*πλησιος*, near), + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates. It is an arseniate of ferrous iron, belonging in the group with vivianite and erythrite.

Symplocarpæ (sim-plō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. Engler, 1879), *Gr.* *σύνπλοκος*, tribe of plants, of the order *Araceae* and tribe *Monsteroideae*. It is marked by a subterranean rootstock, by leaves distichous when young, spiral when mature, by bisexual flowers, and seeds with a large embryo without albumen. It consists of three singular monotypic and mostly American genera, of which the largest, *Lysichiton*, occurring in California, Alaska, Siberia, and Japan, produces elliptical leaves reaching 3 feet in length; for the others, see *Orontium* and *Symplocarpus*.

Symplocarpus (sim-plō-kār'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Salisbury, 1818), so called with ref. to the union of the ovaries into a multiple fruit; short for **symplococarpus*, *Gr.* *σύνπλοκος*, interwoven (see *symploce*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of plants, of the order *Araceae*, type of the subtribe *Symplocarpæ*; the skunk-cabbage. It is characterized by a globose, arched, and hooded persistent spathe containing fertile bisexual flowers crowded on a nearly globose spadix, each with four perianth-segments, four stamens, and a thick four-angled style crowning an ovary with a single cell and ovule or with a second empty cell. The only species, *S. foetidus*, is a native of America, northeastern Asia, and Japan, common in bogs and moist places in the eastern or central United States from Iowa to North Carolina and in Nova Scotia. It is a robust herb with a thick descending rootstock, producing a crown of large ovate and heart-shaped coriaceous leaves. The streaked or mottled spathe rises a few inches above the ground, and incloses a comparatively small brownish spongy spadix, which ripens into a globose synarp of berries, each with a single large rounded seed filled with a solid fleshy embryo. From the very large broad leaves, and from its odor when bruised, the plant is known as *skunk-cabbage* (which see, under *cabbage*). See also *dracontium*, 2.



1. Flowering Plant of Skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*); 2, the spathe laid open, showing the spadix after flowering; 3, the leaf.

symploce (sim'plō-sē), *n.* [*Gr.* *σύνπλοκή*, an interweaving, interlacing (cf. *σύνπλοκος*, interwoven), *σύνπλέκειν*, weave together: see *symplectic*.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of one word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence "*Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the earth; *Mercy* fled back to heaven and left the earth." This figure is a combination of epianaphora and epistrophe (whence the name). Also, incorrectly, *simplece*.

Take the two former figures (anaphora and antistrophe) and put them into one, and it is that which the Greeks call *symploche*, . . . and is a manner of repetition. *Pullenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 168.

symplocium (sim-plō'si-um), *n.* [*NL.*: see *symploce*.] In *bot.*, the annulus in the sporangium of ferns.

Symplocos (sim'plō-kos), *n.* [*NL.* (J. F. Jacquin, 1763), named from the stamens, which are highly monadelphous in some species; *Gr.* *σύνπλοκος*, interwoven: see *symploce*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Styracaceae*. It is characterized by flowers having numerous stamens with short anthers and in many rows, and a two- to five-celled ovary containing two or rarely four pendulous ovules in each cell, and ripening into a fleshy indehiscent fruit crowned with the calyx-lobes, and filled by a single oblong seed having a terete embryo, long radicle, and short cotyledons. There are about 165 species, natives of warmer parts of Asia, Australia, and America, but not known in Africa. They are trees or shrubs, often smooth, and turning yellowish in drying. They bear alternate toothed or entire leaves, and axillary racemes or spikes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. The fruit is an oblong or roundish berry or drupe. Several species, with yellow, red, or white flowers, are occasionally cultivated.

For *S. tinctoria*, the only species in the United States, see *sweetleaf*. The bark and leaves of this and several other species, particularly of *S. racemosa*, the lodh-bark tree of India, are used as a dye. The leaves of *S. ramossissima* of the Himalayas are said to be there the food of the yellow silkworm. All contain an astringent principle in their leaves. The leaves of *S. Alstonia* (*Alstonia theaeformis*), a branching South American shrub, are used as a substitute for tea in Brazil.

sympode (sim'pōd), *n.* [*< sympodium, q. v.*] Same as *sympodium*.

According to this, the shoot of the vine is a *sympode*, consisting of a number of "podia" placed one over the other in longitudinal series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

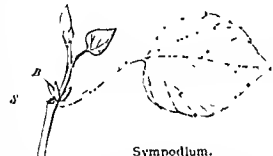
sympodia, *n.* Plural of *sympodium*.

sympodial (sim-pō'di-āl), *a.* [*< sympodium + -al.*] In *bot.*, having the character of or resulting in a sympodium: as, a *sympodial* stem; a *sympodial* growth. — **Sympodial dichotomy**. See *dichotomy* (c).

sympodially (sim-pō'di-āl-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, as a sympodium. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 137.

sympodium (sim-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *sympodia* (-i).

[NL., *< Gr. σῦν*, with, + *πόδιον* (pod-ōn) = *E. foot*.] In *bot.*, an axis or stem which imitates a simple stem, but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches one from another. The grape-vine furnishes a perfect example. Compare *monopodium* and *dichotomy*. Also called *pseudo-axis*.



Thus in a dichotomous branching only one of the secondary axes may develop strongly, the weaker branch appearing as a small lateral shoot from its base; and an apparent primary shoot is thus produced which in reality consists of the bases of single branches of consecutive forkings. Such an axis is termed a *pseudaxis* or *sympodium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

sympolar (sim-pō'lār), *a.* [*< Gr. σῦν*, with, + *E. polar*.] Polar to one another. — **Sympolar pair** of heteropolar, a pair of polyhedra such that to each face of the one corresponds a summit of the other, and vice versa.

symposia, *n.* Plural of *symposium*.
symposiac (sim-pō'zi-āk), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. symposium, < Gr. συμποσιος, of or pertaining to a symposium, < συμποσιον, a drinking-party, symposium: see symposium.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a symposium.

That which was fine in discourse at a *symposiac* or an academical dinner began to sit uneasily upon him in the practice. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 833

Symposiack disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbutnot.*

2. Pertaining to or resembling musical catches, rounds, or glees.

II. *n.* A conference or conversation at a banquet; a symposium.

Lampias, a man eminent for his learning, and a philosopher, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *symposiacks*, or Table Conversations. *Dryden, Plutarch*.

symposial (sim-pō'zi-āl), *a.* [*< symposium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a symposium. *Amer. Anthropologist*, III. 2.

symposiarch (sim-pō'zi-ārkh), *n.* [*< Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσιάρχος, the president of a drinking-party, a toast-master, < συμποσιον, a drinking-party, symposium, + ἀρχήν, rule, govern.*] In *Gr. antiqu.*, the president, director, or manager of a symposium or drinking-party; hence, in modern usage, one who presides at a symposium, or the leading spirit of a convivial gathering: applied somewhat familiarly, chiefly with reference to the meetings of noted wits, or literary or learned persons of recognized consequence; specifically, the toast-master of such banquets.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feasts. *Tom Brown, Works*, III. 260. (*Darvies*.)

symposiast (sim-pō'zi-ast), *n.* [*< Gr. as if *συμποσιαστής, < συμποσιον, a drinking-party, symposium: see symposium.*] One who is engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, or banquet. [Humorous.]

Lady — is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house. *Sydney Smith, To Lady Davy*, Sept. 11, 1842.

symposium (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *symposia* (-i). [*Also sometimes symposion; < L. symposium, < Gr. συμποσιον, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, < συμπίνειν, drink with or together, < σῦν, together, + πίνειν, drink: see potation.*] 1. A drinking together; a comotation; a merry feast; a convivial meeting. The symposium usually followed a dinner, for the Greeks did not drink at meals. Its enjoyment was heightened by intellectual or agreeable conversation, by the introduction of music or dances, and by other amusements. The beverage was usually wine diluted with water, seldom pure wine.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon, Misc. Works*, I. 115.

The reader's humble servant was older than most of the party assembled at this *symposium* [Philip's call-supper]. *Thackeray, Philip*, vii.

2. Hence, in a loose use, any collection of opinions, as of commentators on a disputed passage; in a recent use, a collection of short articles, as in a magazine, by several writers, on various aspects of a given topic: as, a *symposium* on the Indian question.

symptom (simp'tōm), *n.* [Formerly also *simp-tōm*; *< OF. symptome, F. symptôme = Sp. sintoma = Pg. sintoma = It. sintoma, sintomo = D. symptoom = G. Sw. Dan. symptom, < NL. symptoma, < Gr. συμπτωμα, a chance, mishance, casualty, symptom of disease, < συμπίπτειν, fall in with, meet with, < σῦν, with, + πίπτειν, fall.*] 1. One of the departures from normal function or form which a disease presents, especially one of the more evident of such departures. They are divided into subjective symptoms, or abnormal feelings on the part of the patient, and objective symptoms, which are evident to the senses of the observer. In a narrower sense, symptoms are contrasted with physical signs, in that case denoting all symptoms except the signs.

Our Symptoms are bad, and without our Repentance and amendment God knows what they may end in. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. viii.

The characteristic symptom of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions upon the senses. *Paley, Evidences*, i. 2.

2. Any sign or indication; that which indicates the existence of something else.

It [pride] appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different symptoms. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 127.

My Joy and Suffering they display,
At once are Signs of Life and Symptoms of Decay.
Congree, To a Candle.

Accidental symptoms, symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it. — **Active symptoms**. See *active*. — **Assident or accessory symptoms**. See *assident*. — **Brauer-Romberg symptom**. Same as *Romberg's symptom*. — **Concomitant symptoms**, necessary phenomena which occur in association with the essential symptoms of a disease. — **Consecutive symptoms**. See *consecutive*. — **Equivocal symptom**. See *equivocal*. — **Romberg's symptom**, excessive swaying when the eyes are closed. — **Signal symptom**, the first disturbance of sensation or action ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion, or leading to a paralysis. — It serves to indicate the position of the initial lesion. — **Stellwag's symptom**, a symptom of exophthalmic goiter consisting in a slight retraction of the upper eyelid. — **Westphal's symptom**, the loss of the knee jerk = *Syn. Indication*, *mark*.

symptomatic (simp-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< F. symptomatique = Sp. sintomático = Pg. symptomatico = It. sintomatico, < NL. symptomaticus, < Gr. συμπτωματος, of or pertaining to a chance (or a symptom), casual, < συμπίπτειν, a symptom: see symptom.*] 1. Of the nature of a symptom; indicative; in *pathol.*, secondary.

If insanity be defined on the basis of disease, it must have the same *symptomatic* characteristics as disease in general. *Allen and Neurol.*, VIII. 637.

Symptomatic of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay*.

2. According to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases. — **Symptomatic an-thrax**, neuralgia, etc. See the nouns. — **Symptomatic diagnosis**, in *pathol.*, a rehearsal of the immediate findings in a case, without deducing the etiological or anatomical conditions which produced them. — **Symptomatic disease**, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus, a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease*.

symptomatical (simp-tō-mat'ik-āl), *a.* [*< symptomatic + -al.*] Same as *sympnotic*. *Scott, Antiquary*, xiv.

symptomatically (simp-tō-mat'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

symptomate (simp'tō-mā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symptomated*, ppr. *symptomating*. [*< Gr. συμπτωμαι, symptom, + -ίζω.*] To show symptoms of; characterize by symptoms; indicate. Also spelled *symptomatis*.

Senile insanity is *symptomated* by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

symptomatological (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj'ik-āl), *a.* [*< symptomatology + -ic-āl.*] Of or pertaining to symptomatology or symptoms. *W. A. Hammond, Dis. of Nervous System*, iv.

symptomatologically (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a symptomatological manner; by symptoms. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 101.

symptomatology (simp'tō-mat-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. συμπτωσις, symptom, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms; also, the array of symptoms presented by a disease.

The localization and *symptomatology* of cerebral disease. *J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery*, p. 261.

symptom-complex (simp'tōm-kom'pleks), *n.* Same as *symptom-group*.

symptom-group (simp'tōm-grōp), *n.* In *pathol.*, a group of morbid features frequently occurring together. Also *symptom-complex*.

symptomology (simp-tō-mol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *symptomatology*.

symptosis (simp-tō'sis), *n.* [*< F. symptose (a word formed by Cbasles in 1829, suggested by asymptote), < Gr. συμπτωσις, meeting (not used in math., and συμπτωμα only in a very different sense).*] The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci. — **Axis of symptosis**. (a) A line every point upon which has the same polar plane with reference to two quadric surfaces. (b) A line which is the common chord of two conics. — **Center of symptosis**, the point of intersection of two axes of symptosis elsewhere than on the quadric locus. — **Plane of symptosis**, a plane so related to two quadric surfaces that the polar planes of every point in it with reference to these quadrics shall intersect in a line lying in that plane.

sympus (sim'pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σῦμπος*, having the feet together or elosed, *< σῦν*, together, + *πόδις* = *E. foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

syn-. [In earlier E. use also *sin-*; = *F. syn-*, *OF. syn-*, *sin-* = *Sp. sin-* = *Pg. syn-*, *sin-* = *It. sin-*, *< L. syn-*, *< Gr. σῦν*, a prefix, *< σῦν*, Attic *σῦν*, prep., with, along or together with, beside, attended with: see *com-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, corresponding to the Latin prefix *com-*, and signifying 'with, together, along with,' etc. Before certain consonants the *n* is assimilated, making *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*, and sometimes it is dropped.

synacmic (sin-ak'mik), *a.* [*< synacm-y + -ic.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to synacmy.
synacmy (sin-ak'mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σῦν*, with, together, + *ἀκμή*, prime, maturity: see *aeme*.] In *bot.*, synanthesis; simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower: opposed to *heteracmy*. *A. W. Bennett, Jour. of Bot.*, VIII. 316.

synacral (sin-ak'rāl), *a.* [*< Gr. σῦν*, with, + *ἀκρος*, at the top or end: see *aero-*.] Having, as faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

synadelphic (sin-a-del'fik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῦν*, with, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] Acting together or concurring in some action, as different members of an animal body; also, noting such action. [Rare.]

The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call *synadelphic*. *Science*, IX. 232.

synadelphite (sin-a-del'fit), *n.* [So called with ref. to another associated species, *diadelphite*; *< Gr. σῦν*, with, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in monoclinic crystals of blackish-brown color, found in Nordmark, Sweden.

synæresis, *n.* See *synæresis*.

synæsthesia, *synesthesia* (sin-es-thō'si-ā), *n.* [NL. *synæsthesia*, *< Gr. σῦν*, with, + *αἰσθησις*, sensation.] The production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated.

synagogal (sin'a-gog-āl), *a.* [*< synagogue + -al.*] Synagogical.

synagogical (sin'a-goj'ik-āl), *a.* [*< synagogue + -ic-āl.*] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

synagogue (sin'a-gog), *n.* [Formerly also *sina-gogue*; *< F. synagogue = Sp. It. sinagoga = Pg. sinagoga = D. G. Dan. synagoge = Sw. synagoga, < LL. synagoga, < Gr. συναγωγή, a bringing together, a collecting, collection, in LXX and N. T. an assembly, synagogue, < συναγειν, gather or bring together, < σῦν*, together, + *άγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] 1. An organization of the Jews for the purposes of religious instruction and worship.

synagogue

The term *synagogue* (like our word church) signifies first the congregation, then also the building where the congregation meet for public worship.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 51.

2. The building where such instruction and worship are maintained. The synagogue first came into prominence in the religious life of the Jewish people during the exile, and, since the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the Jews, constitutes their customary place of worship. The organization of the synagogue consists of a board of elders presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Luke viii. 41, 49, xiii. 14). The worship is conducted according to a prescribed ritual, in which the reading of the Scripture constitutes a prominent part. Formerly the officers of the synagogue exercised certain judicial functions, and the synagogue itself was the place of trial (Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12), but this is no longer the case.

There beside was the *Synagoge*, where the Bysshoppes of Jewes and the Pharyses camen to gidere, and helden here Conselle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

3. An assembly of Jewish Christians in the early church.

If there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring, in fine clothing, . . . and ye have regard to him that weareth the fine clothing, . . . are ye not . . . become judges with evil thoughts? Jas. ii. 2 (R. V.).

Hence—4. Any assembly of men. [Rare.]

A *synagogue* of Jesuits.

Milton. (*Imp. Diet*)

The Great *Synagogue*, a Jewish assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodelling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times.

synagoguish (sin'a-gog-ish), *a.* [*< synagogue + -ish*]. Belonging to conventicles; fanatical. [Rare.]

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synagoguish*,
Not half so polite as roguesish?

D'Urfey, Colla's Walk, i. (*Davies*.)

synalephe, **synalæphe** (sin-a-lē'fē), *n.* [= *F. synalephe*, *< L. synalæphe*, *< Gr. συναλοιφή*, the contraction of two syllables into one, *< συναλείφειν*, smear together, smooth over, unite, *< σύν*, together, + *αλείφειν*, anoint.] The blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable, as by syneresis, synizesis, erasis, so-called elision, or a combination of these; especially, the obscuration or suppression of a final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) before an initial vowel-sound, as in *th' enemy* for *the enemy*. Usually, as in the instance just given, the final vowel is only obscured, not suppressed, being audible. When the final vowel is entirely suppressed, as in French *Pami for le ami*, there is no longer a true blending or synalephe, but the term has been extended to include such cases. What is commonly called *elision* is usually synalephe or blending, not ecclipsis or suppression.

I have named the *synalepha*, which is the cutting off one vowel immediately before another.

Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

synalgia (si-nal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύν*, with, together, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Sympathetic or associated pain.

synallagmatic (sin'a-lag-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. synallagmaticue*, *< Gr. συναλλαγματικός*, of or pertaining to a covenant, *< συναλλαγμα*, a covenant, contract, *< συναλλάσσειν*, interchange, associate with, exchange dealings with, *< σύν*, together, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, alter, *< ἄλλος*, other.] In *civil law*, imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. *Pall Mall Gazette*. (*Imp. Diet*.)

Synallaxinæ (sin'a-lak-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Synallaxis + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ* (or *Anabatidæ*), represented by the large genus *Synallaxis* and about 18 other lesser genera, of the Neotropical region, where they replace to some extent the true creepers of other regions. The tail is fitted for climbing and scrambling about in trees and bushes, as in the creepers, and the feet are strongly prehensile, with large curved claws. They are small birds (a few inches long), but build huge coarse nests, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in diameter, or as large as a barrel, of sticks and twigs loosely thrown together, in the recesses of which the eggs are laid upon a nest proper of soft substances. There is great uniformity in the eggs, which are of a white or pale-bluish color. The subfamily is also called *Anabatinae*.

synallaxine (sin-a-lak'sin), *a.* [*< Synallaxis + -ine*]. Pertaining or related to the genus *Synallaxis*; belonging to the *Synallaxinæ*.

Synallaxis (sin-a-lak'sis), *n.* [*NL.* (*Vieillot*, 1818), also *Synalaxis* of various authors; *< Gr. συναλλάξις*, exchange, *< συναλλάσσειν*, exchange dealings with: see *synallagmatic*.] The typical and most extensive genus of *Synallaxinæ*, containing about 50 species of Neotropical birds, ranging from southern Mexico to Patagonia, and especially numerous in tropical South America. In their habits, no less than in their general appearance, they closely resemble the true creepers of the

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Synallaxis ruficapilla.

oscine series of *Passeres*, though they belong to a different suborder. *S. ruficapilla* of Brazil is a characteristic example.

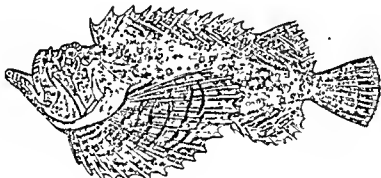
synalæphe, *n.* See *synalephe*.

Synamœba (sin-a-mœ'bā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύν*, with, + *NL. amœba*, q. v.] 1. A hypothetical genus of animals, the supposed parent form or common ancestor of certain aggregated amœbæ. Its nearest actual representative is said to be *Labyrinthula*, a protozoan consisting of a mass of similar one-celled animals having the form-value of a morula.

2. [*l. c.*; *pl. synamœbæ* (-hē).] A community of amœbiform structures constituting a single animal or person.

synamur, *a.* In *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Synancia (si-nan'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Bloch* and *Schneider*, 1801, in the form *Synanectia*), *< Gr. συναγχος*, *συναγχή*, a kind of sore throat: see *quinsy*.] A genus of fishes armed with spines



Synancia verrucosa.

connected with a system of poison-glands, typical of the family *Synanciidæ*, as *S. verrucosa*.

Synanciidæ (sin-an-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Synancia + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synancia*, and related to the scorpenoids. The dorsal consists of a long spinous and short soft part; the thoracic ventrals are well developed, with one spine and four or five rays; the head is broad, and depressed or subquadrate, with prominent orbits; the branchial apertures are separated by a wide isthmus; the trunk is antrosiform, and the vertebrae comprise ten abdominals and fourteen to seventeen caudals. The family includes a few fishes of the tropical Pacific, some of which have poison-glands discharging through opercular or dorsal spines. Also *Synanciidæ*.

synancioid (si-nan'si-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Synancia + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Synanciidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Synanciidæ*.

synange (sin'anj), *n.* [*< NL. synangium*, q. v.]

Same as *synangium*, 2.

synangial (si-nan'ji-āl), *a.* [*< synangi(um) + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a synangium.

synangium (si-nan'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. synangia* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύν*, with, + *αγγεῖον*, a vessel.] 1. A collective blood-vessel, or a common trunk whence several arteries branch: specifically applied to the terminal portion of the truncoarteriosus of lower vertebrates. In higher vertebrates such an arterial trunk is called an *axis*, examples of which in man are the aortic and thyroid axes.

2. In *bot.*, the peculiar boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns of the order *Marattiaceæ*. Also *synange*.

Synantherææ (sin-an-thē'rō-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Richard*, 1801), in allusion to the united anthers; *< Gr. σύν*, together, + *NL. anthera*, anther.] An order of plants: same as *Compositæ*.

synantherological (si-nan'the-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< synantherology + -ic-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Compositæ* (*Synantherææ*).

synantherologist (si-nan'the-rō'lō-jist), *n.* [*< synantherology + -ist*.] In *bot.*, a writer upon the *Compositæ* (*Synantherææ*), or one especially skilled in their arrangement and determination. *Jour. of Bot.*, x. 150. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

synantherology (si-nan'the-rō'lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, + *NL. anthera*, anther, + *Gr. λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of botany

synapte

which relates particularly to the natural order *Compositæ* (*Synantherææ*).

synantherous (si-nan'thēr-us), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, together, + *NL. anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens coalescent by their anthers, as in the *Compositæ*. Also *synphyantherous*.

synanthesis (sin-an-thē'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύν*, with, + *ἀνθις*, the full bloom of a flower: see *anthesis*.] In *bot.*, simultaneous anthesis; the synchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synaemy.

synanthous (si-nan'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time; also, exhibiting synanthly.

synanthly (si-nan'thi), *n.* [*< synanth-ous + -y*.] In *bot.*, the more or less complete union of several flowers that are usually distinct.

synaphe (sin'a-fē), *n.* [*< Gr. συναφή*, connection, union, *< συνάπτειν*, join together, connect, *< σύν*, together, + *ἄπτειν*, join.] In *anc. Gr. music*, of two tetrachords, the state of being conjunct.

synaphea (sin'a-fē'ā), *n.* [*< LL. synaphia*, *< Gr. συναφεία*, continuity, connection, *< συναφής*, continuous, connected, *< συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) The metrical continuity which regularly exists between the successive cola of the same period. Periods in which this continuity is interrupted are said to be *asynartete*. Synaphea is observed in a system also, if it consists of only one period. (b) Elision or synalephe, at the end of a line or period, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next; episyndalephe. Also *synapheia*.

synaphipod (si-naf'i-pod), *n.* [*Irreg.*, *< Gr. συναφής*, connected, + *ποῦς* (πόδ-) = *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the appendage of the mandible usually called palp. *C. Spencee Bate*, Challenger Report on Crustacea macrura, Zool. (1888), XXIV. v.

Synaphobranchidæ (sin'a-fō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Synaphobranchus + -idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synaphobranchus*, including enchelycephalous fishes with the branchial apertures contiguous or united, the branchiostegal rays abbreviated, and the mouth deeply cleft. They are deep-sea forms, of 2 genera with 6 or 7 species, resembling eels.

Synaphobranchina (sin'a-fō-brang'ki-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Synaphobranchus + -ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of eels, the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

synaphobranchoid (sin'a-fō-brang'koid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaphobranchidæ*. **Synaphobranchus** (sin'a-fō-brang'kus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Johnson*, 1862), *< Gr. συναφής*, connected (*< συνάπτειν*, connect: see *synaphe*), + *βράχια*, gills.] The typical genus of synaphobranchoid



Synaphobranchus pinatus.

eels. *S. pinatus* (formerly *S. kaupii*, also *Muraena pinata* of Gronovius) is common in deep waters (200 to 300 fathoms) from Madeira to Newfoundland.

Synapta (si-nap'tā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Eschscholtz*, 1829), *< Gr. συναπτός*, joined together, *< συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] 1. The typical genus of *Synaptidæ*. These animals resemble worms, and are of such delicacy of structure as to be almost transparent. The long thin cylindrical body is constricted here and there, and the head is surrounded with a fringe of tentacles. The calcareous concretions of the integument which form a hard shell or test in most echinoderms are here reduced to certain flat perforated plates here and there, to which anchorate hooks or anchor-shaped spicules are attached, forming very characteristic structures. (See cuts at *ancora*, *Holothuriadae*, and *Synaptidæ*.) There are several species. *S. digitata* is British. *S. girardi* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, living in the sand at about low-water mark. They are very fragile, and readily break to pieces if disturbed or put where they are uncomfortable.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

synaptase (si-nap'tās), *n.* [*< Gr. συναπτός*, joined together, continuous (see *Synapta*), + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, same as *emulsin*.

synapte (si-nap'tē), *n.*; *pl. synaptai* (-tī). [*< Gr. συναπτή*, sc. *εὐχή*, fem. of *συναπτός*, joined together: see *Synapta*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a litany. The great *synapte* is the deacon's litany (diaconica) or irenica at the beginning of the liturgy; the little *synapte*

contains two of the latter petals of the great synapte, followed by an ascription; both are also used in a number of other offices. Many writers use *collect* as an English equivalent of *synapte*, but the Western collect is entirely different in character. See *litany*.

Synaptera (si-nap'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Apiera*, q. v.] A superorder of insects, the *Thysanura*. A. S. Packard.

synapterous (si-nap'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptera*, or having their characters.

synapticula (sin-ap'tik'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *synapticulæ* (-læ). [NL., < Gr. *συνάπτω*, joined together (see *Synapta*), + dim. term. *-icula*.] One of the numerous cross-bars which connect the septa of certain actinozoan corals. They are processes of calcified substance which grow out toward one another from the opposite sides of adjacent septa, and stretch across the interseptal loculi like trellis-work, or are developed into ridges between the septa. Such formations are characteristic of the *Fungidae*.

synapticular (sin-ap'tik'ü-lär), *a.* [*Synapticula* + *-ar*.] Of the character of a synapticula; pertaining to or provided with synapticulae; as, *synapticular bars*, processes, or ridges; *synapticular loculi*.

Synaptidæ (si-nap'ti-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synapta* + *-idæ*.] A family of hermaphrodite holothurians, typified by the genus *Synapta*. They have five ambulacra, a polar mouth and anus, and no Cuvierian organs, no water-lungs, and no pedicels. Locomotion is effected by the peculiar spicules or hard calcareous bodies in the integument of various shapes, as plates, wheels, and anchors. There are several genera besides *Synapta*, as *Chirodota*, *Myriotrechus*, *Oligotrechus*, and *Anapta*. They are fragile marine organisms, vermiform, and so transparent or with such thin and colorless skin that the internal organs may be seen through it.

Synaptomys (si-nap'tō-mis), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *σύν*, joined together, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of *Arvicolinæ*, connecting the lemmings with ordinary voles or field-mice (whence the name). The upper incisors are grooved, a feature unique in the subfamily; the teeth in other respects, and the skull, are as in the true lemmings of the genus *Myodes*, while the external characters are those of *Arvicola* proper. There is only



Lemming vole (*Synaptomys cooperi*)

one species, *S. cooperi*, a rare and little-known animal inhabiting North America from Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas to Alaska, about 4 inches long, much resembling the common American meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

Synaptosauria (si-nap-tō-sā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, joined together, + *σαῖρος*, a lizard.] In Cope's classification (1871), a superorder of *Reptilia*, containing the orders *Rhynchocephalia*, *Testudinata*, and *Sauropsidopterygia*.

synaptosaurian (si-nap-tō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Synaptosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaptosauria*.

synaptychus (si-nap'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *aptychus*, q. v.] An aptychus formed of two pieces soldered together at the middle, as in scaphites. See *aptychus*.

synarchy (sin'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *synarchies* (-kiz). [*Gr. συνᾱρχία*, joint administration, < *συνᾱρχω*, rule jointly with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρχω*, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [Rare.]

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible.

synartesis (sin-är-të'sis), *n.* [*Gr. συνάρτησις*, a fastening or knitting together, < *συνᾱρᾱν*, hang up with, join together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄρᾱν*, fasten to, hang upon, < *ἄρ*, join: see *arm1*, *arf2*.] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge*.

synartetic (sin-är-tet'ik), *a.* [*Gr. συνάρτησις*, a junction, union, combination of words. Cf. *asynartetic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or characterized by a succession of feet, measures, or cola uninterrupted by interior entalexis: opposed to *asynartetic*.

synarthrodia (sin-är-thrō'di-i), *n.*; pl. *synarthrodia* (-i). Same as *synarthrosis*.

synarthrodial (sin-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [*Synarthrosis* + *-ial*, conformed terminally to *arthrodial*.] Immoveably articulated, as two bones; immoveable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation; pertaining to synarthrosis, or having its character.—*Synarthrodial cartilage*, the cartilage of any fixed or but slightly movable articulation.

synarthrodially (sin-är-thrō'di-al-i), *adv.* So as to be immoveably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis; sutureally.

synarthrosis (sin-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *synarthroses* (-sez). [NL., < Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, the condition of being joined together, a joining together, < *συνᾱρᾱν*, link together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄρᾱν*, fit together, < *ἄρᾱν*, a joint, a socket, et.] Immoveable articulation; a joint permitting no motion between or among the bones which enter into its composition: one of three principal kinds of articulation, distinguished from *amphiarthrosis*, or mixed articulation, and *diarthrosis*, or movable articulation; a suture. Examples of synarthrosis in the human body are all the sutures of the skull, including that variety called *schindylesis*, and the socketing of the teeth, technically called *gomphosis*. Synarthrosis also includes such articulations as the sacro-lumbar synchondrosis and the pubic symphyses when these become fixed, and is prone to become ankylosis, or complete bony union. Compare *symphysis*. Also called *synarthrodia*.

synascete (sin'a-sët), *n.* [LGr. *συνασκήτης*.] A fellow-ascetic.

The friends of great Slnhts are described (in the calendar of the Greek Church) as their *synascetes*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 763.

Synascidiæ (sin-a-sid'i-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Ascidia*.] A group or division of tunicates, containing certain compound ascidians, as those of the family *Botryllidæ* (which see). Also called *Compositæ*.

synasty (si-nas'tri), *n.* [As if < Gr. *συναστία*, a constellation, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. [*Alley*.] [Rare.]

synathroismus (sin-ath-roiz'mus), *n.* [*Gr. συνᾱθροισμός*, accumulation, < *σύν*, with, together, + *ἄθροισμός*, condensation, < *ἄθρο*, collect.] In *rhet.*, a kind of amplification, consisting in the accumulation of words and phrases equivalent or presenting different particulars of the same subject.

synaugeia (sin-ä-jī'i), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *συναγωγή*, the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye with the rays of light from the object seen, < *σύν*, with, together, + *αἴγνη*, the light of the sun.] The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

synaulia (si-uä'li-i), *n.* [*Gr. συναυλία* (see def.), < *σύν*, together, + *αἶθλος*, a flute.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a composition for flutes together or in alternation.

synaxarion (sin-ak-sä'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *synaxaria* (-i). [*LGr. συναξάριον*, a register of the life of a saint, < Gr. *συνᾱξω*, a bringing together: see *synaxis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a lection containing an account of the life of a saint, selected from the menology. The *synaxaria* are read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day, and are also collected and published in a separate volume. Also *synaxary*, *synaxar*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 890.

synaxis (si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *synaxes* (-sez). [*L. synaxis*, < Gr. *συναξίς*, a gathering, a collection, < *συνᾱγειν*, bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] In the *early church*, an assembly for public worship, especially for the eucharist; hence, public worship, especially the celebration of the eucharist.

Not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church-meetings with such who are declared criminal and dangerous. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

Synbranchidæ, *Synbranchus*. See *Symbranchidæ*, *Symbranchus*.

syncarp (sin'kärp), *n.* [*NL. syncarpium*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (a) An aggregate fruit, like the blackberry, magnolia, custard-apple, etc.; also, a multiple fruit, like the fig, mulberry, partridge-berry, etc. See *fruit*, 4, and *ents* under *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *mulberry*, and *Phytalephas*. (b) Same as *æthallium*.

Syncarpia (sin-kär'pi-i), *n.* [NL. (Tenore, 1840), so called with ref. to the head of fruit; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of

polypetalous trees, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermæ*, and subtribe *Metrosiderceæ*. It is characterized by feather-veined leaves, flowers crowded into globose stalked heads, and numerous free stamens in one or two rows. The two species are trees with opposite ovate evergreen leaves, natives of eastern Australia. They differ from *Metrosideros*, in which they have been sometimes classed, in their globose flower-heads, which are lateral, or grouped in terminal panicles. In *S. laurifolia* the flowers in the head become connate by their calyces, each of which contains at its bottom a three-celled adnate ovary with numerous ovules: in *S. leptopetala* each calyx is free, the ovary is two-celled, and the ovules are solitary, an unusual character in the order. These trees attain a height of about 60 feet. *S. laurifolia*, known as the *turpentine-tree*, produces an aromatic oil, and a soft, brittle, but very durable wood, used for flooring and, as it takes a high polish, for cabinet-work.

syncarpium (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *syncarpia* (-i). [NL.; see *syncarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *syncarp*.

syncarpous (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [*syncarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a syncarp.—**Syncarpous pistil**, a compound pistil—that is, one consisting of several carpels united.

syncarpy (sin'kärp-i), *n.* [*syncarp* + *-y3*.] The state of having consolidated carpels.

syncategorematic (sin-kat-ë-gor-ë-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. συνακτηρηματικός*, < *συνακτηρημα*, a co-predicate, < *συνακτηρ*, predicate jointly, < *σύν*, together, + *κατηρηρᾱν*, predicate, assert: see *categoron*, *categorematic*.] I. *a.* In *logic*, noting or relating to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs and prepositions.—**Syncategorematic quantity**. See *quantity*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or a preposition.

syncategorematically (sin-kat-ë-gor-ë-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adverb or a preposition.

syncephalus (sin-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *syncephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the heads: same as *monocephalus*.

syncerebral (sin-ser'ë-brä), *a.* [*syncerebrum* + *-al*.] Composing or pertaining to a syncerebrum, or having its characters.

syncerebrum (sin-ser'ë-brum), *n.*; pl. *syncerebra* (-brä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + L. *cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *entom.*, a compound brain; a number of cephalic nervous lobes or ganglia regarded as together constituting a brain. [Rare.]

The brain is therefore . . . a *syncerebrum*, the components being the brain proper or pro-cerebral lobes, the optic ganglia, and the first and second antennal lobes. *A. S. Packard*, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., III. 5.

synchilia (sin-kill'i-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *χείλος*, lip.] Atresia of the lips.

synchondrosial (sing-kon-drō'si-al), *a.* [*Synchondrosis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of synchondrosis.

synchondrosis (sing-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, < *σύν*, together, + *χόνδρος*, a cartilage: see *chondrus*.] In *anat.*, union of bones by means of cartilage; a kind of articulation in which a layer or plate of cartilage so intervenes between the apposed surfaces of the bones that the joint has little if any motion. Synchondrosis is exemplified in the mode of connection of the bodies of the vertebrae with one another, in the pubic symphysis, and especially in the sacro-iliac articulation, the term being now almost restricted to this joint, technically called the *sacro-lumbar synchondrosis*.

In *Chelys*, *Chelodina*, and some other genera, the ilia unite by *synchondrosis*, or ankylosis, with the last costal plate. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 178.

synchondrotomy (sing-kon-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. συνχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *temnēin*, cut.] Section of a synchondrosis; specifically, section of the symphysis pubis, commonly called *symphysiotomy*.

synchoreisis (sing-kō-rë'sis), *n.* [*Gr. συνχώρησις*, acquiescence, concession, < *συνχωρεῖν*, come together, unite, concede, < *σύν*, together, + *χωρεῖν*, give way, draw back, < *χῶρος*, space, room, place.] In *rhet.*, an admission or concession,

especially one made for the purpose of obviating an objection or retorting more pointedly.
synchronal (sing'krō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< syn-*
chron-ous + -al.] *I. a.* Happening at the same
 time; simultaneous.

That glorious estate of the church which is *synchronal*
 to the second and third thunder.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

II. n. That which happens at the same time
 with something else, or pertains to the same
 time.

Those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the
 six first trumpets.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 182. (Latham.)

synchrone (sing'krōn), *n.* [*< NL. synchron-*
ous.] Asynchronous curve. See *synchronous*.

synchronical (sin-kron'i-kal), *a.* [*< *synchronic*
 (= *F. synchronique*) (*< synchron-ous + -ic*) +
-al.] Happening at the same time; simulta-
 neous.

But for ought ever I could see in dissections, it is very
 difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left
 ventricle of the heart, especially the systole and diastole
 of the heart and lungs being very far from being *synchroni-*
cal.

Boyle, Works, I. 103.

synchronically (sin-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syn-
 chronical manner; simultaneously. *Belsham,*
Philos. of Mind, iii. § 2.

synchronisation, synchronise, etc. See *syn-*
chronization, etc.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* [*< F. syn-*
chronisme = Sp. sincronismo = Pg. synchronismo =
It. sincronismo, < Gr. συγχρονισμός, agree-
ment of time, < συγχρονίζω, be of the same
time: see synchronize.] 1. Concurrence of two
 or more events in time; simultaneousness.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the
 Mosalcal chronology. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

We are led to the further conclusion, which is at variance
 with received canons, that identity of fauna proves suc-
 cessional relation in time, instead of *synchronism*.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 112.

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events or
 personages, grouped together according to
 their dates.

These *Synchronisms* consist of parallel lines of the kings
 and chiefs of all the ancient nations.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. 168.

3. In *painting*, the representation in the same
 picture of several events happening at different
 times, or of the same event at different moments
 of its progress.—*Synchronism of the circle*, the
 property of the circle stated in the proposition that a
 body falling, under the influence of a constant force from
 the highest point of a circle down any oblique line in the
 plane of the circle, will reach the circumference in the
 same time, along whatever such line it falls.

synchronistic (sing'krō-nis'tik), *a.* [*< syn-*
chronous + -istic.] Pertaining to or exhibit-
 ing synchronism: as, *synchronistic tables*.

These two periods of the transfer of I to the F place are
synchronistic. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 64.*

synchronistically (sing'krō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.*
 In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and etimo-
 graphically arranged.

Athenæum, Sept. 2, 1882 (adv.). (Encyc. Dict.)

synchronization (sing'krō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*<*
synchronize + -ation.] 1. The process or act
 of making synchronous: applied especially to
 clocks.—2. The concurrence of events in re-
 spect of time.

Also spelled *synchronisation*.

synchronize (sing'krō-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp.
synchronized, ppr. *synchronizing*. [*< LGr. συ-*
γχρονίζω, < Gr. συγχρονίζω, be of the same time,
be contemporary, < συγχρονος, of the same time,
synchronous: see synchronous.] *I. intrans.* To
 occur at the same time; agree in time.

The birth and the death [of the king], the rising and the
 setting, *synchronize* by a metaphysical identity of neck-and-
 neck, inconceivable to the book-keepers of earth.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

The motions of ebb and flow he explains from the con-
 figuration of the earth; and his whole theory depends
 upon the supposition that the tides of the Pacific do not
synchronize with those of the Atlantic.

E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 373.

II. trans. 1. To cause to be synchronous;
 make to agree in time of occurrence.

During the 11th century attempts were made to *syn-*
chronize Irish events with those of other countries.

Encyc. Brit., V. 307.

2. To cause to indicate the same time, as one
 timepiece with another; regulate or control,
 as a clock, by a standard timepiece, such as the
 chief clock in an observatory.

Also spelled *synchronise*.

synchronizer (sing'krō-nī-zér), *n.* [*< synchro-*
nize + -er.] One who or that which synchro-

nizes; especially, a contrivance for synchro-
 nizing clocks. Also spelled *synchroniser*.

synchronology (sing'krō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr.*
συνχρονος, of the same time, + λογία, < λέγω,
speak: see -ology.] Chronological arrangement
 side by side.

synchronous (sing'krō-nus), *a.* [= *F. syn-*
chronic = Sp. sincrono = Pg. synchrono = It. sin-
crono, < L. synchronus, < Gr. συγχρονος, of the
same time, occurring at the same time, < σιν,
with, together, + χρόνος, time: see chronic.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

I have heard distinctly a smaller sound of the same kind,
 a *plash synchronous* with the pulse.

P. M. Latham, Lectures on Clinical Medicine (ed. 1836),
p. 253.

Movements may be *synchronous* or asynchronous.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 80.

Synchronous curve, a curve the locus of points reached
 at the same moment by particles falling from a fixed
 point along curves of a given family.

synchronously (sing'krō-nus-li), *adv.* In a syn-
 chronous manner; at the same time.

The auroral streamers which wave across the skies of
 one country, must move *synchronously* with those which
 are visible in the skies of another country, even though
 thousands of miles may separate the two regions.

R. A. Innes, Light Science for Leisure Hours, p. 12.

When Grant crossed the Rapidan in the final campaign,
 he moved *synchronously* by telegraph Sherman in Georgia,
 Crook in the Valley, and Butler on the Peninsula, and re-
 ceived responses from each before night.

The Century, XXXVIII. 789.

synchronousness (sing'krō-nus-ness), *n.* The
 fact or character of being synchronous.

synchrony (sing'krō-nī), *n.* [*< synchron-ous +*
-y.] Occurrence or existence at the same time;
 simultaneity.

The second [assumption] that geological contempora-
 neity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony*.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 207.

synchysis (sing'ki-sis), *n.* [*LL., < Gr. συγχύω,*
a mixing together, a commingling, < συχύνω,
pour together, < σιν, together, + χύνω, pour: see
chyle.] Confusion or derangement. Specifically
 —(a) In *rhet.*, a hyperbaton so violent as to confuse the
 meaning of a sentence. An example is

Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

(b) In *pathol.*, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye.—
Synchysis scintillans, fluidity of the vitreous humor of
 the eye, with the presence of small crystals of cholesterol
 or other substance, which appear as sparkling points on
 ophthalmoscopic examination.

Synchytricia (sing'ki-tri'g-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., <*
Synchytrion + -ia.] A suborder of zygomycetous
 fungi, named from the genus *Synchytrium*.
 They inhabit the epiderm of terrestrial flowering
 plants, in which they produce small yellow or dark-red
 galls, due to the abnormal swelling of the epidermal cells
 affected. The group is incompletely known.

Synchytrium (sing'ku'tri-um), *n.* [*NL. (De*
Bary). *< Gr. σιν, together, + τριών, dim. of*
τρις, a pot.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi,
 giving name to the suborder *Synchytricia*.

synciputi, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *synciput*.

Syncladei (sing'klā-dē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. σιν,*
with, + κλάδος, a young shoot or branch, < κλάω,
break off, prune.] A section of mosses, con-
 taining only the natural order *Sphagnaceæ*.

synclastic (sin-klas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. σιν, together,*
+ κλάω, broken: see elastic.] Having the
 curvatures of all normal sections similarly di-
 rected: noting a curved surface so character-
 ized, as that of a ball: opposed to *anticlastic*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil.—Synclastic curva-
ture, stress, surface, etc. See the nouns.

synclinal (sin-kli-nal or sing'kli-nal), *a.* and *n.*
 [*As syncline + -al.*] *I. a.* 1. Sloping downward
 in opposite directions so as to meet in a com-
 mon point or line.—2. In



geol., dipping, as strata in any particular
 district or locality, toward
 one another on each side of the axis of the fold:
 the opposite of *anticlinal*. Compare *cut under*
axis, *U*.

The valleys within this range often follow anticlinal
 but rarely *synclinal* lines: that is, the strata on the two
 sides more often dip from the line of valley than towards
 it.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 10.

Synclinal axis, the line connecting the lowest points
 along the course of a synclinal depression.—*Synclinal*
 valley, a valley having a synclinal structure, or formed
 by a depression in which the strata on both sides dip to-
 ward its central axis.

II. n. A synclinal fold, line, or axis.

When strata lie in this shape, they are said to form a
synclinal (from *σιν, sin, with, and κλάω, klao, to slope,*
 and when in this form, an anticlinal. . . . Among the
 old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is

not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession
 of sharp anticlinals and *synclinals*.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 215.

syncline (sing'klin), *n.* [*< Gr. συγκλίνειν, inelino*
 or lean together, *< σιν, together, + κλίνειν, in-*
cline, bend, turn: see clinic.] Same as *synclinal*.

Detailed work . . . appears to establish a series of three
 folds—a northern anticline, a central *syncline*, and a
 southern anticline—folded over to form an isocline, with
 reversed dips to the S. E. *Philos. Mag., XXIX. 283.*

synclinal (sin-klin'i-kal), *a.* [*< syncline +*
-ic-al.] Same as *synclinal*. [Rare.]

synclinore (sing'kli-nör), *n.* [*< NL. synclino-*
rium, q. v.] Same as *synclinatorium*. *J. D. Dana,*
Text-book of Geol. (1883), p. 56.

synclinatorian (sing'kli-nō'ri-an), *a.* [*< synclino-*
rium + -an.] Of or pertaining to a synclino-
 rium.

Remote from shores, geosynclinals are in progress be-
 neath the sea, which will never attain *synclinatorian* crises
 unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments.

W. H. Dall, World-Life, p. 331.

synclinatorium (sing'kli-nō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *syncli-*
noria (-i). [*NL.; as syncline + -arium.*] A
 name given by J. D. Dana to a mountain hav-
 ing a general synclinal structure, or originated
 by means of a geosynclinal.

synclitic (sin-klit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. συγκλίτης, lit.*
 leaning together, *< συγκλίνειν, incline or lean*
 together: see *syncline*.] In *obstet.*, exhibiting
 synclitism.

synclitism (sing'kli-tizm), *n.* [*< synclit(ic)*
 + -ism.] In *obstet.*, parallelism between the
 planes of the fetal head and those of the pelvis.

syncopal (sing'kō-pal), *a.* [*< syncope + -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling *syncope*.—*Syncop-*
al asphyxia, a form of asphyxia in which the cavities
 of the heart are found empty.

syncopate (sing'kō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syn-*
copated, ppr. *syncopating*. [*< LL. syncopatus,*
 pp. of *syncopare*, faint away (> *It. sincopare =*
Sp. sincopar = Pg. syncopar = F. syncoper), syn-
copate, < syncope, syncope: see syncope.] 1. To

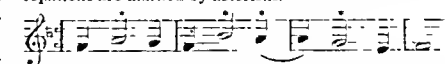
contract, as a word, by taking one or more let-
 ters or syllables from the middle, as exempli-
 fied in *Gloster* for *Gloucester*.—2. In *music*, to af-
 fect by *syncope*.—*Syncopeated algebra*, mathe-
 matical analysis aided by a sort of shorthand not yet de-
 veloped into a regular symbolic algebra.—*Syncopeated*
counterpoint. See *counterpoint*, 3 (c).—*Syncopeated*
note or tone, in *music*, a tone that begins on an unaccent-
 ed beat or pulse, and is sustained over into an accented
 one. Formerly called *driving-note*. See *syncopeation*, 2.

syncopeation (sing'kō-pā'shon), *n.* [*< syncope*
 + -ion.] 1. The contraction of a word by tak-
 ing a letter, letters, or a syllable from the mid-
 dle, as in the seamen's *fo'r'sle* for *forecastle*;
 especially, such omission of a short vowel be-
 tween two consonants.

The time has long past for such *syncopeations* and com-
 pressions as gave us *aristal*, governor, pedant, and pro-
 fessor from *arcebalista*, gubernator, pedagogus, and proci-
 rator.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.

2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of in-
 verting the rhythmic accent by beginning a tone or
 tones on an unaccented beat or pulse, and sus-
 taining them into an accented one, so that the
 proper emphasis on the latter is more or less
 transferred back or anticipated. *Syncopeation*
 may occur wholly within a measure, or may extend from
 measure to measure. In the following passage the *syn-*
 copations are marked by asterisks.



syncope (sing'kō-pē), *n.* [= *F. syncope = Sp.*
sincope, sincopa = Pg. syncope, sincopa = It. sin-
cope, sincopa, < L. syncope, syncope = Gr. σιν-
κωπη, a cutting short, the contraction of a word
by the omission of one or more letters, a swoon,
< σινκόπτω, cut short, abridge, < σιν, together,
+ κόπτω, strike, cut.] 1. The contraction of a
 word by elision; an elision or retrenchment of
 one or more letters or a syllable from the mid-
 dle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never*. See also *syn-*
copation, syncopeation. Compare *apocope*.—2. In
med., loss of consciousness from fall of blood-
 pressure and consequent cerebral anemia;
 fainting. It may be induced by cardiac weak-
 ness or inhibition, hemorrhage, or probably
 visceral vasomotor relaxation.—3. A sudden
 pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary
 stop or inability to go on.

Revelry, and dance, and show
 Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
 While God performs upon the trembling stage
 Of his own works his dreadful part alone.

Corper, Task, ii. 80.

4. In *music*: (a) Same as *syncopeation*. (b) The
 combination of two voice-parts so that two or
 more tones in one coincide with a single tone

in the other; simple figuration.—5. In *anc. pros.*, omission, or apparent omission, of an arsis in the interior of a line. This omission is usually only apparent, the long of the thesis being protracted to make up the time of the syllable or syllables which seem to be wanting: as, — for — (a trisemic long), — for — (a tetrasemic long). This application of the term is modern.

In the little metric at the end of my Greek grammar I have adopted it [the recognition of deficient times] from them, with the name of *syncope*, which they had given it. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 109.

Cat-syncope, fainting produced in peculiarly susceptible persons by the proximity of a cat: similar to asthmatic attacks likewise produced, called *cat-asthma*.

syncope (sin-kop'ik), *a.* [*< syncope + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

The local *syncope* and asphyxial stages were usually well defined. *Lancet*, 1859, I. 841.

syncope (sing'kō-pist), *n.* [*< syncope + -ist.*] One who contracts words by syncope. *Imp. Diet.*

syncope (sing'kō-piz), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *syn-copized*, ppr. *syn-copizing*. [*< syncope + -ize.*] To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; syncope.

synoptic (sin-kop'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. συναπτικός, pertaining to synopsos, < συνάπτειν, cut short: see syncope.*] In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

These two kinds of respiration, the pneumatoecetic and the *synoptic*, were perfectly regular and typical; the former showed itself immediately after a heavy discharge of blood, the latter before death. *Nature*, XXXIV. 23.

synctyledonous (sin-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + κοτύλη, any cup-shaped hollow: see cotyledonous.*] In *bot.*, having the cotyledons united as if soldered together.

syncretarian (sing-kran-tō'ri-an), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + κρητισμός, the wisdom-teeth, < κρηναι, accomplish, fulfil.*] Having teeth in an uninterrupted row: noting the dentition of those serpents whose posterior teeth are continuous with the anterior: opposed to *diacran-terian*.

syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< syncretism + -ic.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism; uniting, or attempting to unite, different systems, as of philosophy or religion. See *syncretism*. *A. Wilder.*

II. n. A syncretist. *Imp. Diet.*

syncretize, *v. t.* See *syncretize*.

syncretism (sing'krē-tizm), *n.* [= *F. syncretisme* = *Sp. sincretismo*, *< Gr. συνακρητισμός, < συνακρητίζω, combine against: see syncretize.*] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; specifically, the doctrines of a certain school in the Lutheran Church, followers of Calixtus, who attempted to effect a union among all Christians, Protestant and Catholic. See *syncretist*. This word first passed into common use at the Reformation, and was then used indifferently, in both a good and a bad sense, to designate the attempted union of different sects on the basis of tenets common to all. It soon lost all but its contemptuous meaning, and became specifically restricted to the system of a school of thinkers within the Lutheran Church.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconciliation of Christ and Balaam. *Baxter. (Imp. Diet.)*

A tendency to *syncretism* — to a mingling of heterogeneous religions — was a notable characteristic of the age contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity.

G. P. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 72.

syncretist (sing'krē-tist), *n.* [*< syncretism + -ist.*] One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets, or doctrines of different schools or churches, into a system.

May not an ancient book be supposed to be the production of a series of imitators, editors, and *syncretists*, none of whom is exactly a deliberate forger? *Westminster Rec.*, CXXV. 229.

Specifically — (a) A follower of Calixtus (1686–1656), a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, who endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite the different Christian denominations, Protestant and Catholic. (b) One of a school, in the sixteenth century, which attempted to mediate between the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophies. Also used attributively: as, a *syncretist* religious system.

syncretistic (sing-krē-tis'tik), *a.* [*< syncretist + -ic.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by syncretism.

Many things led to a *syncretistic* stage of worship. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. App., p. 1x.

2. Pertaining to the syncretists: as, the *syncretistic* controversy (a bitter controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the seventeenth century, regarding the tenets of the syncretists).

syncretize (sing'krē-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syn-cro-tized*, ppr. *syn-cro-tizing*. [*< Gr. συνακρητίζω, combine against a common enemy, < σύν, together, + ἀκρητίζω (uncertain). Cf. syncretism.*]

To effect or attempt syncretism; blend; unite: as, to *syncretize* religious systems. Also spelled *syncretise*.

Their [the Mandaeans'] reverence for John is of a piece with their whole *syncretizing* attitude towards the New Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 470.

syncretism (sing'kri-sis), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. σύγκρισις, a putting together, a comparison, < συγκρίνειν, separate and compound anew, < σύν, together, + κρίνειν, separate, discern: see crisis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

syncretism (sin-sit'i-al), *a.* [*< syncretism + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syncretism.

syncretism (sin-sit'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syncretisms* (-i). [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύν, together, + κενός, a hollow.*] A multinucleate cell; a cell-aggregate; a single cell with two or more nuclei, resulting from the division of an originally single nucleus in the course of the growth of the cell, unaccompanied by any division of the cell-substance proper, or from the coalescence of a number of cells the protoplasm of which runs together, but the respective nuclei of which do not coalesce. The word has somewhat varied application to certain embryonic formations and to some adult tissues, as striped muscular fiber, certain parts of sponges, etc.

The ectoderm [of a calcareous sponge] is a transparent, slightly granular, gelatinous mass in which the nuclei are scattered, but which, in the unaltered state, shows no trace of the primitive distinctness of the cells which contain these nuclei, and is therefore termed by Haeckel a *syncretism*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 103.

synd (sind), *v. t.* [More prop. *sind*, also *sein*; cf. *leel. synda*, swim, *syndr* (*syndr*, *seindr*), able to swim, *< sund*, a swimming, = *AS. sund*, a sound, strait of the sea: see *sound*² and *swim*¹.] To rinse. [*Scotch.*]

syndactyl, **syndactyle** (sin-dak'til), *a.* and *n.*

[*< Gr. σύν, together, + δακτύλος, a finger, digit: see dactyl.*] *I. a.* Having the digits more or less united. (a) Web-fingered or web-toed; having the fingers or toes connected by skin, as a monstrosity of the human species. (b) In *mammal*, having the toes normally closely united by integument, or extensively inclosed in a common integument, as a kangaroo or bandicoot among marsupials and the slammang among apes. (c) In *ornith.*: (1) Having the front toes more or less extensively coherent, so as to form a broad flat sole; syngenesous, as the foot of a kingfisher. (2) Having all four toes united by webbing; webbed; totipalmate or steganopodous, as a pelican. See *ent* under *totipalmate*. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Syndactyl* or *Syndactylus*, in any sense.



Syndactyl foot of Kingfisher (*Ceryle forficata*), natural state. 1, hallux, or hind toe; 2, inner toe; 3, middle toe, which is extensively coherent with 4, outer toe.

II. n. A syndactyl person, mammal, or bird. **Syndactylæ** (sin-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *syndactyl*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system: (a) A cohort of *Ansodactylæ*, of an order *Folucres*, consisting of the bee-eaters (*Meropidae*), the motmots (*Momotidae*), the kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), and the hornbills (*Bucerotidae*), thus approximately corresponding to the *Syndactyl* (a). (b) A superfamily group of scutellipalmar *Passeres*, represented by the todies and manikins — one of two divisions of this author's *Eraspidae*, the other being *Eysodactyl*.

syndactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *syndactyl*.

Syndactyl (sin-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *syndactyl*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) In some systems, as those of Illiger, Cuvier, and others, a group of insectorial birds, having the front toes extensively coherent, as is well illustrated in the kingfisher family. In Blyth a revision of Cuvier (1849), the *Syndactyl* were a division of his *Streptopodes*, subdivided into two groups, *Bucerotides* and *Halenoides*. The former of these contained the hornbills and hoopoes; the latter the rest of the syndactylous birds, as kingfishers, rollers, bee-eaters, jacquars, todies, and sawbills or motmots. (b) In Vieillot's system, a group of sea-birds, having all four toes webbed; the totipalmate or steganopodous birds, now forming the order *Steganopodes*. — 2. [*I. c.*] Plural of *syndactylus*, 2.

syndactylic (sin-dak'ti-lik), *a.* [*< syndactyl + -ic.*] Same as *syndactyl*.

syndactylism (sin-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [*< syndactyl + -ism.*] Union of two or more digits; syndactyl character or condition, as of an animal or its feet.

In all the remaining Marsupials a peculiar condition of the pes, called *syndactylism*, prevails. *W. H. Flower, Osteology*, p. 321.

syndactylous (sin-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< syndactyl + -ous.*] Same as *syndactyl*.

Syndactylus (sin-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *syndactyl*.] 1. A genus of gibbons, containing the *Lilobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*: same as *Siamanga*. — 2. [*I. c.*; pl. *syndactyli* (-i).] In *teratol.*, a monster with more or less extensive union of fingers or toes.

syndectomy (sin-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Irreg.* *< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a ligament, + ἐκτομή, excision.*] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the whole or a part of the periphery of the cornea.

syndesmodontoid (sin-des-mō-don'toid), *a.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a ligament, + ὀδοντοειδής, formed by the transversal ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis: noting the synovial articulation between these parts.*]

syndesmography (sin-des-mog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a ligament (see syndesmosis), + γράφω, write.*] Descriptive syndesmosis; a description of or treatise on the ligaments and joints.

syndesmology (sin-des-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a ligament, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the ligamentous system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body and of the joints or articulations which they contribute to form. Also called *desmology*.

syndesmospharyngeus (sin-des'mō-far-in-jē-us), *n.*; pl. *syndesmospharyngei* (-i). [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a ligament, + φάρυγξ, pharynx.*] An occasional anomalous muscle of the pharynx of man. Also *syndesmospharyngius*.

syndesmosis (sin-des-mō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a hand, ligament (< σύνδεω, bind together, < σύν, together, + δέω, bind), + -osis.*] In *anat.*, the connection of bones by ligaments, fasciæ, or membranes other than those which enter into the composition of the joints. Nearly all joints are in fact immediately connected by ligaments; but syndesmosis is said of other and mediate connections between bones, especially by means of interosseous membranes, as those which extend the whole length of the radius and ulna, and of the tibia and fibula, connecting these bones respectively in their continuity.

syndesmotie (sin-des-mō'tī), *a.* [*< syndesmosis (-ot-) + -ic.*] Bound together, as two bones, by an interosseous fasciæ; of or pertaining to syndesmosis.

syndesmotomy (sin-des-mō'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσμος, a hand, ligament, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, τμήν, cut.*] The anatomy of the ligaments; dissection of ligaments.

syndetic, **syndetical** (sin-det'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. συνδετικός, binding together, conjunctive, < σύνδεω, bound together, < σύνδεω, bind together, < σύν, with, + δέω, bind.*] Connecting by means of conjunctions or other connectives; pertaining to such connection: as, *syndetic* arrangement; opposed to *asyndetic*.

syndic (sin'dik), *n.* [*< F. syndic* = *Sp. síndico* = *Pg. syndico* = *It. sindaco* = *G. Dan. syndikus* = *Sw. syndicus* = *Russ. sindikā*, *< LL. syndicus*, a representative of a corporation, a syndie, *< Gr. σύνδικος, an advocate in a court of justice, a representative of the state or of a tribe, a public officer, < σύν, together, + δικη, justice, law, right.*] 1. An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community; also, one chosen to transact business for others. In Geneva the syndie was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., had their syndies. The University of Cambridge has its syndies, committees of the senate, forming permanent or occasional syndicates. See the third quotation.

You must of necessity have heard often of a book written against the pope's jurisdiction, about three months since, by one Rieher, a doctor and *syndic* of the Sorbonists. *Donne, Letters*, xlviii.

The [local] examinations [of Oxford and Cambridge], Junior, Senior, and Higher, are held at all places approved by the *Syndics*, or Delegates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 233.

Syndics are the members of special committees of members of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to time for specific duties. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 4.

The president of the [Swiss] executive council (who is also sometimes called *Hauptmann*, sometimes *Syndic*) often exercises some functions separately from the Council; but, as a rule, all executive action is collegiate. *W. Wilson, State*, § 526.

2. In the French law of bankruptcy, an assigned in trust; a trustee.

syndical (sin'di-kal), *a.* [*< syndic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a syndic.

syndicate¹ (sin'di-kät), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *syndicated*, ppr. *syndicating*. [*< ML. syndicatus*, pp. of *syndicare* (> *OF. syndiquer*), examine, investigate, consuro, < *LL. syndicus*, a public officer, a syndie: see *syndic*.] To judge; censuro.

Aristotle, . . . who . . . undertook to censure and syndicate both his master and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer. *Ilakewill, Apology, IV. ii.*

syndicate² (sin'di-kāt), *n.* [= F. *syndicat* = Sp. *sindicato* = It. *sindacato*, < ML. *sindicatus*, a syndicate, an examination of public morals, < LL. *syndicus*, a syndie: see *syndic* and *-atē*.] 1. A council or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndie.

The management of the University Press is committed to a syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other members of the Senate elected by Grace, three of whom retire by rotation every year.

Cambridge University Calendar, 1889, p. 463.

2. An association of persons or corporations formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like; a combination.

The movement of a small company or syndicate will not bring profits to the originators. *Contemporary Rev., L. 85.*

In the panic of 1866 the price of the shares in many banks was artificially raised by the unscrupulous cliques or syndicates, the funds for the purpose being in some cases supplied by the directors themselves.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 852.

These syndicates were originally combinations of newspaper publishers for the purchase and simultaneous publication in different parts of the country of stories written by the most popular authors.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 859.

syndicate² (sin'di-kāt), *v.* [*syndicate*², *n.*] 1. To unite in a syndicate; associate: as, syndicated capitalists. [Recent.]

It has been decreed at a full meeting of the several syndicated groups of mills to raise the list price M. 2.50 from the turn of next quarter. *The Engineer, LXVII. 174.*

2. To effect by means of a syndicate, as a sale of property. [Recent.]

This investment was suggested and stimulated by the organization of a corporation which syndicated the sale of the . . . ale and stout breweries.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 86.

syndication (sin-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *syndicação*; as *syndicate*² + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming a syndicate; combination. [Recent.]

"Thou shalt not steal" may be yet forty centuries ahead of the age of syndication, hypothecation, and stock-watering. *Christian Union, June 9, 1857.*

syndicator (sin'di-kā-tor), *n.* One who syndicates, or effects sales. [Recent.]

syndoc, *n.* See *syntoc*.

syndrome (sin'drō-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνδρομή*, a tumultuous concourse, a concurrence, < *σύν*, together, + *δρομή*, run (> *δρομος*, a course, running).] 1. Concurrence. [Rare.]

For all things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of pre-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

2. In med., the concurrence or combination of symptoms in a disease; a symptom-complex; a symptom-group. Compare *prodrome*, 2.

syndyasmian (sin-di-as'mi-nū), *a.* [*syndyasmian*, < Gr. *συνδυασμός*, coupling, copulation, < *σύν*, together, + *δυάω*, couple, < *δύω*, two: see *dyad*.] Noting the pairing of animals or their paired state; nuptial; gamic; pertaining to the sexual relation.

The *Syndyasmian* or Pairing Family. It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation. *L. Morgan, Ancient Society, p. 254.*

syne (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* The Scotch spelling of *sine*¹.—Auld lang syne, long ago; the days of long ago. See *auld and langsyne*.—Soon or syne, sooner or later.

synechoche (si-nek'dō-kē), *n.* [= F. *synechoche*, *synechoque* = Sp. *sinéchoque*, *sinéchoque* = Pg. *synechoche* = It. *sinéchoche*, < L. *synechoche*, < Gr. *συνεχόχῃ*, an understanding on with another, the putting of the whole for a part, etc., < *συνεχόχῃ*, join in receiving, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐχόχῃ*, take from, accept, receive, < *ἐκ*, out, + *χόχῃ*, take, accept.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.: as, for example, a fleet of ten sail (for ships); a master employing now hands (for workmen). Compare *metonymy*.

Then again if we use such a word (as many things we do) by which we draw the hearer to conceive more or less or beyond or otherwise than the letter expresseth, and it be not by virtue of the former figures Metaphore and Abuse and the rest, the Greeks then call it *Synechoche*. *Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.*

synechochical (sin-ek-dok'i-kāl), *a.* [**synechochic* (< Gr. *συνεχοχικός*, implying a synechoche, < *συνεχόχῃ*, synechoche: see *synechoche*)

+ *-al*.] Of the nature of or expressed by synechoche; implying a synechoche. *Drayton.*
synechochically (sin-ek-dok'i-kāl-i), *adv.* According to the synechochical mode of speaking; by synechoche. *Bp. Pearson.*

Hrōst I take to mean roof, yet here used synechochically for house, palace, just as Lat. *tectum*. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 369.*

synechia (sin-e-kā'jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, confine, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐχειν*, have, hold.] Morbid union of parts—specifically of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*).—Circular or annular synechia. Same as *exclusion of the pupil* (which see, under *exclusion*).—Passavant's operation for synechia. See *operation*.

synechology (si-nek-i-ō'jī), *n.* [*synechology*, < Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, + *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation.—2. The theory of continuity.

Also *synechology*.

syneclous, *a.* See *syneclous*.

syneclousis (si-nek-lō-nē'sis), *n.* [*syneclousis*, < Gr. *συνεκλούς*, an uttering together, < *συνεκλούς*, call out or utter together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκλούς*, call out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κλούς*, produce or emit a sound, < *κλούς*, sound, voice.] In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one; syneresis.

synectic (si-nek'tik), *a.* [*synecticus*, < Gr. *συνετικός*, holding together, efficient, < *συνέχειν*, hold together: see *synechia*.] 1. Bringing different things into real connection.—2. In the theory of functions, continuous, monogenetic, and monotonic within a certain region.

A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy *synectic* in this region. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 72.*

Synectic cause. See *cause*, 1.—**Synectic function**, a continuous, finite, and uniform function.

syneclitic (sin-ek-tis'ti), *n.* [*syneclitic* + *-ity*.] The character of being syneclitic.

syneclral (si-nē'drāl), *a.* [*syneclral* + *-al*.] In bot., growing on the angle of a stem, as leaves or other parts.

syneclral (si-nē'drāl), *a.* [*syneclral* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a syneclral.

The respect in which the syneclral president was held rapidly increased. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 423.*

syneclralion, **syneclralium** (si-nē'drāl-i-ōn, -i-um), *n.* [*syneclralion* (-i-um), < NL., < Gr. *συνέκλιον*, an assembly, < *συνέκλιν*, sitting together: see *syneclous*. Hence the Heb. form represented by *sanhedrim*.] An assembly, especially a judicial or representative assembly; a sanhedrim.

Alas! how unworthy, how incapable am I to capture the proceedings of that great senate, that high syneclralion, where in the wisdom of the whole state is epitomized? *Hurd, Vindication of Himself, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 123). (Davies.)*

The common assertion indeed that the syneclralium was at that time practically composed of senators is inconsistent with the known facts of the case; the syneclralium at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 424.*

syneclrous (si-nē'drūs), *a.* [*syneclrous*, sitting together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐδρα*, seat: see *syneclral*.] In bot., same as *syneclral*.

syneclma (si-nē'mā), *n.* [*syneclma* (-mā), < Gr. *σύνεμα*, a thread.] In bot., the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower, as in the common mallow.

syneclognath (si-nēn'tog-nath), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Syneclognathi*.

Syneclognathi (sin-en-tog'nī-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνετος*, together, + *ὄντος*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A suborder of teleostean fishes with the branchial arches well developed, the third and fourth superior pharyngeals much enlarged, and the inferior pharyngeals coossified. It includes the families *Scomberesocidae* (or *Exocoetidae*) and *Belontiidae*.

syneclognathous (sin-en-tog'nī-thūs), *a.* Pertaining to the *Syneclognathi*, or having their characters.

syneresis, **synaresis** (si-ner'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *syneresis* = Sp. *sinéresis* = Pg. *sinéresis* = It. *sinéresis*, < LL. *synaresis*, < Gr. *συναίρεσις*, a taking or drawing together, *synaresis*, < *συνάπτειν*, grasp or seize together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀπτειν*, take, seize: see *heresy*.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one; especially, contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never*, *Atrides* for *Atreides*.

synergetic (sin-er-jet'ik), *a.* [*synergeticus*, < Gr. *συνεργητικός*, coöperative, < *συνεργεῖν*, coöperate: see *synergy*.] Working together; coöperating.—**Synergetic muscles**, those muscles which collectively subserve a certain kind of movement—for example, flexor muscles of the leg, the muscles of the calf, etc.

synergida (si-nēr'jī-dī), *n.* [*synergida* (-dē), < NL., < Gr. *συνεργίδας*, working together, + *-ida*.] In bot., either of the two cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac, and forming, with the oosphere, the so-called egg-apparatus: usually in the plural.

A uninnucleate cell without oosphere, *synergida*, or antipodal vesicle. *Nature, XLII. 255.*

synergidal (si-nēr'jī-dāl), *a.* [*synergida* + *-al*.] In bot., of the nature of, resembling, or belonging to synergida.

synergism (sin'er-jizm), *n.* [*synerg-y* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that there are two efficient agents in regeneration, namely the human will and the divine Spirit, which, in the strict sense of the term, coöperate. This theory accordingly holds that the soul has not lost in the fall all inclination toward holiness, nor all power to seek for it under the influence of ordinary motives.

synergist (sin'er-jist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *synergiste*; < *synerg-y* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the doctrine of synergism; specifically used to designate one of a party in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, which held this doctrine.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semipelagian, according to which grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synergists*. *Hallam, Introduction to Literature of Europe, ii. 2.*

II. *a.* Synergistic.

The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 85.*

synergistic (sin'er-jis'tik), *a.* [*synergist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or relating to synergism; of the nature of synergism; as, the synergistic controversy (a controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, regarding synergism).

They seem to be logically cognate rather with various synergistic types of belief. *Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 255.*

2. Working together; coöperating.
synergistical (sin'er-jis'ti-kāl), *a.* [*synergistic* + *-al*.] Synergistic.

Synergus (si-nēr'gus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together: see *synergy*.] A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the cynipidous subfamily *Inquilinæ*, the species of which are gnats or comensals in the galls of true gall-makers of the same family. The parapsidal grooves of the thorax converge behind; the second abdominal segment occupies the whole surface of the abdomen; the female antennae have fourteen, the male fifteen joints. Twelve species are known in the United States.

synergy (sin'er-jī), *n.* [*synergy* (-jī), < Gr. *συνεργία*, joint work, assistance, help, < *συνεργεῖν*, work together, < *συνεργός*, working together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐργεῖν*, work: see *work*. Cf. *energy*.] A correlation or concurrence of action between different organs.

Actions are the energies of organs, and the synergies of groups of organs. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 30.*

synesis (sin'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνεσις*, understanding, intelligence, knowledge, also a coming together, union, < *συνέσις* (ind. *σύνεσις*), understand, perceive, put together, < *σύν*, together, + *έσις*, send, let go. The derivation given by Plato, < *συνέσις* (ind. *σύνεσις*), go or come together, < *σύν*, together, + *έσις* (ind. *έσις*), go, is erroneous.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, construction according to the sense, in violation of strict syntax.

synesthesia, *n.* See *synæsthesia*.

syneti, **synetter**, *n.* In *her.*, a cygnet: an old term, in the plural, for several small or young swans enlarged together upon a scutecheon or bearing.

synethere (sin'e-thōr), *n.* [= F. *synéthère*, < NL. *Synetheres*, q. v.] A species of the genus *Synetheres*; a coendoo.

Synetheres (si-neth'e-rōz), *n.* [NL. (Fréd. Cuvier, 1822; really F. pl., *synethères*); etym. not apparent.] The typical genus of *Synetherinae*. It includes Neotropical arboreal prehensile-tailed porcupines, closely related to *Sphingurus*, but differing in the broad and highly arched frontal region, and the greater development of spines. The name was proposed by F. Cuvier in 1822, when he divided the American porcupines into *Erethizon*, *Synetheres*, and *Sphingurus*. *Cerodactylus* is a synonym.

Synetherinae (si-neth'e-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synetheres* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Hystriidae*, typified by the genus *Synetheres*, having the

tail prehensile and all four feet four-toed: so named (after *Syntherina* of Gervais, 1852) by J. A. Allen in 1877. Also called *Sphingurinae* and *Cercolabinae*.

syntherine (si-nē'thē-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Syntherinae*; sphingurine; cercolabine.

II. n. A synthere.

Syngamidae (sin-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syngamus* + *-idae*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Syngamus*.

Syngamus (sing-ga-mus), *n.* [NL. (Siebold), < Gr. *σιν*, together, + *γᾶμος*, marriage.] In *Termites*, a genus of nematoids or strongyles, belonging to the family *Strongylidae*, or made type of the *Syngamidae*: same as *Sclerostoma*, 1. They infest various animals. *S. trachialis* causes in fowls the disease called *gapes*.

Syngenesia (sin-je-nē'si-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, together, + *γενεσις*, generation. Cf. *syngensis*.] The nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, the *Compositæ* of the natural system, the name alluding to their united anthers, which thence are now called *syngenesious*. There are, according to him, 6 orders, namely *Polygamia æqualis*, *Polygamia superflua*, *Polygamia frustranea*, *Polygamia necessaria*, *Polygamia segregata*, and *Monogamia*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples. See *Compositæ*, and cut under *stamen*.

syngenesian (sin-je-nē'shan), *a.* [*Syngenesia* + *-an*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the class *Syngenesia*.

syngenesious (sin-je-nē'shus), *a.* [As *Syngenesia* + *-ous*.] 1. In bot., united by the edges into a ring, as the anthers of *Compositæ*, etc.; also (said of stamens or of flowers), having the anthers so united. — 2. In ornith., syndactyl, as the foot of a kingfisher. See cut under *syndactyl*.

syngensis (sin-je-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, together, + *γενεσις*, generation.]

Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents. This is the rule, perhaps without exception, in sexual generation, and opposes the view of the spermists, that the embryo comes from the male element, for the development of which the female furnishes only the nidus, and that of the ovulists, that the embryo is derived entirely from the female, the male principle affording only the requisite stimulus to development. As a doctrine or theory, one form of syngensis supposes every germ to contain the germs of all generations to come, and is opposed to *epigenesis*.

The theory of *syngensis*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. G. H. Leizer, Aristotle, p. 363.

Growth, therefore, was, on this hypothesis (of Buffon's), a process partly of simple evolution, and partly of what has been termed *syngensis*. Huxley, Evol. in Biol.

syngenetic (sin-je-nē'tik), *a.* [*syngensis*, after *genetic*.] Reproduced by means of both parents, male and female; of or pertaining to syngensis: as, a *syngenetic* process; a *syngenetic* theory.

Syngeneticeæ (sin-je-nē'tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syngenetic*.] A small family of phaeosporous algae of doubtful nature, embracing two genera — *Hydrurus*, with a slimy filamentous thallus a foot long, growing in fresh running water, and *Chromophyton*, which is epiphytic within the cells of *Sphagnum* and other aquatic mosses.

syngenite (sin-je-nit), *n.* [So called because related to *polyhalite*: < Gr. *σιν*, together, born with, congenital, < *σιν*, with, + *γενεσθαι*, be born.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals which are colorless or milky-white. It is found in cavities in rock-salt at Kalusz in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. Also called *kaluszite*.

Syngnatha (sing-nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σιν*, together, + *γᾶθος*, jaw.] An order of myriapods, the carnivorous centipeds; the *Chilopoda*: so called from the conformation of the mouth-parts in comparison with *Chilognatha*.

Syngnathi (sing-nā-thi), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Syngnathus*, *q. v.*] In *ichth.*, a suborder of lopho-

branch fishes having a fistulous snout and no ventral fins, as the pipe-fishes, sea-horses, and related forms. See *Hippocampidae*, *Syngnathidae*.

Syngnathidae (sing-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syngnathus* + *-idae*.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Syngnathus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In the earlier systems, including the sea-horses or *Hippocampidae* with the true *Syngnathidae*. (b) In Gill's system of classification, limited to those pipe-fishes which have the body long and straight and the tail not prehensile, thus excluding the *Hippocampidae*. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngnathoid (sing-nā-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [*Syngnathus* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Syngnathidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Syngnathidae*.

syngnathous (sing-nā-thus), *a.* [*Syngnathus*, adj., < Gr. *σιν*, together, + *γᾶθος*, jaw.] 1. In *Myriapoda*, of or pertaining to the *Syngnatha*; chilopod, as a centipede. — 2. In *ichth.*, having the jaws united and drawn out into a tubular snout, at the end of which is the mouth; of or pertaining to the *Syngnathidae*.

Syngnathus (sing-nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738; Linnæus): see *syngnathous*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Syngnathidae*. It originally included all the species of the modern families *Syngnathidae* and *Hippocampidae*, but it is now restricted to about 30 species of the former family. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngonidium (sing-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *syngonidia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, together, + NL. *gonidium*, *q. v.*] In bot., a platygondium; an agglomeration of gonidia connected together by a membrane.

Syngoniceæ (sing-gō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1857), < *Syngonium* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tribe *Colocasioideæ*, consisting of two American genera, *Syngonium* (the type) and *Porphyraspata*.

syngonium (sing-gō-nin'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *syngonia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, together, + NL. *gonium*, *q. v.*] In bot., an agglomeration of gonimia. See *gonium*, *gonidium*.

Syngonium (sing-gō-ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Sehott, 1829), so called from the united fruit; < Gr. *σιν*, together, born together, cognate, < *σιν*, together, + *γενεσθαι*, be born.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Syngoniceæ*. It is characterized by a climbing shrubby stem, stamens connate into a prismatic body, and coherent ovaries with anatropous basilar ovules solitary in their one or two cells. The fruit is a mucilaginous syncarp, composed of coalescent berries with black obovoid seeds without albumen, and mainly composed of the large embryo. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are irregular climbers, rooting at the nodes, and there bearing long-stalked leaves, the earlier arrow-shaped, the later three- to lance-divided. The flowers are produced on a monoclous spadix, the staminate part club-shaped and much longer, borne in a still longer spathe, which consists of an ovoid persistent tube and a shell-shaped, finally reflexed, and deciduous upper section. *S. aurtum*, long cultivated under the name *Cecidium*, is known in Jamaica as *Jacqfeger*, from its five-parted leaves.

syngraph (sing-grāf), *n.* [*L. syngrapha*, < Gr. *σιν*, together, a written contract, a bond, a covenant, < *σιν*, together, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greatest traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

syndrosis (sin-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, with, together, + *ιδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] A concurrent sweating.

Synstata (sin-is-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), irreg. < Gr. *σιν*, together, set together (see *system*), + *-ata*.] A division of insects with biting mouth-parts, containing those whose maxillæ are connate with the labium, and corresponding in part to the *Neuroptera*.

synizesis (sin-i-zē'sis), *n.*; *pl.* *synizeses* (-sēs). [*L. synizesis*, < Gr. *σιν*, together, a collapse, a contraction of two vowels into one, < *σιν*, together, + *κείναι*, sink down, sink in, < *κείναι*, seat, place, sit down.] 1. In *med.*, closure of the pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision. — 2. In *gram.*, the combination into one syllable of two vowels that would not form a diphthong.

synneti, *n.* Same as *sennet*.

synneurosis (sin-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, together, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *anat.*, connection of parts, as mov-

able joints, by means of ligaments: same as *syndesmosis*. [The word belongs, like *aponeurosis*, to a nomenclature in which nerve was not distinguished from sinew, tendon, or ligament.]

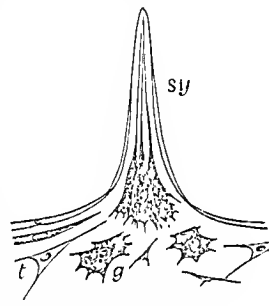
synocha (sin'ō-kā), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *febris*, fever) of *synochus*, continued: see *synochus*.] A continued fever.

synochal (sin'ō-kāl), *a.* [*synocha* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or pertaining to synocha. — *Synochal fever*. Same as *synocha*.

synochoid (sin'ō-koid), *a.* [*synochus* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of or resembling synochus. — *Synochoid fever*. See *fever*.

synochus (sin'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιν*, joined together, continued, < *σιν*, together, in pass. be continuous, < *σιν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A continued fever.

synocil (sin'ō-sil), *n.* [*σιν*, with, + *-o* + NL. *cil(ium)*, on model of *endoecil*.] A filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps of the nature of an eye. It consists of a collection of multipolar cells, each having one of the poles drawn out into a long filament, these filaments being bundled in a cylinder or narrow cones suggesting the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. R. von Lendenfeld.



synocreate (sin'ō-kre-āt), *a.* [*σιν*, with, together, + *Ε. οκρεατε*.] In bot., uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing the stem in a sheath: noting stipules so characterized. Compare *ocreate*, 2.

synod (sin'od), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synode*, *sinode*; < F. *synode* = Sp. *sinodo* = Pg. *synodo* = It. *sinodo*, < L. *synodus*, < Gr. *σιν*, together, an assembly, meeting, *σιν*, together, + *ὁδός*, way, road. Cf. *croce*, *crocus*.] 1. An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council. Synods or councils are of five kinds — oecumenical, general, national, provincial, and diocesan. For definition of their several characteristics, see *council*, 7.

Why should you have a *Synod*, when you have a Convocation already, which is a *Synod*? Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108. Twice a year, in accordance with the canonical institutions of Christian antiquity, and it been ordered of old in an English Council that every bishop and his priests should meet together in *synod*; the common form of proceeding which was used in these early clerical convocations is believed to be still extant. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix. They [the bishops] had large estates which they held of the king, seats in the national council, preeminence in the national *synod*, and places in the general councils of the church. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 378.

Specifically — 2. In Presbyterian churches, the court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly (as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church. In the former case the presbyteries of the whole church are grouped into synods, each of which comprises all the parishes or congregations of a particular district. The members of the synod are in most cases the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds; but in some churches the court is composed of delegates from the presbyteries.

3. A meeting, convention, or council. Had a parliament Of fiends and furies in a *synod* sat, And devis'd, plotted, parried, and contriv'd, They scarce could second this. Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 350).

Well have ye judged, well ended long debate, *Synod* of gods! Milton, P. L., li. 391.

4. In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars. To the blank moon Her office they prescribed; to the other five Their planetary motions and aspects, In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite, Of noxious efficacy, and when to join In *synod* unbeneign. Milton, P. L., x. 661.

Holy Governing Synod (of all the Russians), a synod which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials — the chief procurator of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great in 1721, to supply the place of the patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor,

synonymical (sin-ō-nim'i-kəl), *a.* [*< synonymie + -al.*] Synonymic.

synonymicon (sin-ō-nim'i-kən), *n.* [*< Gr. as if *συνωνυμικόν, neut. of *συνωνυμικός, an assumed original of synonymie: see synonymie.*] A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.]

synonymics (sin-ō-nim'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synonymic* (see -ics).] Same as *synonymy*.

synonymise, *v. t.* See *synonymize*.

synonymist (si-nōn'i-mist), *n.* [*< synonym + -ist.*] One who collects and explains synonyms; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, one who collects the different names or synonyms of animals or plants.

synonymity (sin-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*< synonym + -ity.*] The state of being synonymous; synonymy.

To found any harmonic theories on the synonymity of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no synonymity in nature, and when the artificial synonymity thus engendered varies from temperament to temperament, is only comparable to deducing geometrical conclusions from the mere practical construction of figures.

Ellis, in *Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone*, App., p. 660.

synonymize (si-nōn'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synonymized*, ppr. *synonymizing*. [*< synonym + -ize.*] To express by words of the same meaning; express the meaning of by an equivalent in the same or another language. Also spelled *synonymise*.

This word "fortis" we may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adroit, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.

Camden, *Remains*, p. 42.

synonymous (si-nōn'i-miūs), *a.* [*< Gr. συνώνυμος, having the same name or meaning: see synonymy.*] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same idea; equivalent in meaning.

You are to banish out of your discourses all *synonymous* terms, and unnecessary multiplications of verbs and nouns.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 253.

Instead of regarding the practice of parsimony as low or vicious, [the Romans] made it *synonymous* even with probity.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 5.

synonymous relates. See *heteronymous relates*, under *heteronymous*.

synonymously (si-nōn'i-miūs-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. *Imp. Dict.*

synonymy (si-nōn'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *synonymies* (-mīz). [*< F. synonymie = Sp. sinonimia = Pg. sinonimia = It. sinonimia, < L. synonymia, < Gr. συνωνυμία, likeness of name or meaning, a synonym, < συνώνυμος, having like name or meaning: see synonymy.*] 1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which words of the same meaning are used to amplify a discourse.—3. A thing of the same name.

We have three rivers of note *synonymy* with her.

Selden, *Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, li.

4. A system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms; the use of synonyms in expressing different shades of meaning; the discrimination of synonyms; especially, in *nat. hist.*, the sifting of synonyms to determine the onyms. In botany and zoology the synonymy of a species of plant or animal, in the concrete, is a list of the several different names which have been applied to it by its various describers or classifiers, implying on the synonymist's part the discrimination not only of the synonyms of the species, but of the homonyms of related species, for the especial purpose of determining the onym of each species. Thus, *Falco fuscus* and *Falco obscurus* may be synonyms of one and the same species of falcon, yet *Falco fuscus* may be a homonym of two different species of falcon, and it may be that neither name is the onym of either of these species. Synonymy in natural history has become of late years so extensive and so intricate that probably no naturalist has mastered the subject beyond the line of some one narrow specialty. Synonymic lists for single species extending over several pages of an ordinary book are of no infrequent occurrence. See *synonymy*, 3.

The inconveniences arising from the want of a good nomenclature were long felt in Botany, and are still felt in Mineralogy. The attempts to remedy them by *Synonymies* are very ineffective, for such comparisons of synonyms do not supply a systematic nomenclature.

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. lxxv.

synophthalmia (sin-ōf-thal'mi-ī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.*] In *teratol.*, same as *cyclopia*. Also *synophthalmus*.

synophyty (si-nōf'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the cohesion of several embryos. *Cooke*.

synopsis (si-nōp'sis), *n.*; pl. *synopses* (-sēz). [= *Sp. sinopsis = Pg. sinopsis = It. sinossi, < LL. synopsis, < Gr. σύνψις, a general view (cf. συναπών, fut. σύνψιπαι, see the whole together, see at a glance), < σύν, together, + ψις, view.*] 1. A summary or brief statement giving a general

view of some subject; a compendium of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to afford a view of the whole or of principal parts of a matter under consideration; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as the force of argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.

Warburton, *On Pope's Essay on Man*.

I am now upon a methodical *Synopsis* of all British Animals excepting Insects, and it will be a general *Synops.* of Quadrupeds.

Ray, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 199.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer-book for the use of the laity, of the same characters that described under *anthology*, 3. = *Syn. 1. Compendium, Abstract, etc.* See *abridgment*.

synoptic (si-nōp'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. synoptique = Sp. sinóptico = Pg. synoptico = It. sinottico, < NL. synopticus, < Gr. συνωπτικός, seeing the whole together or at a glance, < σύνωψις, a general view, synopsis: see synopsis.*] 1. *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a subject: as, a *synoptic* table; a *synoptic* history.—*Synoptic* chart, in *naut.*, a map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the cloudiness and weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols.—*Synoptic* gospels. See *gospel*, 2.

II. *n.* One of the synoptic gospels; also, one of the writers of the synoptic gospels; a synoptist.

Yet the Tübingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics*, and propound their theory of the Gnostic philosopher inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel.

M. Arnold, *God and the Bible*, vi. § 5.

The real difference between John and the *Synoptics*, on this most decisive point, amounts to this: while these last have handed down to us but a single example of this form of language, John has preserved for us several examples selected with a particular purpose.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 733.

synoptical (si-nōp'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< synoptic + -al.*] Same as *synoptic*.—*Synoptical* table, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular synopsis of the leading, generally the most striking or easily recognized, characters of any group in zoology or botany, whereby the group is exhibited with a view to the ready identification of a given specimen, or analyzed to illustrate the relationship of its several components to one another. Such tables often proceed upon the dichotomous plan of presenting in succession alternatives of two (or more) characters, only one of which the specimen in hand should exhibit, as the "ovary inferior" and "ovary superior." In case of a plant; but the tabulation may be made in any way which best subserves the desired purpose in different cases. Some are natural analyses, others wholly artificial; the former are the more important and really instructive, the latter the most convenient and immediately helpful. Some combine these incompatible features as far as possible; and all are constantly used in systematic treatises, manuals, and text-books. They are often called *keys*.

synoptically (si-nōp'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.

Sir W. Petty, in *Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc.*, p. 295.

synoptist (si-nōp'tist), *n.* [*< synopt-ic + -ist.*] One of the writers (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) of the synoptic gospels.

The essential identity of the Christ of the *Synoptists* is universally conceded.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 32.

synoptistic (sin-ōp-tis'tik), *a.* [*< synoptist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the synoptists or the synoptic gospels; synoptic; synoptical.

The author of the fourth gospel, writing at a much later date, habitually speaks of "the Jews" as an alien race, quite separated from the Christians; but this is not in the manner of the *synoptistic* tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 805.

synosteography (si-nōs-tē-ōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] Descriptive synosteology; a description of or treatise upon joints.

synosteology (si-nōs-tē-ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones; arthrology.

synostosis (si-nōs-tē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -osis.*] In *anat.*, union by means of bone; the confluence or growing together of bones; ankylosis; coossification. Also called *synostosis*. *Dunglison*.

synosteotome (si-nōs-tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -τομή, < τέμνειν, τμήν, cut.*] In *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

synosteotomy (si-nōs-tē-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -τομή, < τέμνειν,*

τμήν, cut.] The anatomy of the articulations; dissection of joints.

synostosed (sin'ōs-tōzd), *a.* [*< synostosis + -ed.*] Joined in osseous continuity. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 173.

synostosis (sin-ōs-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *synostosis*.] Same as *synostosis*.

synostotic (sin-ōs-tōt'ik), *a.* [*< synostosis (-ot-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by synostosis.

Synotus (si-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. σύν, together, + ὅς (ὅς-), the ear.*] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vespertilionidae* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the



Barbastell (*Synotus barbastellus*).

incisors four above and six below, the premolars two on each side of each jaw. The type is the barbastell of Europe, *S. barbastellus*. Another species is *S. darjelingensis*.—2. [*l. c.*] A double monster having the body united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

synovia (si-nō'vi-i), *n.* [= *F. synovia = Sp. sinovia, < NL. synovia (Paracelsus), < Gr. σύν, together, + L. ovum, egg.*] The lubricating liquid secreted by a synovial membrane: so called from resembling the white of an egg. It is a nearly colorless liquid containing mucin.

synovial (si-nō'vi-āl), *a.* [= *F. synovial, < NL. synovialis, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.—*Articular synovial membrane*, a membrane lining the capsular ligament, and extending up on the borders (marginal zone) of the articular cartilage, of any diarthrodial joint. Also called *synovial capsule of a joint*.—*Bursal synovial membrane*, the synovial lining to a bursa mucosa: it may also be regarded as including the bursa in its entire thickness. Also called *vesicular synovial membrane*.—*Synovial bursa*, a bursa mucosa. See *cut* under *hoof*.—*Synovial capsule*. See *synovial membrane*.—*Synovial cysts*, cysts resulting from the distention or expansion of bursæ and synovial sheaths of tendons.—*Synovial fluid*. Same as *synovia*.—*Synovial folds*, folds of synovial membrane projecting into the cavity of a joint. Also called *synovial fringes*, and *Haversian folds and fringes*, and, when less free, *synovial ligaments*.—*Synovial frena*, the folds of synovial membrane in the sheath of tendons, which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath.—*Synovial glands*, fringed vascular folds to be found in all synovial membranes: regarded by Clopton Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia. Also called *glands of Havers* and *Havers's mucilaginous glands*.—*Synovial hernia*, a protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint.—*Synovial ligaments*, ligament-like synovial folds.—*Synovial membrane*. See *membrane*.—*Synovial rheumatism*, rheumatic synovitis.—*Synovial sheath*, a vaginal synovial membrane.—*Synovial villi*, the small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.—*Vaginal synovial membrane*, the synovial membrane lining the sheath of a tendon (or it may be taken as including the sheath in its entire thickness). Also called *synovial sheath*.—*Vesicular synovial membrane*. Same as *bursal synovial membrane*.

synovialis (si-nō-vi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *synoviales* (-lēz). [NL., < *synovia, q. v.*] A synovial membrane.

synovially (si-nō'vi-āl-i), *adv.* By means or with the concurrence of a synovial membrane; as a freely movable joint. *W. H. Flower*, *Orthology*, p. 135.

synoviparous (sin-ō-vip'ā-rūs), *a.* [*< NL. synovia + L. parere, produce.*] Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.—*Synoviparous crypts*, small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

synovitis (sin-ō-vi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *synovia + -itis.*] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—*Synovitis hyperplastica*, synovitis with hyperplasia of the synovial membrane, its folds and villi.—*Synovitis hyperplastica granulosa*, tubercular synovitis.—*Synovitis hyperplastica lavis*. Same as *synovitis hyperplastica pannosa*.—*Synovitis hyperplastica pannosa*, synovitis in which the membrane grows up over the articular cartilage, so as to resemble pannus.—*Synovitis purulenta*, synovitis with purulent effusion.—*Synovitis serofibrinosa*, a synovitis forming a serofibrinous exudate in the synovial cavity.

synpelmous (sin-pel'mūs), *a.* Same as *sympelmous*.

synsarcosis (sin-sär-kō'sis), *n.* Same as *syssarcosis*.

synsepalous (sin-sep'ä-lus), *a.* [*Gr. σίν, together, + NL. sepalum, a sepal.*] In bot., same as *gamosepalous*.

synspermy (sin-spér-mi), *n.* [*Gr. σίν, together, + σπέρμα, seed.*] In bot., the union of two or more seeds.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. sintáctico* (cf. *F. syntaxique*, prop. **syntactique*), *Gr. σύνταξις* (*σύνταξις*), a joining together, syntax: see *syntaxis*.] 1. *a.* 1st. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson*.—2. In gram., pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction.

If . . . you strike out the Saxon element, there remains but a jumble of articulate sounds without coherence, syntactic relation, or intelligible significance.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *n.* A branch of mathematics including permutations, combinations, variations, the binomial theorem, and other doctrines relative to the number of ways of putting things together under given conditions.

syntactical (sin-tak'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. syntactic + -al.*] Same as *syntactic*.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted. *Johnson, Pref. to Diet.*

syntactically (sin-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.*

synagma (sin-tag'mä), *n.* [*NL., Gr. σύνταγμα, that which is put together, σύντασσις, put together: see syntaxis. Cf. tagma.*] In bot., a general term applied by Pflieger to all bodies made up of tagmata, or theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules. See *tagma*.

synagmatite (sin-tag'mä-tit), *n.* [*Gr. σύνταγμα (-τ-) + -ίτης*.] A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma. Vesuvius: later used by Schärizer for a hypothetical orthosilicate assumed by him to explain the composition of the aluminous amphiboles.

syntaxis (sin'taks), *n.* [Formerly, as *LL., syntaxis, syntaxis*; *Gr. σύνταξις* = *Sp. sintáxis* = *Pg. syntaxe* = *It. sintassi* = *D. syntaxis* = *G. Sw. Dan. syntax*, *Gr. σύνταξις*, *Gr. σύνταξις*, a putting together, an arrangement or drawing up (as of soldiers or words), *syntax*, *Gr. σύνταξις*, draw up in order, array, *σύνταξις*, together, *τάξις*, arrange, put in order: see *taxis*.] 1st. Connected system or order; union of things.

The fifth [consideration] is concerning the *syntaxis* and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.*

2. In gram., the construction of sentences; the due forming and arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. *Syntaxis* includes the proper use of parts of speech and of forms in their combinations to make sentences, and their proper arrangement or collocation.

syntaxis (sin-tak'sis), *n.* Same as *syntaxis*.

syntectic (sin-tek'tik), *a.* [*Gr. σύντεκτικός, apt to melt together or dissolve, consumptive, σύντεκνέω, melt together, dissolve: see syntexis.*] Relating to syntexis; wasting.

syntectical (sin-tek'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. syntectic + -al.*] Same as *syntectic*.

syntenosis (sin-te-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *syntenoses* (-sēz). [*NL., Gr. σύν, together, + τένω, a sinew.*] The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons. The joints of the fingers and toes are mainly of this character.

synteresis (sin-tē-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL., Gr. σύντησις, a watching closely, observation, σύντηναι, watch closely, observe together, σύν, together, + τήναι, watch over, take care or heed, τήναι, a watch, guard.*] 1. In med., preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2nd. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

Synteresis, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit, and doth signify "a conversation of the knowledge of the law of God and Nature, to know good or evil." *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 106.*

synteretic (sin-tē-ret'ik), *a.* [*Gr. σύντηρητικός, watching closely, σύντηναι, watch closely: see synteresis.*] In med., pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

synteretics (sin-tē-ret'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synteretic* (see -ics).] Hygiene.

syntexis (sin-tek'sis), *n.* [*NL., Gr. σύντεξις, a melting or wasting away, consumption, σύντεκνέω, melt together, waste or*

fall away, *σύν, together, + τέκναι, melt, waste away.*] In med., a wasting of the body.

synthème (sin'thēm), *n.* [*Gr. σύνθεμα, connection, σύνθεσις, put together, σύν, together, + θέμα, put: see theme.*] A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.—Dyadic synthème. See *dyadic*.

synthermal (sin-thér'mäl), *a.* [*Gr. σύν, together, + θερμός, heat: see therm, thermal.*] Having the same temperature.

synthesis (sin'the-sis), *n.* [= *F. synthèse* = *Sp. síntesis* = *Pg. synthese*, *synthesis* = *It. sintesi*, *Gr. σύνθεσις*, *Gr. σύνθεσις*, a putting together, composition, σύνθεσις, put together, combine, σύν, together, + θέμα, set, place: see *thesis*.] 1. A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of *analysis*.

It [speech] should carry an orderly and good construction, which they called *synthesis*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Geometrical deduction (and deduction in general) is called *synthesis*, because we introduce, at successive steps, the results of new principles. But in reasoning on the relations of space we sometimes go on separating truths into their component truths, and these into other component truths, and so on; and this is geometrical analysis.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, II. xxiii.

2. Specifically—(a) In gram., the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See *synthetic*, 2. (b) In surg., an operation by which divided parts are united. (c) In chem., the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts; as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by *synthesis*. (d) In acoustics, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.—Dynamic, pure, etc. *synthesis*. See the adjectives.—*Synthesis* of apprehension. See *apprehension*.—*Synthesis* of reproduction. See *reproduction*.

synthesise, *v. t.* See *synthesize*.

synthesist (sin'the-sist), *n.* [*Gr. σύνθεσις + -ιστής*.] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods. Compare *syntheticist*.

Science turns her back on the subject, and the universities dismiss Art from the category of studies, and pass it over mainly to the painters to discourse on, ignoring the psychological law that no mind can be productively analytical and synthetical at the same time, and the artist, being perforce a *synthesist*, cannot be expected to analyse the art which he is, if a true artist, occupied in building. *New Princeton Rev., II. 21.*

synthesize (sin'the-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthesized*, ppr. *synthesizing*. [*Gr. σύνθεσις + -ίζω*.] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; unite in one; treat synthetically. Also spelled *synthesise*.

The functions of separate organs are subsumed and *synthesized* into the activity of a yet higher unity—that of the organic system to which they belong.

Mirart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

synthetic (sin-thet'ik), *a.* [= *F. synthétique* = *Sp. sintética* = *Pg. synthetica* = *It. sintetica*, *Gr. σύνθετικός*, *Gr. σύνθετικός*, skilled in putting together or in composition, σύνθεσις, put together: see *synthesis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis; as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

In fact, all mathematical judgments are *synthetic*, or, if analytic judgments are made in mathematics, they are quite subordinate in importance.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 211.

That activity which we variously call "poetic," "imaginative," or "creative" is essentially *synthetic*, is a process of putting together, while the scientific process seems distinctively analytic, or a tearing apart.

S. Lanier, English Novel, p. 69.

2. In gram., characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is *analytic*. Thus, *man's* is *synthetic*, *of man* is *analytic*; *higher* is *synthetic*, *more high* is *analytic*; *loved* is *synthetic*, *did love* is *analytic*; and so *amandur* (Latin) and *will be loved*. The

epithet is used both of single formations, like these, and of classes of expressions; also of a whole language, or a period or class of languages, according as expressions of one or of the other class prevail in each case.

3. In *biol.*, of a general or comprehensive type of structure; combining in one organism characters which are to be specialized in several different organisms in the course of evolution; generalized, not specialized; undifferentiated. Thus, the *Symphyla* are a synthetic type, as combining characters of the classes *Myriapoda* and *Hexapoda*. Since the general course of evolution is from generals to particulars, or from generalization to specialization, synthetic forms are mostly low or primitive, and less fully illustrated by recent or living than by early and extinct organisms. Most fossil types are synthetic in comparison with existent forms of which they are ancestral.—*Synthetic* geometry, geometry treated without algebra, or at least without coordinates; opposed to *analytical geometry*. Modern synthetic geometry, which has been almost altogether the fruit of the nineteenth century, resembles the geometry of the Greeks, but far surpasses it in power and beauty. See *geometry*.—*Synthetic judgment or proposition*, a judgment professing to contain matter of fact, and not mere explication of what is implicitly contained in the idea of the subject.—*Synthetic method*. See *method*.—*Synthetic philosophy*, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer: so called by himself, because it is conceived as a fusion of the different sciences into a whole. See *Spencerianism*.

synthetical (sin-thet'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. synthetic + -al.*] Same as *synthetic*.

Before we have done, we shall see how all-efficient the *synthetical* principle proves to be. No wonder, for it is nothing less than our whole feeling, thinking, and willing subject; in fact, our very being mentally occupied.

E. Montgomery, Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

The composition of water may be demonstrated by synthesis. . . . The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by *synthetical*, and not by analytical processes. *Huxley, Physiology, vii.*

Accidental synthetical mark. See *mark*.—*Synthetical cognition*, definition, etc. See the nouns.

synthetically (sin-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a synthetic manner; by synthesis; by composition. **synthetism** (sin-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. synthetic + -ισμός*.] The principles of synthesis; a tendency to follow synthetic methods; a synthetic system.

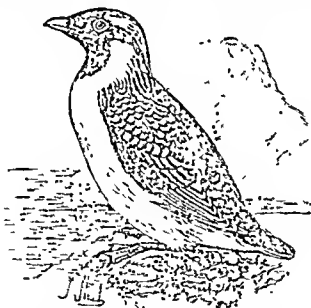
The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of *synthetism*.

Smith's Bible Dictionary, Confusion of Tongues.

synthetist (sin'the-tist), *n.* [*Gr. synthesis (-thet-) + -ιστής*.] One who synthesizes, or who is versed in synthesis, in any application of that word. Compare *synthesist*. *P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xii.*

synthetize (sin'the-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthetized*, ppr. *synthetizing*. [*Gr. σύνθεσις + -ίζω*.] To unite in regular structure. *Imp. Dict.*

Synthliborhamphus (sin'thli-bō-ram'fus), *n.* [*NL. (Brandt, 1837, as Synthliboramphus), Gr. σύν, together, + θρίψω, press, + βάρος, a bill, beak.*] A genus of *Alcidae* of the North Pacific, having a stout, much-compressed bill, whose depth at the base is about half its length, subnasal nostrils reached by the frontal antæ,



Ancient Auk (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*).

much-compressed tarsi, sentellate in front and on the sides and reticulate behind, and short, nearly square tail; the nipper-nosed murrelets. There are 2 species, the auklet or black-throated murrelet, *S. antiquus*, and the Japanese auklet or Temminck's murrelet, *S. umizusume*. The latter is crested, and the former is not. Both are found on both coasts of the North Pacific.

synthronus (sin'thrō-nus), *n.*; pl. *synthroni* (-ni). [*Gr. σύν, together, + θρόνος, throne.*] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the joint throne or seat of the bishop and his presbyters. The synthronus is placed behind the altar against the east wall of the apse, and consisted from early times of a semicircular row or of several such rows of steps or seats, the bishop's throne or cathedra being in the center and higher than the rest. Synthroni are sometimes found in the West, usually of ancient construction. A good example is the synthronus in the basilica of Torcello. See *cut* under *bishop*.

syntomia (sin-tō'mi-i), *n.* Same as *syntomy*.

It [speech] were not tediously long, but briefe and compendious as the matter might beare, which they call *Syntomia*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 130.

syntomy (sin'tō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. syntomia, < Gr. συντομία, abridgment, shortness, < σύντομος, abridged, cut short, < σύντεμνεν, cut down, abridge, < σύν, together, + τέμνειν, τεμνέειν, cut.*] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

syntonic (sin-ton'ik), *a.* [*< synton-ous + -ic.*] Same as *syntonous*.—**Syntonic comma.** See *comma*, 5 (b).

syntonin (sin'tō-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. σύντονος, drawn tight (see syntonous), + -in².*] The acid albumin into which myosin is converted by the action of dilute acids.

syntonolydian (sin'tō-nō-lid'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. σύντονος, intense, + Λύδιος, Lydian; see Lydian.*] Same as *hypolydian* (see *mode*¹, 7).

syntonous (sin'tō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύντονος, drawn tight, strained, intense, < σύν, together, + τέμνειν, stretch; see tonic¹.*] Intense: used of various phenomena in ancient musical theory. Also *syntonic*.

Claudius Ptolemy (130) rectified this error, and in the so-called *syntonous* or intense diatonic scale reduced the proportions of his tetrachord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 771.

syntactrix (sin-trak'triks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + NL. tractrix, q. v.*] The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.

Syntremata (sin-trem'a-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + τρήμα, a perforation, hole. Cf. Monotremata.*] In *conch.*, same as *Monotremata*, 2.

syntrematous (sin-trem'a-tus), *a.* [*< Syntremata + -ous.*] In *conch.*, same as *monotrematous*.

syntropic (sin-trop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + τρέπειν, turn.*] Turning in the same direction: in anatomy noting the position of those parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments: thus, several vertebrae, or several ribs, are *syntropic* in respect of one another: opposed to *antitropic*.

Syntropic.—Similar, and pointing in the same direction, so as to form a series. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL, 114.

syntypic (sin-tip'ik), *a.* [*< syntyp-ous + -ic.*] Belonging to the same type.

syntypicism (sin-tip'i-sizm), *n.* [*< syntypic + -ism.*] The character of being syntypic.

syntypous (sin-ti'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + τυπος, type; see type.*] Same as *syntypic*.

Synziphosura (sin-zī-fō-sū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL., for Synziphosura, < Gr. σύν, together, + NL. Ziphosura, q. v.*] A suborder of merostomatous crustaceans, composed of the families *Bunodidae*, *Hemiaspididae*, *Pseudoniscidae*, and *Neohemulidae*, collectively contrasted with *Xiphosura* and *Eurypterida*. *A. S. Packard*.

synzygia (sin-zij'i-i), *n.* [*NL., prop. *synzygia (cf. Gr. σύζυγία, a junction, union of branches with the trunk, etc.), < σύζ, together, + ζυγόν, a yoke, any means of junction or uniting.*] In *bot.*, the point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Lindley*.

syont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

syperst, *n.* Same as *eypress²*.

syphert, *n.* An obsolete form of *eipher*.

sypher-joint (sī'fēr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

syphilide (sif'i-lid), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis (-id-); see syphilis.*] A syphilitic eruption on the skin; a syphiloderm.

syphilidologist (sif'i-li-dol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *syphilologist*.

syphilidology (sif'i-li-dol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *syphilology*.

syphilophobia (sif'i-li-fō'bi-i), *n.* [*NL., < syphilis + Gr. φόβος, fear.*] Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis. Also *syphilophobia*.

syphilis (sif'i-lis), *n.* [Also *siphilis*; *< F. syphilis = Sp. sífilis = Pg. sífilis = It. sífilide = G. syphilis = Sw. Dan. syfilis, < NL. syphilis, syphilis, a word introduced into technical use by Sauvages, from the name of a Latin poem by Hieronimo Fracastorio (Hieronimus Fracastorius), an Italian physician and poet (1453-1553), entitled "Syphilus, sive Morbi Gallici libri tres," and published in 1530, the name being derived from that of Syphilus, a character in the poem. The name Syphilus is a fanciful one, having a Gr.*

aspect but no actual Gr. basis. If either of the usual conjectures is correct, it should be **Symphilus*, *< Gr. σύν, with, + φίλος, loving, fond (φίλειν, love), or *Syphilus* (a name appropriate for a swineherd), *< σῦς, hog, + φίλος, loving (φίλειν, love).*] An infectious venereal disease of chronic course, communicated from person to person by actual contact with discharges containing the virus, or by heredity. The initial lesion at the point of inoculation is the hard or true chancre; this, after a short period, is followed by skin-affections of varied form, sore throat with mucous patches and swelling of the lymphatic glands, and later by disease of the bones, muscles, arteries, and viscera. The chancre is known as *primary syphilis*, the diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as *secondary syphilis*, and the later disorders as *tertiary syphilis*.—*Hereditary syphilis*, syphilis derived from one or both parents from infection of the sexual products, or through the mother from infection of the embryo in utero.—*Infantile syphilis*, syphilis in infants, especially hereditary syphilis.—*Syphilis bacillus*, a bacillus discovered by Lustgarten, consisting of slightly curved rods, 2^d to 7^d long and 1st to 3^d thick, found in enlarged leucocytes. This bacillus has not yet been proved to be pathogenic of syphilis, but is the one usually known by the above name. Other organisms, both bacilli and micrococci, have been announced from time to time as the supposed pathogenic germ.

syphilisation, syphilise. See *syphilization, syphilize*.

syphilitic (sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*< syphilis + -itic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis.—**Syphilitic diathesis**, the condition of body induced by hereditary or constitutional syphilis.—**Syphilitic fever**, pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.—**Syphilitic inflammation**, any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially that which exhibits an abundant infiltration with lymphoid cells, with occasional giant cells, forming in its full development a variety of granulation tissue, with insufficient vascularization and a tendency to coagulation necrosis.

syphilization (sif'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< syphilize + -ation.*] A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible to future attacks. Also spelled *syphilisation*.

syphilize (sif'i-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syphilized*, ppr. *syphilizing*. [*< syphilis + -ize.*] To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis. Also spelled *syphilise*.

syphiloderm (sif'i-lō-dērm), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis + Gr. δέρμα, skin.*] A dermal lesion of syphilis; a syphilide.

syphiloderma (sif'i-lō-dēr'mā), *n.* [*NL.: see syphiloderm.*] Same as *syphiloderm*.

syphilographer (sif-i-log'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< syphilograph- + -er.*] One who writes on syphilis.

syphilography (sif-i-log'ra-fī), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis + Gr. γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The description of syphilis.

syphiloid (sif'i-loid), *a.* [*< syphilis + -oid.*] Resembling or having the character of syphilis: as, *syphiloid* affections.

syphilologist (sif-i-lol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< syphilology + -ist.*] One who is versed in syphilology. *Laueet*.

syphilology (sif-i-lol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis + Gr. λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

syphiloma (sif-i-lō'mā), *n.*; *pl. syphilomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < syphilis + -oma.*] A syphilitic tumor.

syphilomatous (sif-i-lom'a-tus), *a.* [*< syphiloma(t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syphiloma.

syphilophobia (sif'i-lō-fō'bi-i), *n.* The usual form of *syphilophobia*.

syphilous (sif'i-lus), *a.* [*< syphilis + -ous.*] Syphilitic.

syphon, *n.* See *siphon*.

syrent, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *siren*.
Syriac (sir'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. syriaque = Sp. Siraico = Pg. Syriaco = It. Syriaco, < L. Syriacus, < Gr. Συριακός, of or pertaining to Syria, < Συρία, Syria; see Syrian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language: as, the *Syriac* Bible.

They usually perform their long offices of devotion by night, which are in the *Syriac* language, that they do not understand; and, being used to that character, both they and the Syrians, or Jacobites, write the Arabic, their native tongue, in *Syriac* characters.
Pococke, Description of the East, II, i, 93.

II. *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country, differing very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belonging to the Semitic family of languages.

Syriacism (sir'i-a-sizm), *n.* [*< Syriac + -ism.*] A *Syriac* idiom; an Aramaism. Also *Syrianism, Syriasm*.

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Iffernians and *Syriacisms*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Syrian (sir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. syrien = Sp. It. Siriano = Pg. Syriano, < NL. Syrianus (cf. Pers. Ar. Suriyānī), < L. Syria, < Gr. Συρία, Syria, < Σίρος, also Σίριος, a Syrian.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, a region in Asiatic Turkey, lying southeast of Asia Minor.—*syrian balsam*. Same as *balm of Gilead* (which see, under *balm*).—*Syrian herb mastic*. See *herb*.—*Syrian rue*. See *har-nel* and *Peganum*.—*Syrian school*, thistle, tobacco, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Syria.
Syrianism (sir'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Syrian + -ism.*] Same as *Syriacism*.

Syriarch (sir'i-irk), *n.* [*< LL. Syriarcha, < LGr. Συριάρχης, the chief priest of Syria, < Συρία, Syria, + ἀρχων, rule.*] The chief priest of the province of Syria under the Roman empire.

She [Thecla] accompanies him [St. Paul] then to Antioch, where her beauty excites the passion of the *Syriarch* Alexander, and brings on her new trials.
Salmon, Introd. to New Test., p. 360.

Syriasm (sir'i-azm), *n.* [*< Syria + -asm, equiv., after i-, to -ism.*] Same as *Syriacism*.

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasm* and Hebraisms. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, i, 8.

syringa (si-ring'gā), *n.* [*NL., first applied (Lobel, 1576; Tournefort, 1700) to the mock-orange, its stems freed from pith being used for pipe-sticks, later also (Linnaeus, 1737) to the lilac, formerly called pipe-tree; see syringe.*]

1. A plant of the genus *Philadelphus*; the mock-orange. The common species are vigorous, graceful shrubs of a bushy habit, with abundant large white, mostly clustered, flowers. The original plant was *P. coronarius*, a native of southern Europe, in varieties extending thence to Japan. It is universal in gardens, but is too powerfully odorous for many persons. The finest species is perhaps *P. grandiflorus*, of the southeastern United States, having pure white flowers two inches broad. Other good species are *P. inodorus* and *P. hirsutus* of the same region, and *P. Gordonianus* of California. See cut under *Philadelphus*.
2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Oleaceae*, type of the tribe *Syringæ*; the lilacs. It is characterized by a corolla with usually cylindrical tube and four broad imbricate or valvate lobes, and by two ovules in each of the two cells of the ovary, ripening into obliquely winged seeds with fleshy albumen. The 6 species are natives of eastern Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and include the cultivated lilacs. They are smooth or hairy shrubs, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves, and handsome flowers in terminal and often thyrsoid panicles, followed by oblong coriaceous two-valved capsules. (See *lilac*). The leaves and fruit of *S. vulgaris* have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* [= *F. seringue = Pr. sirin-gua = Sp. jeringa = Pg. seringa = It. sciringa, scilinga, < Gr. σπρίγξ (σπρίγγ-), a tube, pipe.*]

1. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject it forcibly. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube; on this being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure, and by pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe is used by surgeons and others for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into the body, and for other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, etc. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.

2. Same as *syrinx*, 3.—3. In *entom.*, same as *syringium*.—*Anel's syringe*, a fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lacrymalia.—*Condensing syringe*, a syringe with valves which receive air above the piston and condense air below it in any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is attached.—*Hypodermic syringe*, a small graduated syringe fitted with a needle-shaped nozzle for the introduction of medicated solutions under the skin.

syringe (sir'inj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syringed*, ppr. *syringing*. [= *F. seringuer = Pr. seringar = Sp. jeringar = Pg. seringar = It. sciringare; from the noun.*] 1. *trans.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxyerate. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a syringe; inject fluid with a syringe. *Prior*.

Syringæ (si-rin'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Don, 1838), < Syringa + -æ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Oleaceae*. It is characterized by pendulous ovules ripening into winged seeds with a superior radicle, contained in a loculicidal fruit which is terete or compressed parallel to the partition. Besides *Syringia*, the type, it includes two mostly Asiatic genera, *Forstythia* and *Schrebera*.

syringeal (si-rin'jē-āl), *n.* [*< syrinx (syring-) + -al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the syrinx: as, *syringeal* muscles; *syringeal* structure. See *syrinx*, 4.



Syntactrix.

syringeful (sir'in-jūl), *n.* [*syringe* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

The transmission of fluid by the tube must have occurred under low pressure, since the pain began when only two *syringefuls* had been injected.

Lancet, 1889, II, 1275.

syringe-gun (sir'in-jūn), *n.* A large tube-and-piston syringe, used for disabling humming-birds, etc., by ejecting water upon them.

syringes, *n.* Latin plural of *syrinx*.

syringe-valve (sir'in-jū-valv), *n.* A form of valve with a guide-stem bearing a knob on the end to prevent it from being forced entirely from its seat: used especially in syringes.

syringia, *n.* Plural of *syringium*.

syringin (si-rin'jin), *n.* [*syringa* + *-in*.] A glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris*. It is crystalline, tasteless, neutral in reaction, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syringium (si-rin'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *syringia* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *σπυγγιον*, dim. of *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe: see *syrinx*.] In entom., a tubular organ on various parts of certain caterpillars, from which a fluid is ejected to drive away ichneumonous or other enemies. Also *syringe*. Kirby.

syringocoele (si-ring'gō-sēl), *n.* Same as *syringocelia*.

syringocelia (si-ring'gō-sē-lī-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] In anat., the proper central canal or cavity of the spinal cord; the hollow of the primitively tubular myelon, expanding in the brain into the metacele, or so-called fourth ventricle, and sometimes, as in birds, expanding in the sacral region into the sinus rhomboidalis, or rhombocoele.

Syringocelomata (si-ring'gō-sē-lō-mā-tā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοιλια* (-), a hollow.] A division of *Protocelomata*, containing those sponges, as of the genus *Syconus*, which have simple tubular or saecular diverticula of the archenteron. A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, 114.

syringocelomatic (si-ring'gō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syringocelomata*. A. Hyatt. Also *syringocelomic*.

Syringodendron (si-ring-gō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), < Gr. *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name given to decorticated stems of *Sigillaria*. In such specimens, in the place of the leaf scars there are seen two oval depressions, which lie close to each other and are of considerable size. Most of the forms have been found directly connected with recognized species of *Sigillaria*.

syringomyelia (si-ring'gō-mī-ē-lī-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυελος*, marrow: see *myelon*.] The existence of an abnormal cavity or cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, whether from abnormal persistence, from variation or distention of the embryonic space, or from the breaking down of gliomatous or other morbid tissue. Evidently congenital defects of this kind in the very young, distended with liquid, are frequently designated by the name *hydromyelia*.

syringomyelitis (si-ring-gō-mī-ē-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syringomyelia* + *-itis*.] Myelitis with the formation of cavities; especially, syringomyelia where it is regarded as produced by myelitis.

syringomyon (si-ring-gō-mī-on), *n.*; pl. *syringomya* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe, + *μύων*, a muscle.] Any one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of a bird. *Cones*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

syringotome (si-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [*syring-* + *-tome*, a knife for operating on a fistula: see *syringotomy*.] In *surg.*, a probe-pointed bistoury, used for cutting a fistula.

syringotomy (si-ring-gō-tō-mī), *n.* [*syring-* + *-tomy* (cf. *σπυγγιτομία*, a knife for operating on a fistula, *σπυγγιτομός*, cutting fistulas), < *σπυγξ* (*σπυγγ-*), a pipe, tubo, fistula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμίν*, cut.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

syrinx (sir'ingks), *n.*; pl. *syringes* (si-rin'jēz), sometimes *syrinxes* (sir'ingks-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σπυγξ*, a pipe, tube: see *syringe*.] 1. Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*).—2. In *Egypt*, a narrow and deep rock-cut channel or tunnel forming a characteristic feature of Egyptian tombs of the New Empire.

The size of the galleries and apartments varies very much (the mummies often scarcely left space enough to pass), the disposition extremely labyrinthine. The Greeks called them *Syringes*, haled passages.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 227.

3. In anat., the Eustachian tube.—4. In ornith., the voice-organ of birds; the lower larynx, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi, and serving to modulate the voice, as in singing. This is usually a more complicated structure than the larynx proper (at the top of the trachea), and so differently constructed in different birds that it affords characters of great significance in classification.

The highest group of *Passeres* (namely, the suborder *Oscines*, which contains the singing birds) is signalized by the elaboration of this muscular organ, especially with reference to its intrinsic musculature. A few birds have no syrinx; some have one, yet without intrinsic muscles; in some the syringes are wholly bronchial, and consequently paired; in others the syrinx is wholly tracheal, and single. But in nearly all birds the syrinx is bronchotracheal, and results from a special modification of the lower end of the trachea and upper end of each bronchus. The lowermost tracheal ring, or a piece composed of several such rings, is enlarged and otherwise modified, and crossed by a bolt-bar (see *ent* under *pesculus*), which separates the single tracheal tube into right and left openings of the bronchi. A median septum rises from the pessulus into the trachea, between the two bronchial orifices, and the free upper margin of this septum, called the *semilunar membrane*, forms the inner tip of a rim of syringes, whose outer lip is a fold of mucous membrane from the opposite side of each bronchus. These membranes are vibratile in the act of singing, and constitute vocal cords. Several upper bronchial half-rings, enlarged and otherwise modified, are completed in circumference by a single continuous membrane, the internal tympanic membrane, which is attached to the pessulus above. The syrinx is actuated by a pair, or several pairs, of intrinsic singing-muscles, called *syringomya*, which vary much in different birds in their attachments as well as in their number. (See *song-muscle*.) In the *Oscines* at least five pairs are recognized, though their nomenclature is by no means settled, owing to their description under different names by different authors, and to the difficulty of homologizing the individual muscles under their many modifications in different birds. The insertion of the *syringomya* into the ends and not into the middle of the bronchial half-rings is characteristic of the true *Oscines*. See *Acronyotus*, *Mesonyotus*.

5. In *surg.*, a fistula.

syma (sēr'mā), *n.*; pl. *symæ* (-mō). [L. *symma*, < Gr. *σῆμα*, a trailing robe, < *σῆπειν*, drag or trail along.] In *antiq.*, a long dress reaching to the ground, as that worn by tragic actors.

Symaticus (sēr-mat'ik-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < LL. *symaticus*, < Gr. *συματικός*, trailing, < *σῆμα*, a trailing robe: see *symma*.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidae*, the type of which is Reeves's pheasant, *S. reevesi*: so called from the magnificent train formed by the tail, which exceeds in length that of any other pheasant. See *ent* under *Phasianus*.

Syrniidae (sēr-nī-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Syrnium* + *-idae*.] A subfamily of owls, named from the genus *Syrnium*, containing a number of both eared and earless species, and having no definable characters.

Syrnium (sēr-nī-um), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1810); origin unknown. Cf. *Surnia*.] A genus of earless owls. The type is the common wood-owl of Europe, *S. aluco*. Other species which have often been placed in this genus are the great Lapp owl, *S. lapponicum*; the great gray owl of North America, *S. cinereum*; the common barred owl of the same country, *S. nebulosum*, and many similar species. By many authors *S. aluco* is taken as the type of the restricted genus *Strix*, of which *Syrnium* thus becomes a mere synonym. See *Aluco* and *Strix* (with *ent*).

syrt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syrup*.

Syrophenician (si-rō-fē-nish'ian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Syro-Phenician*, *Syro-Phenician*; < L. *Syrophenicia* (fem. *Syrophenissa*), < Gr. *Συροφηνία* (fem. *Συροφηνισσα*), < *Σύρος*, Syrian, + *φαινέω*, a Phœnician.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Syro-Phœnicia or to the Syrophenicians.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, either a Phœnician dwelling in Syria, or a person of mixed Syrian and Phœnician descent, or an inhabitant of Syro-Phœnicia, a Roman province which included Phœnicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. [*Syro-Phœnicia* had also, apparently, a more restricted meaning.]

syrphid (sēr'fid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphidae*.

II. *n.* A fly of the family *Syrphidae*. **Syrphidæ** (sēr'fi-dē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Syrphus* + *-idæ*.] A very large and important family of tetraneurous euryorhaphous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Syrphus*, and divided into numerous subfamilies and lesser sections. They are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the apurilous vein of the wings, by other venational characters, and by the structure of the head. The species are often large and bright-colored, and usually fly in the hottest sunshine, frequenting



Syrinx of Raven. a, b, c, modified tracheal and bronchial rings entering into its formation; tr, trachea; br, right and left bronchi.

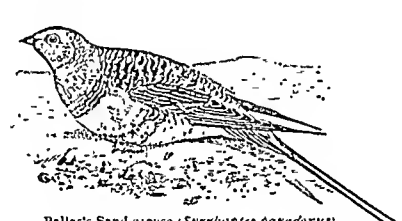
flowers and feeding upon pollen. Many of them are beneficial in their early stages, the larvae feeding upon plant-lice and bark-lice. The larvae of others live in fungi, or in soft decaying vegetable or animal matter. Those of *Microdon* are found in ants' nests, while those of *Volucella* are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. About 2,000 species are known, of which 300 are North American (north of Mexico), while about 550 are European. They are sometimes known as *aphis-eating flies*. See also *cut* under *Atletia*, *Pipiza*, *Syrphus*, and *Diptera*.

Syrphus (sēr'fus), *n.* [Also spelled *Sirphus*; NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σῦρπος*, σῆρπος, a gnat.] A large and wide-spread genus of flies, typical of the family *Syrphidae*. It is now restricted to forms having the third joint of the antennæ short and oval, the eyes in the male without an area of enlarged facets above, the front moderately convex, and the hypopygium not very small. The larvae are all aphidophilous. Twenty-six species inhabit North America. See also *cut* under *Diptera*.



Syrphus ribesii, natural size.

syrphus-fly (sēr'fus-flī), *n.* Any syrphid. **Syrphaptēs** (si-rap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *συνπατέω*, sew or stitch together, < *σύν*, together, + *πάττειν*, sew, stitch.] The typical genus of *Syrphaptinæ*, containing the three-toed sand-grouse with feathered feet. They are heavy-bodied birds, with very short legs, long pointed wings, the



Pallas's Sand-grouse (*Syrphaptēs paradoxus*).

first primaries of which are attenuated in one of the species, and long pointed tail, the middle feathers of which are filamentous and long-exserted. There are 2 species, both natives of Asia. The common Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, made an irruption into Europe in 1863, reaching even France and Great Britain. *S. tibetanus* is the other species. The genus is also called *Nematoura* and *Heteroclitus*, and the leading species is sometimes known as the *heteroclitic grouse*.

Syrphaptinæ (sir-ap-tī'nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Syrphaptēs* + *-inæ*.] One of the subfamilies of *Pteroclidæ*, represented by the genus *Syrphaptēs*: contrasted with *Pteroclinæ*.

syrphaptine (si-rap'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphaptinæ*.

syrthizoristic (si-riz-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [*syrth-*, with, together, + *E. rhizoristic*.] Serving to determine the effective interrelations of the real roots of two functions lying between any assigned limits.

syrtop, **sytrupt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *syrup*. **syrt** (sēr't), *n.* [Formerly also *sirt*; < F. *syrt* = Sp. *sirte* = Pg. *syrt*, < L. *syrtis*, a sand-bank: see *syrtis*.] A quicksand. [Rare.]

The shatter'd mast,
The syrt, the whirlpool, and the rock.
Young, The Ocean.

syrtic (sēr'tik), *a.* [*L. syrticus*, pertaining to a sand-bank or syrtis, < *syrtis*, sand-bank: see *syrt*, *syrtis*.] Pertaining to or resembling a syrt or quicksand. *Edinburgh Rev.* (Imp. Dict.).

syrtis (sēr'tis), *n.*; pl. *syrtēs* (-tēz). [*L. syrtis*, < Gr. *σῦρτις*, a sand-bank in the sea, applied esp. to one on the northern coast of Africa, < *σῦρειν*, draw or trail along, sweep down.] A quicksand.

Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea
Nor good dry land. Milton, P. L., II, 939.

syrup, **sirup** (sir'up), *n.* [Formerly also *syrup*, *syrup*, *syrup*; also, and more prop., with the vowel *i*, *sirup*, *sirup*, *sirup*; = D. *siroop*, *stroop* = G. *syrup* = Sw. *sirap* = Dan. *syrup* (< F. or E.) = NGr. *σίροπον*; < ME. *sirope*, *syrupe*, *sireppe*, *serop*, *sorup*, < OF. *sirap*, *sirope*, *syrup* (also *ysserop*), F. *sirap*, < It. *siropo*, *siropo* = Sp. *jirapé* = Pg. *xarope* (ML. *siropus*, *syrupus*, *sirupus*, *sirupus*), *syrup*, < Ar. *sharāb*, *shurāb*, a drink, beverage, *syrup*: see *shrub*, *shrub*, *sherbet*.] 1. In *med.*, a solution of sugar in water, made according to an official formula, whether simple, flavored, or medicated with some special therapeutic or compound.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have used the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a formal man again.
Shak., C. of L., v. 1, 104.



Syrphid larva eating a plant-louse. (Slightly enlarged.)

2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or "golden syrup" of grocers; but in the sugar-manufacture the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.—**Compound syrup**, in *med.* and *phar.*, a name applied to many, though not to all, syrups containing two or more medicaments.—**Compound syrup of sarsaparilla**, sarsaparilla 150 parts, guaiacum-wood 20 parts, pale rose 12 parts, glycyrrhiza 12 parts, senna 12 parts, saffra, anise, and gaultheria each 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 1,000 parts.—**Compound syrup of squill**, squill 120 parts, senega 120 parts, tartaric acid 10 parts, and potassium each 3 parts, sugar 1,200 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 9 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 2,000 parts. It is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and often cathartic.—**Dutch syrup**. See *Dutch*.—**Green syrup**, sugar crystallized, but unrefined.—**Maple syrup**. See *maple*.—**Simple syrup**, according to the United States Dispensatory, a solution of 65 parts by weight of pure sugar in 35 parts of distilled water.—**Syrup of aconite**, a mixture of tincture of fresh aconite root 1 part with syrup 9 parts.—**Syrup of almond**, sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent, nutrient, sedative. Also called *syrup of orgeat*.—**Syrup of althea**, althea 4 parts, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent.—**Syrup of citric acid**, citric acid 8 parts, water 8 parts, spirit of lemon 4 parts, syrup 930 parts.—**Syrup of garlic**, fresh garlic 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dilute acetic acid 40 parts. It is a nervous stimulant.—**Syrup of gum arabic**, mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.—**Syrup of hydriodic acid**, a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid.—**Syrup of hypophosphites**, calcium hypophosphite 35 parts, sodium hypophosphite 12 parts, potassium hypophosphite 12 parts, spirit of lemon 2 parts, sugar 500 parts, water to make 1,000 parts.—**Syrup of ipecac**, fluid extract of ipecac 5 parts, syrup 95 parts. It is emetic and expectorant.—**Syrup of orange**, sweet-orange peel 5 parts, alcohol 5 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 1 part, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts.—**Syrup of orgeat**. Same as *syrup of almond*.—**Syrup of rhubarb**, rhubarb 90 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, potassium carbonate 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, water to make 1,000 parts. It is cathartic.—**Syrup of squill**, vinegar of squill 40 parts, sugar 60 parts, with water. It is expectorant.—**Syrup of wild cherry**, wild-cherry bark powdered 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is a basis for cough-mixtures.

syrup, sirup (sir'up), *v. i.* [*< syrup, n.*] To sweeten with syrup; cover or mix with a syrup.

Yet where there lups a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syruped* leaves;
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To this upon the greaves.

Drayton, *Quest of Cynthia*.

syrup-gage (sir'up-gāj), *n.* An apparatus, used with a bottling-machine, for supplying to each bottle a given quantity of syrup or other ingredient.

syrupy (sir'up-i), *a.* [*< syrup + -y¹*.] Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities; especially, having the consistency of syrup.

syurus (si'rus), *n.* An unidentified bird of India.

The *syurus*, a lovely bird with a long neck, very common in the district, rises slowly from the fields as our vedettes close up to them. W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 311.

syset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sicel*.

syssarcosis (sis-är-kō'sik), *a.* [*< syssarcosis + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to syssarcosis.

syssarcosis (sis-är-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σαρκασις*, a condition of being overgrown with flesh, *< σαρκαρόνθαι*, to overgrow with flesh. *< σιν*, together. + *σαρκιν*, make or produce flesh, *< σάρξ*, flesh; see *sarcosis*.] In anat., fleshy connection; the connection of one bone with another by means of intervening muscle; correlated with *sympneurosis*, *syndesmosis*, etc. The connections of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw-bone, breast-bone, and shoulder-blade respectively are syssarcosis in man. Also *sympneurosis*.

syssiderite (sis-i-dēr-it), *n.* [Cf. F. *syssidère* (Daubrée, 1867); *< Gr. σιν*, with. + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ίτης*.] One of the class of meteorites generally called *pallasite*. See *meteorite*.

syssitia (si-sit'i-jī), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. συσσίτια*, *< σίν*, together, + *σίτος*, food.] In ancient Greece, notably among peoples of Dorian blood, and most conspicuously among the Spartans and Cretans, the custom that full citizens should eat the chief meal of the day in a public mess. In Crete the expense was met from the public revenues, in Sparta by a contribution levied upon the heads of families. The food was, until the decadence, in general plain, and sobriety of drinking was enforced. The chief object of the syssitia was to unite the members of the ruling class by bonds of intimacy, and to give them a cohesion which furthered greatly their civil and military enterprise.

systaltic (sis-tal'tik), *a.* [= F. *systaltique*, *< LL. systalticus*, *< Gr. συσταλτικός*, drawing together, constringent, *< συστέλλειν*, draw together, restrain, *< σίν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *peristaltic*.] Alternately contracting and

dilating; capable of or resulting from systole and diastole; pulsatory: as, the *systaltic* action of the heart. Compare *peristaltic*.

systasis (sis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σύστασις*, a setting together, a composition, *< συστάναι*, place or set together, unite, join, *< σίν*, together, + *ιστάω*, set up, *ιστάω*, stand: see *stand*.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution; a confederation; a league. [Rare.]

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. Burke, *Rev. in France*.

systatic (sis-tat'ik), *a.* Introductory; commendatory.—**Systatic letters** or **epistles**, commendatory letters. See *commendatory*.

system (sis'tem), *n.* [Formerly also *systeme*; = F. *système* = Sp. *sistema* = Pg. *systema* = It. *sistema* = D. *system* = G. Sw. Dan. *system*, *< LL. systema*, *< Gr. σύστημα*, a whole compounded of several parts, an arrangement, system, *< συστάναι*, set together, put together, combine, compound, mid. stand together, *< σίν*, together, + *ιστάω*, *ιστάω*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*.] 1. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of railroads; a mountain *system*; hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar *system*; the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites.

Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,

A hero perish or a sparrow fall,

Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,

And now a bubble burst, and now a world.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 89.

Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system*; and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. Butler, *Analogy*.

A Natural *System* is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest, and therefore applies no characters preceptorily. . . . An Artificial *System* is one in which the smaller groups (the Genera) are natural, and in which the wider divisions (Classes, Orders) are constructed by the perceptorial application of selected Characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups).

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. xxxii.

For a *system*, in the most proper and philosophic sense of the word, is a complete and absolute whole.

H. Dushnell, *Nature and the Supernatural*, II.

Star and *system* rolling past.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

2. A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of education; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a *system* of railroading: often equivalent to *method*.

There ought to be a *system* of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

In the modern *system* of war, nations the most wealthy are obliged to have recourse to large loans.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 39.

There was no part of the whole *system* of Government with which they [the Houses of Parliament] had not power to interfere by advice equivalent to command.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

I am deeply convinced that among us all *systems*, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective *systems*.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 102.

3. The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.—4. Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no *system* in one's business or study.—5. In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic *system*; the Copernican *system*; a *system* of the universe, or of the world.—6. In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—7. (a) In *Byzantine music*, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser in-

tervals, as an octave or a tetrachord. (b) In *medieval* and *modern music*, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale. (c) In *modern musical notation*, two or more staves braced together for concerted music.—8. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. A *system* the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem is called a *strophe*.

9. In *biol.*: (a) An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues. The principal systems of the body in this sense are the *nervous*, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic; the *muscular*, both voluntary and involuntary; the *osseous*, including the cartilages as well as the bones of the skeleton; the *vascular*, including the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* or absorbent; the *tegumentary*; the *mucous*, including the mucous membranes; and the *serous*, including the serous membranes. These systems may be subdivided, as the vascular into the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* systems; or some of them may be grouped together, as when the *connective-tissue* system includes the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, and general areolar or cellular tissues of the body. Hence—(b) In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function. Most if not all such systems act physiologically by the concurrence of several other lesser systems: as, the *digestive* system; the *respiratory* system; the *reproductive* system. Hence—(c) In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the *system*; to have one's *system* out of order. (d) In *ascidology*, the conubium of these compound tunicates which have a common cleaea, as the *Botryllidæ*. Von Drasche, 1883.—10. One of the larger divisions of the geological series: as, the Devonian *system*; the Silurian *system*.

The term is used by various geologists with quite different meanings, mostly, however, as the equivalent of *series*: thus, Cretaceous *system* (the Cretaceous series).

11. In *nat. hist.*: (a) In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coördination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological *system*; a physiological *system*. There is but one adequate and natural system, namely, that which classifies animals and plants by structure alone, according to their degrees of genetic relationship, upon consideration of descent with modification in the course of evolutionary processes; it is the aim of every systematist to discover this true taxonomy and set it forth by classificatory methods. (b) In the concrete, any zoological or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial *system* of plants; Cuvier's *system* of classification; the quinary *system*. Such systems are very numerous, and no two agree in every detail either of classification or of nomenclature; but all have in view the same end, which is sought to be attained by similar methods, and upon certain principles to which most naturalists now assent.—Abkari *system*. See *abkari*.—Action of a moving system. See *action*.—Adjunct *system*, a system of linear equations whose coefficients are the corresponding minors of the determinant of a primitive system.—Allotment, American, asymmetric *system*. See the qualifying words.—Ambulacral *system*. Same as *water-vascular system*.—Apolar *system*, the aggregate of surfaces of a given order whose polars with reference to a given surface are indeterminate.—Banting *system*. See *bantingism*.—Barrier, block, blood-vascular, bony *system*. See the qualifying words.—Binary *system*. See *binary classification*, under *binary*.—Brunonian *system*, an old medical doctrine formulated by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount, the condition was one of health; if excessive, causing debility; if insufficient, causing indirect debility.—Canonical *system*, a system of differential equations of the forms

$$dx_i = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_i} dt, \quad dp_i = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} dt, \quad i = (1, 2, 3, \dots, n).$$

Cellular, cibarian, circular *system*. See the adjectives.—Centimeter-gram-second *system*. See *centimeter*.—Circulatory *system*, the organs collectively which aid in the circulation of the blood and lymph; the vascular *system*.—Complete *system* of differential equations, a system such that all the equations deducible from it are linear combinations of the equations of the system.—Conjugate *system*, a system of curvilinear coordinates such that the two families of curves for which one or the other coordinate is constant have for their tangents at each point of the surface to which the coordinates relate conjugate diameters of the Dupinian indicatrix.—Conjunct, conservative, continental, convict, Copernican, cost-book *system*. See the qualifying words.—Cottier *system*. See *cottier*.—Cumulative *system* of voting. See *cumulative*.—Cyclic *system*, an orthogonal system of which one family consists of circles, or has circular trajectories.—Decimal *system*. See *decimal*.—Dentinal *system*, all the tubules radiating

from a single pulp-cavity.—**Desmic system**, a system of three tetrahedra which are members of a pencil of quartic surfaces.—**Desmold system**, Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.—**Dioptric system**. See *dioptric*.—**Dissipative system**. See *dissipative*.—**Elementary system**, a system of surfaces which satisfies an elementary condition—namely, that every surface shall pass through certain points or touch certain straight lines or planes.—**Enneadic, epidermal, excitomotor, fudal system**. See the adjectives.—**Equivalent system**, one of two or more systems of algebraic forms such that the totality of functional invariants of each system is the same as that of any other.—**Fabrician system of classification**. Same as *cibarian system*.—**Field-grass system**. See *open-field system*, under *field*.—**Gastrovascular, gob-road, hexagonal system**. See the qualifying words.—**Gauche system**, a system of quantities a_{ij} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) such that $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ in every case, except when $i = j$.—**Halphenian system**, a system of curves defined by conditions not independent, so that certain modifications of the characteristics are rendered necessary. *Proceedings of London Math. Soc.*, IX, 149.—**Hippocretan, homaloidal, ice, interlinear system**. See the qualifying words.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Iridochoroidal system**, Cuvier's name for the choroid and iris taken together as being of similar structure and development.—**Isothermal system of curvilinear coordinates**, such a system that, u and v being the coordinates, and ds an element of the arc of any curve on the surface, $ds^2 = \lambda(du^2 + dv^2)$.—**Isotonic system**. See *isotonic*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**. See *Jacobian*.—**Jussieuian system**. See *Jussieuian*.—**Ling's system**, a rather complicated system of kinesthesis, or movement, in which active and passive motions are combined with massage and manual stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.—**Linnean system**. See *Linnean*.—**Logerian system**, in music, a system of instruction upon the pianoforte invented by J. B. Logier, and patented in England in 1811. It involved two things—the use of the chiroplast, a mechanical contrivance for holding the pupil's hands in correct position at the keyboard, and the simultaneous instruction of several pupils at as many pianofortes. The chiroplast had drawbacks which have led to its being discarded, but the plan of class instruction is in use to some extent in all music schools.—**Lot, Macleayan, male, mark, mercantile, metamorphic, metayer, military, moiety, muscular, natural, nervous, octavo system**. See the qualifying words.—**Open-field system**. See *field*.—**Parish, pavilion, portal, Ptolemaic, purchase, Pythagorean system**. See the qualifying words.—**Quinary system**. See *quinary*.—**Refracting system**. Same as *dioptric system*.—**Reservation, saliferous, sexual, sideral, silent, solar, spur system**. See the qualifying words.—**Spoils system**. See *spoil*.—**Stomatogastric nervous system, sympathetic nervous system**. See *stomatogastric, sympathetic*.—**Sub-Himalayan, sweating, etc., system**. See the qualifying words.—**System-disease of the cerebrospinal axis**, a disease affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having throughout common anatomical relations and physiological properties.—**System of conjugate substitutions**. See *substitution*.—**System of surfaces**. See *surface*.—**Systems of crystallization**. See *crystallization*, *hexagonal*, *isometric*, *monoclinic*, *orthorhombic*, *tetragonal*, *trigonal*.—**Systems of fortification**. See *fortification*.—**Taconic system** (so called from the Taconic Mountains, a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York); in *geol.*, rocks of Lower Silurian age (or Cambrian, in part, according to the nomenclature of the United States Geological Survey now adopted), more or less metamorphosed, formerly supposed by some geologists to constitute a distinct system.

It is thus finally made positive that the *Taconic system* is not a pre-Silurian system, and that the claiming for it equivalency with the Huronian was but a leap in the dark. It is manifest, in fact, that "*Taconic system*" is only a synonym of the older term "*Lower Silurian*," as this term was used by geologists generally twenty, thirty, and forty years since, and by many writers till a much later date. *J. D. Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1884, p. 411.

Tail-robe, tarsal, territorial, tetragonal, etc., system. See the qualifying words.—**Three-field system**. See *field*.—**Vascular system**, the circulatory system.—**Water-vascular system**. See *water-vascular*.—**Syn. 1-4. System, Method**. Strictly, "*System*" is logical or scientific collocation. *Method* is logical or scientific procedure" (C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated). But *system* is often used for *method*; *method* is not used for *system*. *System*, *Range*, *Chain*, in *orography*, as used by physical geographers writing in English, are nearly the same thing, we find the "*Appalachian chain*" frequently called "*Appalachian range*" or "*ranges*," and also "*Appalachian system*." *System* is the more comprehensive term. All the *ranges* which go to make up a complex of mountains sufficiently nearly a unit, as popularly designated, to be embraced under one name, may be called a *system*; thus, the *ranges* of the Great Basin, some twenty or more in number, may properly all be classed together as forming the Great Basin "*mountain system*," or simply "*system*."

As thus defined, the Appalachian Region, *System*, or complex of *ranges*, extends from the promontory of Gaspe, in a mean direction of northeast and southwest, to Alabama—a distance of about 1,500 miles—where it disappears entirely, becoming covered by the much more recent geological formations, which form a broad belt along the Gulf of Mexico, and extend far up the Mississippi Valley. *J. D. Dana, The United States*, p. 32.

systematic (sis'te-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *système-tique* = Sp. *sistemático* = Pg. *sistemático* = It. *sistemático*, < NL. *systematicus*, < Gr. *συστηματικός*, combined in one whole, systematic, < *συστημα* (*tau*), a system; see *system*.] 1. Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to one another and to the design of the whole: as, a sys-

tematic arrangement of plants or animals; a systematic course of study.

Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more systematic policy of its wiser neighbours. *A. Hamilton, Federalist*, No. 62.

One by one exceptions vanish, and all becomes systematic. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 322.

The whole course of divinity is best divided into four departments: Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, Systematic Theology, and Practical Theology. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 2.

What I hope to have shown is that two systems of logic are not made the same system by the fact that both are systematic methods of procedure, nor yet by the fact that both express the common part and the aggregate of two terms in the same way. *C. L. Franklin, in Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II, 566.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; with intention; formal: as, a systematic writer.

A systematic political opposition, vehement, daring, and indefatigable, sprang from a schism about trifles, altogether unconnected with the real interests of religion or of the state. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.—4. Classificatory; taxonomic; marked by, based on, or agreeable with any system of classification or nomenclature: as, a systematic treatise; systematic principles or practice; systematic zoology or botany. See *system*, II.—5. In *anc. pros.*, of or pertaining to a system, or group of periods; constituting systems, or composed of systems. Systematic composition is the form of composition found in poems or choric passages consisting of systems or strophes, as opposed to stichic or linear composition.—**Systematic anatomy**, the anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.—**Systematic botany**. See *botany* and *system*, II.—**Systematic logic**. Same as *objectologic* (*a*) (which see, under *logic*).—**Systematic theology**. See *theology*.—**Systematic zoology**. See *system*, II, and *zoology*.—**Syn.** See *orderly*. **systematical** (sis'te-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*systematic* + *-al*.] Same as *systematic*.

Nor has the systematic way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of systematical books. *Boyle, Works*, I, 300.

systematically (sis'te-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically; with system, or deliberate method.

systematician (sis'te-mat'ik-shun), *n.* [*systematic* + *-ian*.] A systematist; one who adheres to a system: implying undue formalism. [Rare.]

In the former capacity he is, as Zola aptly remarks, a "thought mathematician," systematician, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories. *Nineteenth Century*, XX, 73.

systematics (sis'te-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *systematic* (see *-ics*).] The principles and practice of classification; the study of system, or the formation of any system; systematology; taxonomy. See *system*, II.

Huxley's classification, based upon these characters, in 1867, marked an epoch in the systematics of birds. *Nature*, XXXIX, 177.

systematisation, systematise, etc. See *systematization, etc.*

systematism (sis'te-mat'izm), *n.* [*Gr. σιστηματικός* (*tau*), a system, + *-ism*.] Reduction of facts to a system; predominance of system.

So also he (Dante) combines the deeper and more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute systematization of the Roman. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 37.

systematist (sis'te-mat'ist), *n.* [*Gr. σιστηματικός* (*tau*), a system, + *-ist*.] 1. One who forms a system or reduces to system; especially, one who constructs or is expert in systems of classification in natural history.

The genus *Sphinx*, as now limited by systematists, is much larger bodied, with a long and narrow head, small eyes, and long and narrow wings. *J. S. Packard, Study of Insects*, p. 272.

2. One who adheres to a system; implying undue adherence to formalism. *Henslow*.

systematization (sis'te-mat-i-zā'shun), *n.* [*systematic* + *-ation*.] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. Also spelled *systematisation*.

The spirit of meddling systematization and regulation which animates even the "Philosophie Positive," and breaks out, in the latter volumes of that work, but no uncertain foreshadowing of the anti-scientific constrictions of Comte's later writings. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 170.

The systematization which Leibniz himself did not give. *Find, IX*, 411.

systematize (sis'te-mat'iz), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *systematized*, ppr. *systematizing*. [= F. *sys-*

tématiser = Sp. *sistemizar* = It. *sistemizzare*; as Gr. *σιστηματικός* (*tau*), a system, + *-ize*.] To reduce to system or method; methodize; arrange in, or in accordance with, a system; construct a system, as of classification in natural history. Also spelled *systematise*.

"It appears to me," said the daguerreotypist, smiling, "that Uncle Venner has the principles of Fourier at the bottom of his wisdom; only they have not quite so much distinctness in his mind as in that of the systematizing Frenchman." *Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, x.

There has not been an effort to systematize the scattered labors of isolated thinkers.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I, i. § 76.

In Haeckel's "Generelle Morphologie" there is all the force, suggestiveness, and what I may term the systematizing power of Oken, without his extravagance. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses*, p. 270.

systematizer (sis'te-mat'iz-er), *n.* [*systematize* + *-er*.] One who systematizes; a systematist. Also spelled *systematiser*.

Aristotle . . . may be called the systematizer of his master's doctrines. *Harris, Philol. Inquiries*, i, 1.

Several systematizers have tried to draw characters from the orifice of the ear, and the parts about it, but hitherto these have not been sufficiently studied to make the attempts very successful. *A. Newton, Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 89.

systematology (sis'te-mat'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. σιστηματικός* (*tau*), a system, + *-λογία* (*logia*), *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of systems or of systematization.

systemic (sis'tem'ik), *a.* [*system* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to system or systematization; systematic.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system; not local: as, systemic circulation.

Were our experiences limited to the *Systemic* Sensations, supplemented by Vision and Hearing, we might have a conception of the geometric universe, but we could have none of the dynamic universe. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, v. § 12.

systemic circulation, the circulation of the blood through the body at large, but exclusive of its flowing through the lungs: opposed to *pulmonary circulation*.—**Systemic death**, the death of the body as a whole. Also called *somatic death*.

systemically (sis'tem'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a systemic manner; in or on the body as a whole.

There is necessarily some danger in employing so potent a drug as corrosive sublimate: . . . and, indeed, it seems likely that it acts as much systemically as locally. *Lancet*, 1859, I, 882.

systemization, systemisation (sis'tem-i-zā'shun), *n.* [*systemize* + *-ation*.] Same as *systematization*. *Webster*.

systemize, systemise (sis'tem-iz), *v.* [*system* + *-ize*.] Same as *systematize*.

A genuine faculty for systemizing business. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 24, 1888.

systemizer, systemiser (sis'tem-i-zér), *n.* [*systemize* + *-er*.] Same as *systematizer*.

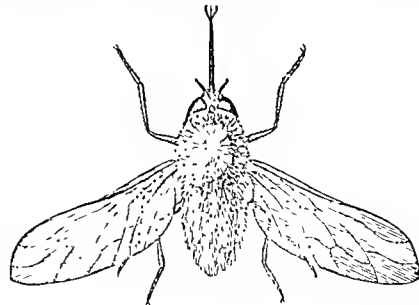
systemless (sis'tem-less), *a.* [*system* + *-less*.] Without system; in *biol.*, not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of most organisms, as the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrate, etc., in the animal kingdom; lacking differentiated or specialized tissues; structureless: as, in the vegetable kingdom the *Algae* and in the animal kingdom the *Protozoa* are systemless.

system-maker (sis'tem-nū'kér), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: generally implying slight contempt.

We system-makers can sustain the thesis which you grant was plain. *Prior, Alma*, iii, 330.

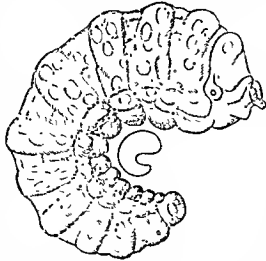
system-monger (sis'tem-mung'gér), *n.* One who is unduly fond of making or framing systems.

A system-monger, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. *Chesterfield*.



Systarchus orax, adult female, enlarged.

Systoechus (sis-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1855), < Gr. *συστοχος*, standing in the same row, < *σύν*, together, + *στοχος*, a row.] An important genus of bee-flies, of the family *Bombyliidae*, comprising 4 North American species. *S. oreas* lays its eggs upon the egg-pods of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, and of other short-horned grasshoppers, and its larvæ feed upon their eggs, being thus highly beneficial to agriculturists. See also cut on preceding page.



Systoechus oreas, larva, from the sole, enlarged (the small figure indicating the natural size).

systole

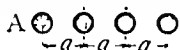
(sis-tō-lē), *n.* [= F. *systole* = Sp. *sístole* = Pg. *sístole* = It. *sístole*, < NL. *systole*, < Gr. *συστολή*, a drawing together, a contraction, a shortening, < *συστίνω*, draw together, contract, < *σύν*, together, + *τέλλω*, sot, place. Cf. *systaltic*, *diastole*.] 1. In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (a) Pronunciation of a vowel as short. (b) The shortening of a vowel or syllable, especially of one usually treated as a long; correption: opposed to *diastole* or *ectasis*.—2. In *physiol.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for propelling the blood and thus carrying on the circulation. Clinically, *systole* usually refers to the ventricular systole, regarded as beginning with the first sound and ending with the occurrence of the second sound. Compare *diastole*.

3. The contraction of the pulsatile vesicles of infusorians and other protozoans. W. S. Kent. —4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. Walker, 1832.—Arterial systole, the rhythmic contraction of an artery.—Cardiac systole. See def. 2.

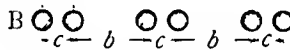
systolic (sis-tol'ik), *a.* [*systole* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or marked by systole; contracting.

It has been said that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve—one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other *diastolic*, from the blood during regurgitation. P. M. Latham, Diseases of the Heart.

Systolic cerebral murmur, a blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants: it was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.



A — a — a — a —



B — c — b — c — b — c —

Systyle and Arcsystyle Dispositions of Columns.

systyle (sis-tīl), *a.* [= F. *systyle*, < L. *systylus*, < Gr. *συστύλος*, with

A Systyle the intercolumniations (a) equal to two diameters. B Arcsystyle the intercolumniations (a) of the coupled shafts equal to one and a half diameters, those (b) of the alternate columns equal to three and a half diameters.

columns standing close, < *σύν*, together, + *στύλος*, a column: see *style*.] In *arch.*, having columns which stand somewhat close together; having the intercolumniations rather narrow in proportion to the diameter of the shafts. As usually understood, the systyle intercolumniation measures about two diameters from center to center of the shafts. Compare *arcosystyle*, *eustyle*, and *pycnostyle*.

systylous (sis-tī-lus), *a.* [*systylus*, with columns standing close: see *systyle*.] In *bot.*: (a) Having the styles coherent in a single column. (b) In mosses, having the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry.

syte¹, *n.* An old spelling of *sitc*². Spencer.

syte², *n.* An old spelling of *city*.

sythel¹, *n.* An old spelling of *scythe*.

sythe², *n.* See *sithc*².

syvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sicre*.

syvert, *n.* An old spelling of *sicer*² for *sewer*³.

syzygant (siz-i-gant), *n.* In *alg.*: (a) The left-hand side of a syzygy. (b) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantile which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically. (c) An irreducible form of degree κ which becomes reducible when multiplied by a^κ . Called the $(\kappa+2)$ ic syzygant.

syzygeal (si-zij'ē-al), *a.* See *syzygial*, 1.

syzygetic (siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [*syzōgōs*, yoked, paired (see *syzygy*), + *-et-ic*.] Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.—**Syzygetic cubic**, a cubic syzygetically related to two cubics, especially to a given cubic and its Hessian.—**Syzygetic function**, a function of the form $Ax + By + Cz + \dots$, where x, y, z are the variables, and A, B, C are arbitrary quantities.—**Syzygetic multipliers**, the multipliers of the variables in a syzygetic function.

syzygetically (siz-i-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to a linear relation, or syzygy.

syzygial (si-zij'i-al), *a.* [*syzōgōs* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, *syzygical*.

The moon's greatest tidal action being syzygial, and the least at quadrature, should cause maximum impulse about the former, and minimum near the latter, period. Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 253.

2. Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

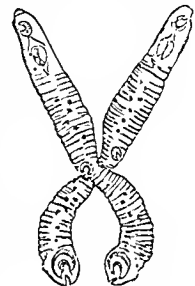
The anchylosed ring of first radials is succeeded by a tier of free second radials, which are united by a straight syzygial suture to the next series—the radial axillaries. Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 419.

syzygium (si-zij'i-nūm), *n.*; pl. *syzygia* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *σύνζυγος*, *σύνζυγος*, yoked, paired: see *syzygy*.] In *zool.*, a syzygy.

syzygy (siz-i-jī), *n.*; pl. *syzygies* (-jiz). [= F. *syzygie* = Pg. *syzygio*, < L. *syzygia* (NL., in *zool.*,

syzygium), < Gr. *σύνζυγία*, a conjunction, coupling, pair, in *pros.* a syzygy, < *σύνζυγος*, yoked together, paired, < *σύνζυγναι*, yoke or join together, conjoin, couple, < *σύν*, together, + *ζεύγναι* (*ζεύ*), yoke, join: see *join*, *yoke*.] 1. In *astron.*, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group or combination of two feet. Ancient metricians varied in their use of this term. Some use it regularly for a dipody or (dipodie) measure. Others call a tautopody, or double foot, a dipody, but a combination of two different feet a syzygy. Some, accordingly, giving the name *syzygy* to tetrasyllabic feet (regarded by them as composed of two dissyllabic feet), speak of an iambic or a trochaic line as measured by dipodies, but an Ionic line as measured by syzygies—that is, by single Ionics considered as combinations of trochees and pyrrhics. A peculiar use is the restriction of the term *syzygy* to compound feet of five or six syllables.

3. In *alg.*, a linear function in the variables. See *syzygetic*.—4. In *zool.*, the conjunction of



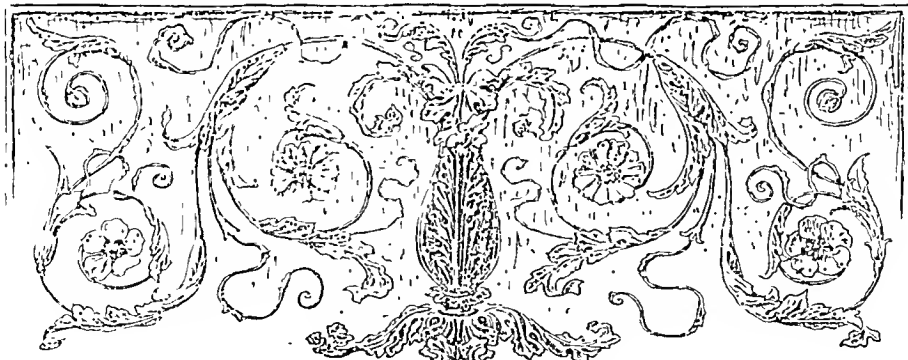
Syzygy of *Diplozoon parvum*.

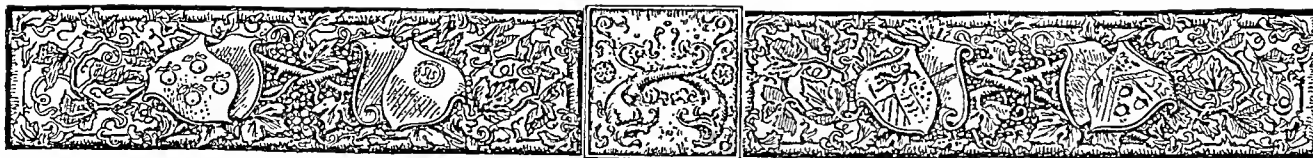
The first of the brachial joints [in the *Pentactinus asper*]—that is to say, the joint immediately above the radial axillary—is, as it were, split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Müller a "*syzygy*." All the ordinary joints of the arms are provided with muscles producing various motions, and binding the joints firmly together. The *syzygies* are not so provided, and the arms are consequently easily snapped across where these occur. Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 440.

Epirrhematic syzygy, in *anc. pros.*, the last four parts of the parabasis—that is, the strophe or ode, epirrhema, antistrophe or antode, and antepirrhema; the choros as distinguished from the monodie parts of the parabasis.

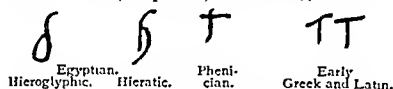
szaboite (sab'ō-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. Szabo, of Budapest in Hungary.] A variety of hypersthene, first described erroneously as a new trielinic member of the pyroxene group.

szaibelyite (sā-bel'yīt), *n.* [Named from *Szajbelyi*, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in white nodules of acicular crystals in a gray limestone at Werksthal in Hungary.





Comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



1. The twentieth letter and sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet. Of the Phoenician alphabet the corresponding sign was the twenty-second and last; what follows *t* in Greek and Latin, and also in our own scheme, is the result of successive additions made to the system borrowed from Phoenician. (See the several letters below.) The comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:

The value of the sign has been practically the same through the whole history of its use; it denotes the sibil (or breathed) mute (or cheek) produced by a complete closure (with following breath or explosion) between the tip of the tongue and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind or not far from the bases of the upper front teeth. Its corresponding sonant or voiced mute is *d*, and its nasal is *n* (see those letters). They are often called *dental* or *teeth-sounds*, though the teeth have really no part in their production; hence also, and better, *lingual*, or *front lingual*, or *tongue-tip*, etc. They are much more common elements of our utterance than either of the other two classes, palatal (*k, g, ng*) or labial (*p, b, m*); they constitute, namely, about 18 per cent. of the sounds we make (*t* nearly 6 per cent., *d* nearly 5, *n* nearly 7), against palatal 4 per cent., and labial 6. A sound which our ears would at once recognize and name as a *t*-sound is producible in other positions of the organs than that described above—namely, at points further back on the roof of the mouth, and with parts of the tongue behind the tip, and even of its under surface. Hence the occurrence in some languages of more than one *t*, distinctly recognized as separate members of the spoken alphabet (so two in Sanskrit, etc., and even four in Siamese); our own *t* also which forms the first part of the compound *ch* (= *tsh*) is slightly but constantly different from our *t* elsewhere. As in many other languages (and partly by direct inheritance from French, and even from later Latin, alterations), the *t* in English shows a tendency to become palatalized and converted into a sibilant when followed by palatal sounds, *ns t, e, y*. Hence, in many situations, it combines with such sounds, either regularly or in rapid utterance, producing the *ch*-sound, *ns in question, mixture* (compare the corresponding conversion of *s* to *sh*, under *S*); and even, in a great number of words having the endings *-tion, -tious, -tial, etc.*, it becomes a sibilant and makes the *sh*-sound, as in *nation, faction, partial, etc.* *T* also, like others of our consonants, frequently occurs double, especially when medial: thus (from *fit*) *fitted, fitter, fitting*. With *h*, *t* forms the digraph *th*, which has the position and importance of a fully independent element in the alphabet, with a double pronunciation, sibilant and sonant (or breathed and voiced): sibilant in *thin, breath*; sonant in *this, breathe*—both as strictly unitary sounds as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. They are related with *t* and *s*, etc., as tongue-tip sounds, especially with *s* and *z* as being fricative and continuable; but they are of closer position than the latter, the closest that can be made without actual stoppage of the breath, and are usually formed with the tongue thrust further forward, against or even beyond the teeth: hence their substitution for *s* and *z* by persons who lisp. In regard to their grade of closure, they are akin to *f* and *r*, and belong in one class with these (oftenest and best called *spirants*). As an *f* comes in part from an aspirated *p*, or *ph*, so also the *th*-sounds from an aspirated *t*; and in this way they have obtained their usual representation: the Greek *θ*, which was an aspirated *t* (that is, a *t* with separately audible *h* after it), was written in Latin with *th*, and then, when the aspirate came to be pronounced as a spirant, this was continued in use as representative of the latter. And in this case the Latin digraph has crowded out of English use the sign (or rather the two signs) which in Anglo-Saxon represented the *th*-sounds—namely, *þ, ð*—much to the detriment of our present alphabet. Of the two *th*-sounds, the sonant (or *this* and *breathe* sound) is much the more frequent, owing chiefly to the constant recurrence of the pronominal words, particularly *the*, in which it is found; it is nearly 4 per cent. of our utterance, while the sibilant (or *thin* and *breath* sound) is less than two thirds of one per cent. In the phonetic history of the Germanic part of our language, *t* regularly and usually (when special causes do not prevent) comes from an older *d*; and, on the other hand, *th* from an older *t*: examples for *t* are two corresponding with *duo*, *eat* with *ad* or *ed*; for *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *fert*; for both together, *that* = *tad*, *tooth* = *dent*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 160; with a line over it (*T*), 160,000.—3. An abbreviation: (a) [*l. e.*] In musical notation, of *tenor, tempo* (as a *t.*, a *tempo*), *tutti*, and *tasto* (as *t. s.*, *tasto solo*). (b) [*l. e.*] In a ship's log-book, of *thunder*. (c) [*l. e.*] In zoöl., of *typeanthid*. (d) In math.: (1) [*l. e.*] of time; (2) of *tensor*, a functional symbol.

(c) Of Turkish.—To a *T*, exactly; with the utmost exactness: as, to snit or lit to a *T*. The allusion is probably to a mechanical *T*-square, by which accuracy in making angles, etc., is secured. [Colloq.]

We could manage this matter to a *T*.

Stern, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

To be marked with a *T*, to be branded or characterized as a thief; he known as a thievish person: from the former practice of branding the letter *T* in the hand of a convicted thief.

*T*² (*tc*), *n*. [From the letter *T*.] Something made or fashioned in the form of a *T*, as a piece of metallic pipe for joining two lines of piping at right angles to each other. Also written *tec*, and sometimes *tau*. See *T-bandage*, *T-beard*, *T-bone*, *T-cloth*, *T-iron*, *T-joint*, *T-rail*, *T-square*. *t*¹, *-t*². A form of *-ed*¹, *-ad*², in certain words. *See -ed*¹, *-ed*².

tal, *v. t.* An obsolete or provincial reduction of *take*.

Ta now thy grymme tole to the,
let se how thou enokez.

Syr Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), i. 413.

*ta*², *taat*, *n*. Middle English forms of *toe*.

Ta. The chemical symbol of *tantalum*.

taaweesh (*tä-wēsh'*), *n*. [Amer. Ind.] A war-club of the northwest coast of North America, having a blade of hard stone projecting from a wooden handle. The end of the wooden part is often carved into a grotesque human head, the stone blade figuring as the tongue.

tab (*tab*), *n*. [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *tape*, ME. *tape*, *tappe* (for change of *p* to *b*, cf. *cop* in *cobweb*). In some senses *tab* appears to be confused with *tag*.] 1. A small flap, strap, or strip of some material made fast to an object at one end or side, and either free or fastened at the other when in use, as in a garment; a tag. Specifically—(a) A flap, strap, or latchet of a shoe. (b) The tag at the end of a shoe-lace. (c) A flap falling from the side of a hat or cap over the ear, for protection in very cold weather; an ear-tab. (d) A strip of ruching or a lace border formerly worn at the side near the inner front edge of a woman's bonnet, over the ears. (e) The arming of an archer's gauntlet or glove, or a flat piece of leather used in place of finger-tips or shooting-gloves. (f) A hanging sleeve of a child's garment. (g) In mach.: (1) One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. (2) A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

2. Check; account: as, to keep *tab* on one. [Colloq.]

That part about his letters to the paper is very good, I think. It will teach a lot of other ducks of the kind who think they know it all that there are fellows in the office quietly keeping *tab* on them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 882.

tabacco, *n*. An old spelling of *tobacco*. *Minsheu*, *tabachir*, *n*. See *tabasheer*.

tabacum (*ta-bak'um*), *n*. [NL.: see *tobacco*.] In *phar.*, *tobacco* (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) in the natural dried state.

tabanid (*tab'ā-nid*), *a.* and *n*. 1. *a*. Pertaining to the *Tabanidae*; related to or resembling a *tabanid*.

II. *n*. A fly of the family *Tabanidae*; a horse-fly; a deer-fly; a gadfly or breeze.

Tabanidae (*ta-ban'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tabanus* + *-idae*.] A large family of biting flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus; the gadflies, breezes, or elegs, having the third joint of the antennæ annulate and without a distinct bristle. The proboscis of the female is adapted for piercing, and inflicts a painful although not irritating wound. The male does not bite. They fly with extraordinary speed, and the swiftest horse cannot elude them. The spindle-shaped brown or black eggs are attached in groups to the stems and leaves of low-growing plants, and the larvae are either aquatic or live in damp earth. They are predaceous, and feed upon snails or small insects. The young larvae of many species penetrate beetles and other larvae, and remain within until they have entirely consumed them. Over 1,300 species are known; 150 are North American. Many of them are among the largest and most powerful of the *Diptera*, but most are of moderate size. They fly in bright sunny weather. Also *Tabanides*. See cuts under *breeze*, *Chrysops*, and *gadfly*.

Tabanus (*ta-bā'nus*), *n*. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1735), < L. *tabanus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] A notable

genus of flies, including the horse-flies, etc., and typical of the family *Tabanidae*. They are large naked flies of brownish-black or gray color, often having yellowish-red spots on the sides of the abdomen. All the females bite severely. The larvae are found in damp earth and under fallen leaves and bits of wood, and are carnivorous; some feed on cutworms and other noctuid larvae. Nearly 100 species inhabit North America. *T. atratus* is the common large black horse-fly of the United States; *T. bovinus* is the common gadfly of cattle. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.

tabard (*tab'ard*), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *taberd*; < ME. *tabard*, *tabarde*, *tabbard*, *taberd*, *taberde*, *tabart*, *tabare*, < OF. *tabard*, *tabart*, *tabar*, *tabarre* = Sp. Pg. *tabardo* = It. *tabarro* (ML. *tabardum*, *tabardus*, *tabbardus*, *tabardium*, *tabarus*, etc.), a tabard; cf. W. *tabar* (< E.), MHG. *tapphart*, *taphart*, NGr. *ταπαρίδιον* (< ML. or Rom.), a tabard; origin unknown. According to Diez, perhaps < L. *tapete*, figured cloth, tapestry: see *tapet*, *tippet*.] 1. A cloak of rough and heavy material, formerly worn by persons whose business led them to much exposure.

The French tabard is described as being of serge. It was worn by the poorest classes of the populace.

With him ther was a
Plowman was his brother;
In a tabard he rood
upon a mere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.
(C. T., l. 541.)

2. A loose outer garment without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by knights over their armor, generally but not always embroidered with the arms of the wearer, called *cote-armour* by Chaucer. Also called *tabard of arms*.—3. A sort of coat without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by heralds and pursuivants, emblazoned with the arms of their sovereign, and considered as their distinctive garment.

The *taberd* of his office I will call it,
Or the coat-armour of his place.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

Two pursuivants, whom *tabards* deck,
With silver scutcheon round their neck,
Stood on the steps of stone.

Scott, Marmion, i. 11.

Tabard of arms. See def. 2.

tabarder (*tab'ar-dēr*), *n*. [Also *tabardeer*; < OF. **tabardier*, < *tabard*, a tabard: see *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. (ed. Airey). (*Richardson*.)

tabaret (*tab'ā-ret*), *n*. [Origin obscure; supposed to be connected with *tabby* (if so, it is, like *tabinet*, a mod. made form).] A silk stuff used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally in different colors. It resembles *tabinet*, but is superior to it. *Diet. of Needlework*.

One man's street announcement is in the following words: "Here you have a composition to remove the stains from silks, muslins, bombazens, cords, or *tabarets* of any kind or colour."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474.

tabart (*tab'art*), *n*. See *tabard*.
tabasheer, *tabashir* (*tab'ā-shēr'*), *n*. [Also *tabachir*; = F. *tabaschir*, *tabaxir*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *tabāshir*; cf. Skt. *tvakshira*, *tvakshira*, late



English Herald's Tabards of the 17th century. (From a drawing by Van Dyck.)

forms, prob. adapted from Hind.] A white opaque or translucent variety of opal which breaks into irregular pieces like dry starch, found in the joints of the bamboo in the East and Brazil, and believed to be caused by disease or injury to the plant. It possesses the power of absorbing its own weight of water, when it becomes entirely transparent. It is probably the "oculus mundi" of the gem-writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. In the East Indies tabasheer, prepared by calcining and pulverizing, is largely used as a medicine by both Hindus and Mohammedans; it is esteemed cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral.

tabbinet, tabinet (tab'i-net), *n.* [*tabby*¹ + *-net*, after *satinet*, etc.; or < *tabin* + *-et*.] A fabric of silk and wool, like a poplin, with a watered surface: chiefly used for upholstery.

tabby¹ (tab'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *taby*, *tabis* (and *tabin*); < *F. tabis* = *Sp. tabi* = *Pg. tabi* = *It. tabi* (ML. *attabi*), < *Ar. attabi*, a rich watered silk, < *Attabiya*, a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured, < *Attab*, a prince, great-grandson of Omoyya.] *I. n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). 1. A watered material. Specifically — (a) A general term for watered silks, moire, etc.

Let others look for pearls and gold,
Tissues or *tabbies* manifold.

Herick, *The New Yeeres Gift*.

(b) A worsted material, as a watered moreen.

2. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered. *Mrs. Armitage*, *Old Court Customs*.

The manufactures they export are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like *tabbies*. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 125.

3. In *entom.*, a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa*: a British collectors' name. *A. pinguinalis* is the common tabby, also called *grease-moth*; *A. euprealis* is the small tabby.

II. a. 1. Made of or resembling the fabric tabby; diversified in appearance or color like tabby.

This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace.

Pepps, *Diary*, Oct. 13, 1661.

If she in *tabby* waves encircled be,
Think Amphitrite rises from the sea.

W. King, *Art of Love*, viii.

The Prince [of Wales] himself, in new sky-blue watered *tabby* coat. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 115.

2. Performed as in making the plain material from which tabby is produced: said of weaving.

In fig. 8 a piece of plain woven cloth is represented. . . . Fig. 38 represents the same thing as it would be drawn by the weaver, and it is generally called *tabby* or plain weaving. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 29.

tabby¹ (tab'i), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabbed*, ppr. *tabbing*. [*tabby*¹, *n.*] To cause to look like tabby, or watered silk; give a wavy appearance to, as stuffs: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc. This is done by the use of a calendar without water.

The emmet marble is that which, retaining the same color after polishing, appears *tabbed*. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

tabby² (tab'i), *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *tabby-cat*.] 1. A tabby-cat. (a) A brindled cat, gray, streaked or otherwise marked with black or yellow. The wild original of the domestic cat is always of such coloration. The black, white, uniform mouse gray (Maltese), yellow, and spotted (tortoise-shell) cats are all artificial varieties.

In chocolate, mahogany, red, or yellow long-haired *tabbies* the markings and colours to be the same as in the short haired cats. *Harrison Weir*, *Our Cats*, p. 145.

(b) A female cat: distinguished from *tom cat*.
"An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
Was aye the o'erword when she [the cat] came;
To mouny a queer milt *tabby*
Sin' syne hae we said the same.
T. Martin, *My bairn, we aince were bairnies* (tr. from [Heine]).

2. An old maid; a spinster; hence, any spiteful female gossip or tattler. [Colloq.]

Observe that man. He never talks to men; he never talks to girls, but, when he can get into a circle of old *tabbies*, he is just in his element.

Rogers, quoted in *Trevelyan's Macaulay*, I. 241.

tabby³ (tab'i), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps of Morocco (Ar. origin).] A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which when dry becomes as hard as rock. This is used as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Heale*.

tabby-cat (tab'i-kat'), *n.* [So called as having fur thought to be marked like tabby; < *tabby*¹ + *cat*¹.] Same as *tabby*², 1.

tabet (tāb), *n.* [*L. tabes*, a wasting away; see *tabes*.] Same as *tabes*.

But how soon doth a *tabe* and consumption take it down!
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 434.

Tabebuia (tab-ū-bū'ii), *n.* [NL. (Gomez, 1803), from Braz. name.] A genus of gamo-

petalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomææ*, and section *Digitifoliæ*. It is characterized by loosely racemose or cymose flowers with a tubular and at length variously ruptured calyx, an elongated and greatly enlarged corolla-tube, four perfect stamens, and a sessile ovary ripening into a somewhat cylindrical ecostate capsule with numerous flat seeds, each with a large hyaline wing. There are about 60 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to the West Indies and Mexico. They are erect shrubs or trees, smooth or hairy, often drying black. They bear usually large flowers and alternate or scattered leaves, which are generally composed of five to seven digitate leaflets, sometimes reduced to three or to one. Several species are used medicinally, as *T. imbricaria*, which yields a bitter mucilaginous bark and abounds in tannin. Many are valuable trees, yielding an almost indestructible timber; several are known in tropical America as *robles*—that is, *oak*—and are used for house- and ship-building, or for making bows, as *T. tozophora*, the *palmaro* of Brazil. The names *schittwood* and *boxwood* are given to *T. leucocylon* in the West Indies, and the former name also to *T. pentaphylla*; both are timber-trees with whitish bark and white or pink flowers. *T. serratifolia*, a small tree with yellow flowers, is known as *pony* in Trinidad. All the above species were formerly classed under *Tecoma*, but are removed to *Tabebuia* on account of their digitate, not pinnate, leaflets. A very different species, *T. uliginosa*, a shrub with simple entire leaves, is known as *Brazilian cork-tree*, from the use of its soft wood.

tabefaction (tab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [*L. tabefacio* (n-), < *tabefacere*, pp. *tabefaciens*, melt; see *tabefy*.] A wasting away or consumption of the body by disease; emaciation; tabesence; tabes.

tabefy (tab-ē-fi), *r.*; pret. and pp. *tabefied*, ppr. *tabefying*. [*L. tabefacere*, melt, dissolve, < *L. tabere*, melt, waste away (see *tabes*, *tabit*), + *facere*, make, do (see -fy).] *I. trans.* To cause to consume or waste away; emaciate. [Rare.]

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey*, *Consumptions*.

II. intrans. To emaciate; lose flesh; waste away gradually. [Rare.]

tabella (tā-bol'ii), *n.*; pl. *tabellæ* (-ē). [NL., < *L. tabella*, a little board, a tablet, letter, ballot, legal paper, dim. of *tabula*, a table, tablet; see *table*.] In *phar.*, a medicated lozenge or hard electuary, generally in the form of a disk, differing from a trochele by having sugar mixed with the powdered drug and mulleage.

tabellary (tab-ē-lī-ri), *a.* [*L. tabellarius*, of or pertaining to tablets, < *tabella*, a tablet; see *tabella*.] Same as *tabular*, 2.—**Tabellary method**. See *method*.

tabellion (tā-hel'yon), *n.* [*F. tabellion* = *Sp. tabellion* = *Pg. tabellão*, *taballão* = *It. tabellione*, < *L. tabellio* (n-), one who draws up legal papers, < *L. tabella*, a tablet, legal paper; see *tabella*.] In the Roman empire, and in France till the revolution, an official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary. The tabellions were originally of higher rank than notaries, but afterward in France became subordinate to them. The title was abolished in 1761, except in certain seignories.

tabert, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tabard*.

taberdt, *n.* An old spelling of *tabard*.

tabern (tab'ern), *n.* [*L. taberna*, a booth, a stall; see *tavern*.] A cellar. *Hallirell*. [Prov. Eng.]

taberna (tā-bēr'nū), *n.*; pl. *tabernæ* (-nē). [*L.*: see *tabern*, *tavern*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a tent, booth, or stall; a rude shelter; specifically, in later times, a shop or stall either for trade or for work, or a tavern.

The baths of Pompeii . . . were a double set, and were surrounded with *tabernæ*, or shops. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 435.

tabernacle (tab-ēr-nā-kl), *n.* [*ME. tabernacle*, < *OF. (and F.) tabernacle* = *Pr. tabernacle* = *Sp. tabernáculo* = *Pg. tabernáculo* = *It. tabernacolo*, < *L. tabernaculum*, a tent, *L. (Vulgate)* the Jewish tabernacle, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, booth; from the same root as *tabula*, a table, tablet; see *tavern*, *table*.] 1. A tent; a pavilion; a booth; a slightly constructed habitation or shelter, either fixed or movable; hence, a habitation in general, especially one regarded as temporary; a place of sojourn; *n. transient* node.

The *tabernacle* of the upright shall flourish. *Prov. xiv. 11.*

Let us make here three *tabernacles*, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. *Mnt. xiv. 4.*

The body . . . is but the *tabernacle* of the mind.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

2. In *Biblical phraseology*, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, or of man as a spiritual immortal being.

Yea, I think I meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. *2 Pet. i. 13, 14.*

3. In *Jewish hist.*, a tent constructed to serve as the portable sanctuary of the nation before its final settlement in Palestine. This "tabernacle of the congregation" is fully described in *Ex. xiv.-xxvii.* and *xxxvi.-xxxviii.* It comprised, besides the tent, an inclosure or yard, in which were the altar of burnt-offerings and the laver. The tabernacle proper was a tent divided into two chambers by a veil—the inner chamber, or holy of holies, containing the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, and the outer chamber the altar of incense, the table of showbread, and the golden candlestick. The tabernacle was of a rectangular figure 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The court or yard was 150 feet in length by 75 feet, and surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. The people pitched round the tabernacle by tribes in a fixed order during their wanderings, and the pillar of cloud and of fire, denoting Jehovah's presence, rested upon it or was lifted from it according as they were to remain stationary or were to go forward. After the arrival in the promised land it was set up in various places, especially at Shiloh, but gradually lost its exclusive character as the center of national worship before the building of Solomon's temple, in which its contents were eventually placed.

And he spread abroad the tent over the *tabernacle*, and put the covering of the tent above upon it. *Ex. xl. 19.*

And they brought up the ark [to the temple built by Solomon], and the *tabernacle* of the congregation [tent of meeting, R. V.], and all the holy vessels that were in the *tabernacle*, these did the priests and the Levites bring up. *2 Chron. v. 3.*

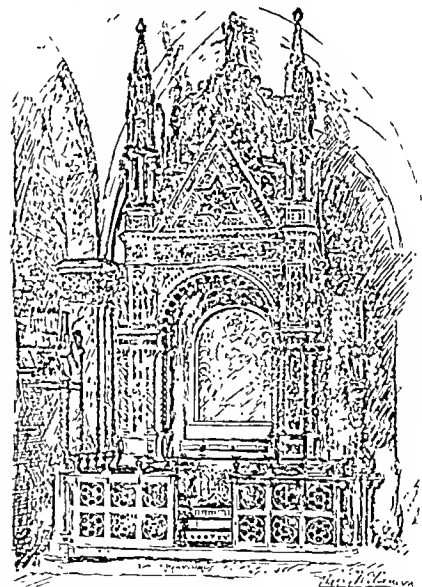
Hence—4. A place or house of worship; especially, in modern use, an edifice for public worship designed for a large audience; often now the distinctive name assumed for such an edifice.

The shed in Moorfields which Whitefield used as a temporary chapel was called "The *Tabernacle*"; and, in the scornful dialect of certain Church-of-England men, Methodist and such-like places of worship have, since then, been known as *tabernacles*.

F. Hall, *False Philol.*, p. 24, note.

5. A receptacle for the reserved eucharist; especially, a constructional receptacle for this purpose, containing the pyx. The tabernacle, as now commonly seen in Roman Catholic churches, is a recess with a door, placed over and behind the high altar or one of the side altars, usually having over it a cross or crucifix with a design in relief, the whole surmounted by a canopy. In earlier times a movable ark, or usually a suspended dove (columba) or a tower, held the eucharist or the vessel containing it. In England the general medieval custom was to place the sacrament in an ambry on one side of the sanctuary or in the sacristy. The tabernacle is a later development of the ark or ambry as a permanent construction over the high altar and surmounted by a canopy or effluvia, often in the spire-like shape developed from the older tower; hence the name *tabernacle* is often given especially to this canopy or to canopies of similar appearance.

6. In *medieval arch.*, a canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with



Tabernacle of Oragna, in Or San Michele, Florence.

openwork tracery, etc.; an arched canopy over a tomb, an altar, etc.

Tabernacles and pinacles,
Imageries, and *tabernacles*,
I saw. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1190.

7. *Naut.*, an elevated socket for a river-boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges. [Eng.]—**Feast of Tabernacles**, among the Jews, an annual festival celebrated in the autumn (on the fifteenth day of Tisri) in commemoration of the dwelling of their people in tents during the journey in the wilderness, and as a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. Among the ancient Jews it

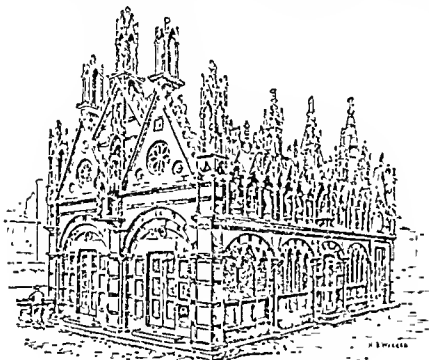
lasted eight days, during which all the people gathered at Jerusalem and dwelt in booths. (See Lev. xxiii. 34-36; Num. xxix. 12-39.) Among the modern Jews the feast has been prolonged one day.

tabernacle (tab'ér-nā-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tabernacled*, ppr. *tabernacled*. [*< tabernacle, n.*] To sojourn or abide for a time; take up a temporary habitation or residence.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott, Works* (ed. 1718), II. 467. (*Latham.*)

He [Jesus Christ] *tabernacled* on earth as the true shekinah. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 72.

tabernacle-work (tab'ér-nā-kl-wérk), *n.* In arch., especially in the medieval Pointed styles: (a) A series or range of tabernacles; a design



Tabernacle-work.—Church of Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa; 13th century.

in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature. (b) The combinations of ornamental tracery usual in the canopies of decorated tabernacles; hence, similar work in the carved stalls and screens of churches, etc.

tabernacular (tab'ér-nā-kl'ŭ-lŭr), *a.* [*< L. tabernaculus*, a tent; see *tabernacle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tabernacle; hence, of or pertaining to other structures so named; like or characteristic of a tabernacle. [Used scornfully in the quotation, with reference to so-called Methodist tabernacles. See *tabernacle*, 4.]

[Curious, meaning extraordinary, an expression] horribly *tabernacular*, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves. *De Quincey, Works*, VII. 89. (*F. Hall.*)

2. Of the style or nature of an architectural tabernacle; tracery or richly ornamented with decorative sculpture.

The sides of every street were covered with . . . cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 93.

tabernæ, *n.* Plural of *taberna*.

Tabernæmontana (tā-bér'nē-mon-tā'nŭ), *n.* [*NL*, named after Jacobus Theodorus *Tabernæmontanus*, a German physician and botanist (died 1590).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Plumerieæ*, type of the subtribe *Tabernæmontaneæ*. It is characterized by cymose flowers, a calyx furnished at the base of its five lobes with a continuous or interrupted ring of glands, and a fruit of two many-seeded berries or fleshy follicles which are large and globose or smaller and scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, commonly smooth, bearing opposite thin or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. The small cymes of white or yellowish salver-shaped flowers are terminal or variously placed, but not truly axillary. The smooth or three-ribbed pulpy fruit contains several or many ovoid or oblong seeds with fleshy albumen: in several species it is ornamental—in *T. macrocarpa* and others of the section *Stejona*, mainly of the Malay archipelago, resembling a reddish orange in appearance. Instead of the acid, drastic, and poisonous milky juice of most related genera, many species of *Tabernæmontana* secrete a bland and wholesome fluid, sometimes useful as a nourishing drink, as in *T. utilis*, the cow-tree or hya-hya of British Guiana, which yields a thick, sweet, white liquid, made somewhat sticky by the presence of caoutchouc. This species also yields a soft white wood and a medicinal bark. *T. orientalis*, the Queensland cow-tree, and *T. coriaria*, known as *Adam's apple* or *East India rose-bay*, are sometimes cultivated, forming small evergreen trees, the latter under glass and also naturalized in tropical Asia from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other species are cultivated under glass for their large fragrant flowers and ornamental deep-green leathery leaves. *T. crassa*, the kpopoka-tree of Sierra Leone, produces a fiber there made into a cloth known as *dodo-ndoh*. A species in Ceylon, known as *divi-divi*, probably *T. divi-divi*, has been called *forbidden fruit*, from its beautiful but poisonous fruit bearing marks fancied to be the prints of the teeth of Eve.

taberner, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *taberner*.

tabes (tā'bōz), *n.* [*L.*, a wasting away, consumption, *< tabere*, waste away, molt: see *tab-*

id.] 1. A gradually progressive emaciation.—2. Same as *tabes dorsalis*. See below.—**Hereditary tabes**, Friedrich's ataxia (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Spasmodic tabes**. See *spasmodic*.—**Tabes dorsalis**. Same as *locomotor ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Tabes mesenterica**, tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands. **tabescence** (tā-bes'ens), *n.* [*< tabescere* (t) + *-ce*.] Tabefaction or tabes; marasmus; marcescence; tabidness.

tabescent (tā-bes'ent), *a.* [*< L. tabescere* (t)-s, ppr. of *tabescere*, waste away, inceptive of *tabere*, waste away: see *tabes*.] 1. In *med.*, suffering from tabes; wasting away; becoming emaciated.—2. In *bot.*, wasting or shriveling. *Gray*. [*Rare*.]

tabetic (tā-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg. < tabes + -ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tabes (dorsalis).—**Tabetic arthropathy**. Same as *Charcot's disease* (b) (which see, under *disease*).—**Tabetic dementia**, dementia complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may follow or precede the mental affection.

II. *n.* A patient suffering from tabes (dorsalis).

tabic (tab'ik), *a.* [*< tabes + -ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tabes (dorsalis). *Allen and Neurot.*, VI. 407.

tabid (tab'id), *a.* [*< F. tabide* = Sp. *tabido* = Pg. It. *tabido*, *< L. tabidus*, melting or wasting away, decaying, pining, *< tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabes*.] Relating to or affected with tabes; losing flesh, weight, or strength; thin; wasted by disease; marcid.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, I.

tabidly (tab'id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

He that is *tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. *Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend*.

tabidness (tab'id-nes), *n.* The state of being reduced by disease; emaciation resulting from some disorder affecting the nutritive functions. *Leigh, Nat. Hist. Lancashire*, p. 62.

tabific (tā-bif'ik), *a.* [= *F. tabifique* = Sp. *tabifico* = It. *tabifico*, *< L. tabes*, wasting, + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make, do (see *-fic*). Cf. *tabify*.] Causing tabes; deranging the organs of digestion and assimilation; deteriorating; wasting. **tabinet**, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *tabby* (formerly *tabby*, *tabis*), after *satin*, etc.: see *tabby*.] Same as *tabinet*.

[Both of tissue or *tabine*.

That like beaten gold will shine.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, II. 2.

tabinet, *n.* See *tabinet*.

tabitude (tab'i-tūd), *n.* [*< L. tabitudo*, consumption, decline, *< tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabid*.] The state of one affected with tabes.

tablature (tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [*< F. tablature*, *< ML. *tabulatura*, *< L. tabula*, a table, tablet, painting, picture: see *table*.] 1. A tabular space or surface; any surface that may be used as a table.

Whose ephemes, were they enmelled in the *tablature* of their foreheads, it would be a hideous visor. *Forde, Honour Triumphant*, III.

2. A tabular representation; specifically, a painting or design executed as a tablet on a distinct part of an extended surface, as a wall or ceiling. [*Rare*.]

In painting one may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

Shaffersbury, Judgment of Hercules, Int.

3. Exhibition as in a table or catalogue; an exemplification or specification; a specimen.

The fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples or *tablatures* of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II. Expl.

4. In *music*: (a) The system of rules for the poetry of the mastersingers. (b) Musical notation in general. (c) A form of musical notation for various instruments, like the lute, the viol, the flute, the oboe, or the organ, used in Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It differed from the more general staff-notation in that it aimed to express not so much the pitch of the tones intended as the mechanical process by which on the particular instrument those tones were to be produced. Tablature, therefore, varied according to the instrument in view. In the case of the lute, for example, a horizontal line was usually drawn for each string, forming a kind of staff; and letters or numerals were placed on these lines, indicating not only which strings were to be touched, but at what frets they were to be stopped. Various arbitrary signs were also used instead of letters or numerals, or in combination with them. Music thus noted was said to be written *lute-wise*, in distinction from *gamut-wise* (in the staff-notation). In the case of wind-instruments, like the

flageolet, points or dots were often placed on horizontal lines to indicate which finger-holes were to be closed to produce the required tones. In the case of the organ, notes were often written out by their letter-names. In all these systems and their numerous variants, marks were added above or below to indicate the desired duration of the tones, the place and duration of rests, and various details of style. Tablature had obvious advantages as a notation for particular instruments. Various technical marks now used are either derived from it or devised on the same principle. The tonic sol-fa notation, that of thorough-bass, and the little-used systems of numeral or character notes are essentially analogous to it. Also *tabulature*.

5. In *anat.*, the separation of cranial bones into an inner and an outer hard table or plate, with intervening diploic or cancellated structure. Tablature is characteristic of the flat expansive bones of the skull, as the frontal, parietal, and occipital. See *table*, *n.*, 1 (b), and *cut* under *diploic*.

table (tā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. table, tabill*, *< OF. table*, *F. table* = Pr. *taula* = Pg. *taboa*, a board, = Sp. *tabla* = It. *tavola*, a table, = AS. *tafel*, *taefl*, a tablet, die, = D. *tafel* = OHG. *tavala*, *tavola*, MHG. *tavle*, *tavel*, G. *tafel* = Sw. *tafel*, *taffel* = Dan. *tafle*, a table, *< L. tabula*, a board, plank, a board to play on, a tablet for writing on, a writing, a book of accounts, a list of votes, a painted tablet, a picture, a votive tablet, a plot of ground, a bed, ML. also a bench, table, etc.; appar., with dim. suffix *-ula*, *< √ tab*, seen also in *taberna*, a hut, shed (of boards) (see *tabernacle*, *tabern*); or with dim. suffix *-bula*, *< √ ta* (*√ tan*), stretch (see *thin*). Hence *tablature*, *entablature*, *tablet*, *tabulate*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A flat or flattish and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance; a board; a plate; a slab.

The lawes ought to be like unto stonye *tables*, playae, stedfast, and immoveable. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

The wallies nro flagged with large *tables* of white marble, well-nigh to the top. *Sandys, Travails*, p. 139.

Specifically—(a) A slab, plate, or panel of some solid material with one surface (rarely both surfaces) smooth or polished for some purpose, used either separately or as part of structural combination. This sense is now chiefly obsolete, except in some historical or special cases: as, the *tables* of the law; the *table* (mensa) of an altar. A board or panel on which a picture was painted was formerly called a *table*, and also a board on which a game, as draughts or checkers, was played; the two leaves of a backgammon-board are called *tables*—the outer and inner (or home) *tables*. See *def. 7* (b).

How thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first; and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. *Ex. xxxiv. 1.*

William Jones proveth Mr. Darrell and my ladye to sett ij or iij hours together divers times in the dnyng chamber at darley with a pair (of) *tables* between them, never plying, but leaning over the *table* and talking together.

Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. II.]).

Titian's famous *table* [panel] of the altar-piece, with the pictures of Venetian senators from great-grandfather to great-grandson. *Dryden, Ded. of Hist. of the League*.

Item, a *table* with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace. *Quoted in N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 135.

The *table* for playing at goose is usually an impression from a copper plate pasted upon a cartoon about the size of a sheet almanack. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 437.

(b) A votive tablet.

Even this had been your Elegy, which now Is offered for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden, To Duchess of Ormond*, I. 130.

(c) In *anat.*, one of the two laminae (outer and inner) of any of the cranial bones, separated from each other, except in the thinnest parts, by the spongy or cellular diploic. They are composed of compact bony tissue; the inner table is close-grained, shiny, and in little (whence it is called the *vitreous table*). Also called *tablet*. See *tablature*, 5.

(d) In *glass-making*: (1) One of the disks or circular plates into which crown-glass is formed from the molten metal by blowing, rolling, and flashing. The plates are usually about four and a half feet in diameter, though sometimes much larger.

A pot containing half a ton commonly produces 100 *tables*. *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 17.

Frequently the circular *tables* are used just as they come from the oven, tinted in manner or opalescent shades. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 254.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed. (e) In *mech.*, that part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon. It is adjustable in height, is free to move laterally or otherwise, and is perforated with slots for the clamps which secure the piece to be treated. Also called *carriage* and *platen*. (f) In *weaving*, the board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

2. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top (the table proper), of wood, stone, or other solid material, resting on legs or on a pillar, with or without connecting framework; in specific use, a piece of furniture with a flat top on which meals are served, articles of use or ornament are placed, or some occupation is carried on: as, a dining-table, writing-table, work-table, kitchen-table; a billiard-table; a tailors' cutting-table; a surgeons' operating-table.

table

A *tabill* atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdirt about all with bright Ambur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1665.
Tables under each Light, very commodiously placed for
Writing and Reading. *Lister, Journey to Paris*, p. 113.
The *table* at the foot of the bed was covered with a
crimson cloth. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, ii.
3. Used absolutely, the board at or round
which persons sit at meals; a table for refece-
tion or entertainment: as, to set the *table* (to
place the cloth and dishes on it for a meal);
to sit long at *table*.

On sundri metis be not gredi at the *table*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.
It is not reason that we should leave the word of God,
and serve *tables*. *Acts* vi. 2.
You may judge . . . whether your name is not fre-
quently banded at *table* among us.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

4. Figuratively—(a) That which is placed
upon a table for refreshment; provision of food
at meals; refectory; fare; also, entertainment
at table.

Monsieur has been forced to break off his *Table* three
times this year for want of money to buy provisions.
Prior, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 213.

His *table* is the image of plenty and generosity.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

She always kept a very good *table*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

(b) A company at table, as at a dinner; a group
of persons gathered round a table, as for whist
or other games.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were
wont to set the *table* on a roar? *Shak., Hamlet*, v. 1. 211.

(c) In a limited use, a body of persons sitting,
or regarded as sitting, round a table in some
official capacity; an official board. The Hungarian
Diet is divided into the *Table* of Magnates and the *Table*
of Deputies; in Scotland the permanent committee of Pres-
byterians appointed to resist the encroachments of Charles
I. was called "The *Tables*," and the designation has been
used in a few other instances.

5†. A thin plate or sheet of wood, ivory, or other
material for writing on; a tablet; in the plu-
ral, a memorandum-book.

His fellowe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of *tables* of yvory,
And a poyntel pollyshed fetisly.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 33.
And he asked for a writing *table*, and wrote, saying, His
name is John. *Luke* i. 63.

Grace. I saw one of you buy a pair of *tables* e'en now.
If true. Yes, here they be, and maiden ones too, unwrit-
ten in. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 2.

6. A flat or plane surface like that of a table;
a level area; a plateau.

Great part of the earth's surface consists of strata which
still lie undisturbed in their original horizontal position.
These parts are called *tables* by Suess.

Specifically—(at) A level plot of ground; a garden-bed, or
the like.

Mark out thi *tables*, ichon by hem selve,
Sive foote in brede and XII in length is best
To cense and make on evry side honest
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

(b) In *persp.* same as *perspective plane*. See *perspective*,
n. (c) In *arch.*: (1) A flat surface forming a distinct fea-
ture in a wall, generally rectangular and charged with
some ornamental design or figure. When it projects be-
yond the general surface of the wall, it is termed a *raised*



1 side of a Door, Palace of Saint Cloud, France

or projecting *table*; when it is not perpendicular to the ho-
rizon, it is called a *raking table*; and when the surface is
rough, frosted, or verniculated, it is called a *rusticated*
table. (2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or in-
terior face of a wall, placed at various levels, which crowns
basements, separates the stories of a building, or its upper
parts; a string-course.

Ande eft a ful huge hegt lit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde hewen ston vp to the *tablez*,
Enbanded vnder the abaty luent.
Sir Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

(d) In *palmistry*, the inner surface of the hand; especial-
ly, the space within certain lines of the palm, considered
in relation to indications of character or fortune.

In this *table*
Lies your story; 'tis no fable,
Not a line within your hand
But I easily understand.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

(e) In *diamond-cutting*: (1) A stone (usually a cleavage-
piece) that is polished flat on both sides, is either square,

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oblong, triangular, round, or oval in form, and has a bor-
der of one or more rows of square or triangular facets.
(2) The large flat facet on the top of a brilliant-cut stone.
See *brilliant* (with cut).

If but slightly ground down it [a diamond] is called a
deep *table*, or more expressively in French a *clon*.

7. Something inscribed, depicted, or performed
on a table, or arranged on a tabular surface or
in tabular form: as, the two *tables* of the law
(the decalogue). Specifically—(a) A painting, or a
picture of any kind.

The *table* wherein detracton was expressed was paynted
in this forme. *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, iii. 27.

He has a strange aspect,
And looks much like the figure of a hangman
In a *table* of the Passion.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 2.

(b) *pl.* The game of backgammon. See *def.* 1 (a).

For me thought it better play
Than playe either at chesse or *tables*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 51.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 326.

I walked . . . to my Lord Brownecker's, and there staid
awhile, they being at *tables*. *Pepys, Diary*, II. 297.

Hence—8. An arrangement of written words,
numbers, or signs, or of combinations of them,
in a series of separate lines or columns; a
formation of details in relation to any subject
arranged in horizontal, perpendicular, or some
other definite order, in such manner that the
several particulars are distinctly exhibited to
the eye, each by itself: as, chronological *ta-
bles*; astronomical *tables*; tables of weights or
measures; the multiplication *table*; insurance
tables.

A *table* is said to be of single or double entry according
as there are one or two arguments. For example, a *table*
of logarithms is a *table* of single entry, the numbers being
the arguments and the logarithms the tabular results; an
ordinary multiplication *table* is a *table* of double entry, giv-
ing *xy* as tabular result for *x* and *y* as arguments.

9. A synoptical statement or series of state-
ments; a concise presentation of the details of
a subject; a list of items or particulars.

In this brief *Table* is set down the punishment appointed
for the offenders, the discommodities that happen to the
realm by the said contempt.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

It was as late as 1667 that Evelyn presented to the Royal
Society, as a wonderful curiosity, the *Table* of Veins, Ar-
teries, and Nerves which he had caused to be made in Italy.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 100.

10†. A doctrine or tenet, especially one regard-
ed as of divine origin or authority.

God's eternal decree of predestination, absolute repro-
bation, and such fatal *tablez*, they form to their own ruin.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

11. *Milit.*, in some shells, as the shrapnel, the
contracted part of the eye next the interior,
as distinct from the larger part next the ex-
terior.—12†. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (b).—
Alphonsine *tables*. See *Alphonsine*.—American Ex-
perience *Table*, a table of mortality, based on the ex-
perience of American insurers of lives, in which the num-
bers of living and dying at each age (in years) from 10 to
95, out of 100,000 persons, and the consequent expectation
of life, are stated. It has been sanctioned by law as a
basis for official valuations in a majority of the United
States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and
other leading States.—Antilogarithmic *table*. See *anti-
logarithmic*.—Argument of a *table*. Same as *boxing*
of a *table*.—Boxing of a *table*, the words, figures, or signs
on one or both sides and over the columns of a mathe-
matical, statistical, or similar table, intended to indicate
or explain the nature of its contents. Also called *argu-
ment* of a *table*.

The use of miscellaneous in the boxing of this *table* re-
quires a word of explanation.

2d Ann. Rep. Interstate Com. Commission, p. 271.

Carlisle *Table*, a table of the value or expectation
of single and of joint lives, of each age (in years), as deduced
from the register of mortality of Carlisle, England. It was
formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of
annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdic-
tions as the basis of determining the value of life estates,
etc.—Combined Experience *Table*, a table of mortality
based on the combined experience of a number of insur-
ance companies. It has been sanctioned for official valua-
tions in Massachusetts and (after the end of 1891) in Cal-
ifornia.—Conversion *table*, in *math.*, a table for convert-
ing measures from one system of units to another, or a table
for changing measures expressed in one system of units
into their numerical equivalent in another system of units.
—Dichotomous *table*, or dichotomous synoptical *ta-
ble*. See *dichotomous*.—Dormant *table*. See *dormant*.—
Eugubine or Igubine *tables*. See *Eugubine*.—Framed
table, a table of which the supporting members are
firmly held together by framing; thus, the heavy standing
tables of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have
their legs braced together at the bottom by massive rails,
the whole forming a frame of some elaborateness.—Gipsy,
glacier, high *table*. See the qualifying words.—Green
table. Same as *green cloth* (which see, under *green*).—
Holy *table*. Same as the *Lord's table*.—Isaac *table*. See
Isaac.—Lower *table*. Same as *culot*, 2.—Lunar *tables*.
See *lunar*.—Meteorological *table*. See *meteorological*.

table

—Moving *table*, in machines for grinding sheet-glass,
a large rectangular paneled frame, working horizontally,
and pivoted centrally to an oscillating arm which has at
the other end a fixed bearing. It receives motion from
a crank and pitman, the latter being pivoted to the mov-
ing table at a considerable distance from the first-named
pivot. This arrangement produces a motion of the table
analogous to that of hand-rubbing. The moving table is
weighted on the upper side, and faced on the under side
with slate, and it works over a large flat bed. In use, a
plate of glass is cemented to the slate face of the mov-
ing table and another to the bed. The upper plate is
then rubbed upon the lower, the grinding commencing
with the use of coarse emery. This is succeeded by the
use of finer grades. The final polishing is done by an-
other process.—Multiplication *table*. See *multiplica-
tion*.—Northampton *Table*, a table of the value or ex-
pectation of single and of joint lives, at each age (in
years), as deduced from the parish register of All Saints,
in Northampton, England. It was formerly used in life
insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is
still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis
of determining the value of life estates, etc.—Occasion-
al, ordinary *table*. See the adjectives.—Pedestal *ta-
ble*, a table the slab or top of which is supported by one
or more solid-looking pedestals, which are generally en-
cased, the doors of which form their fronts: these are
usually two in number.—Pembroke *table*, a table the
top of which is divided into a fixed central part and two
leaves, which are hinged to the sides of the fixed part and
made to be folded down, so that the table may take up
but little room when not in use. The leaves, when raised,
were supported originally by a sort of frame, swinging on a
hinge or on pivots, and with a leg reaching the floor, thus
making an additional leg of the table for each of the
leaves. For this movable frame a hinged or sliding bracket
is now often substituted.—Pillar-and-claw *table*, a *ta-
ble* with a central support like a pillar, to the top of which
the slab or top of the table is usually hinged; the pillar
rests on three, four, or more feet, originally carved to re-
present the paws and claws of animals.—Pythagorean *ta-
ble*. See *Pythagorean*.—Round *table*. (a) A circular *ta-
ble* around which persons of unequal rank formerly sat at
meals on special occasions, in order that social discrimina-
tions might be set aside for the time: in distinction from
the ordinary long table, at which comparative rank was
indicated by the distance of the guest's seat from the top
or head, or above or below the salt. (b) A body of knights
fabled to have been brought together by King Arthur
Pendragon to defend Christian England and Wales against
the heathen Saxons. This legendary order of Knights of
the Round Table was imitated in later times by associa-
tions of participants in jousts or tournaments.

Then began the stour so merveillouse and fierce more
that it hadde ben of all the day at the entreynge of the
yates of Torseye, betwene the knyghtes of the *rounde*
table and the knyghtes that were newe adubed.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:
"Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? . . .
But now the whole *Round Table* is dissolved
Which was an image of the mighty world."
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Sexagenary *table*. See *sexagenary*.—Skew *table*. (a)
See *skew*. (b) The first stone at the side of a gable, serv-
ing as an abutment for the coping. Also called *summe-
stone* and *skew-corbol*.—Standing *table*. See *standing*.—
Synoptical *table*. See *synoptical*.—Table dormant.
Same as *dormant table*.—Table of cases, in law-books, an
alphabetical list of the names of cases cited in the works as
precedents, with references to the page or section where
mentioned; an index of such precedents.—Table of con-
tents. See *content*, 2. n.—Table of degrees. See *forbid-
den degrees*, under *degree*.—Table of Pythagoras. Same
as *Pythagorean table*.—Tables of expectancy. See *ex-
pectancy*.—Tables of the law, tables of the covenant,
tables of the testimony, or the two tables, the tables
of stone upon which the ten commandments were engraved,
and which were preserved in the ark of the covenant;
hence, the decalogue. The first four commandments are
often called the *first table* and the remaining six the *second*
table.

The two *tables*, or ten commandments, teach our dutie
to God and our neighbour from the love of both.
Milton, Civil Power.

Tables of the skull. See *def.* 1 (b), *skull*, and *tablature*,
5.—Tables Toletanes. See *Toletan tables*, under *Tol-
etan*.—Table tipping or turning. See *table-tipping*.
—The Lord's *table*. (a) The table on which the sacra-
mental elements are placed at the time of the celebration
of the communion. Also called the *communion-table*, the
holy table (as in the Greek Church), and the *altar* (as in the
Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches). (b)
By metonymy, the Lord's Supper, or communion, itself.

Ye cannot be partakers of the *Lord's table* and of the
table of devils. *1 Cor.* x. 21.

The ancient writers used both names [holy table, altar]
indifferently, some calling it altar; others, the *Lord's ta-
ble*, the holy table, the mystical table, the tremendous
table, &c., and sometimes, both table and altar in the
same sentence together. *Bingham, Antiquities*, viii. 6.

To fence the tables. See *fence*.—To go to the table,
to receive the communion. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—
To lay on or upon the table, in legislative and other
deliberative bodies, to lay aside by vote indefinitely, as a
proposed measure or resolution, with the effect of leaving
it subject to being called up or renewed at any subsequent
time allowable under the rules.—To lie on the table, to
be laid on the table.—To turn the tables, to bring about
a complete reversal or inversion of circumstances or rela-
tions; make a summary overturn or subversion of posi-
tions or conditions, as in a game of chance; as, to turn the
tables upon a person in argument (that is, to turn his own
argument against him).

If it be thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I
should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden*.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if the
tables were turned. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Twelve Tables, the tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs*. Ten were first promulgated, and two more were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.—**Vitreous table**, the inner (hard and brittle) table of any cranial bone. Also called *tabula vitrea*. See def. 1 (b).—**Wigglesworth Table**, a table of mortality which has been followed to a considerable extent in New England, particularly as a guide for the courts in determining the value of life estates, etc.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or provided for a table: as, *table requisites*.—**2.** Shaped like a table.—**Table beer**, beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.—**Table cutlery**, cutting implements, as knives, for table use; hence, by extension, all articles for table use wholly or partly of steel, including forks and nut-crackers.—**Table entertainment**, a public entertainment given by a single performer standing or sitting behind a table placed between himself and the audience, and consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, monologue in character, caricature, etc. Such entertainments originated about the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Table glass**, glass vessels for table use.—**Table mountain**, a mountain having a flat top.

The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called "tables," and especially in California, where there are several "table mountains," all fragments of great lava-flows, capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt. *J. D. Whitney*, *Names and Places*, p. 181.

table (tā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabled*, ppr. *tabling*. [In part < OF. *tabler*; < ML. *tabulare*, board, floor; in part from the med. noun. Cf. *tabulate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To form into a list or catalogue; tabulate; catalogue. [Obsolete or rare.]

Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, i. 4. 6.

2t. To make a table or picture of; delineate; depict.

Fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon*, *Works* (ed. 1963), XI. 10.

3t. To entertain at table; board.

At Sienna I was *tabled* in the House of one Alberto Scipioni, an Old Roman Courtier. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 344.

4. To lay upon a table; pay down. [Rare.]

Forty thousand francs: to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table* ready-money. *Carlyle*, *Misc.*, IV. 07.

5. To lay on the table, in the parliamentary sense; lay aside for future consideration or till called up again: as, to *table* a resolution.

The amendment which was always present, which was rejected and *tabled* and postponed. *The Century*, XXXVII. 673.

6. In *carp.*, to fix or set, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate seams and projections on each, to prevent the pieces from drawing apart or slipping upon one another.—**7.** *Naut.*, to strengthen, as a sail, by making broad hems on the head-reeches and the foot, for the attachment of the belt-rope.

II. intrans. 1. To eat or live at the table of another; board.

He [Nehuchadnezzar] was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South*, *Sermons*.

The guest lodged with a mercer, but *tabled*, with his wife and servants, at the inn. *H. Hall*, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, vi.

2t. To play the game of tables.

Neither dicing, earding, *tabling*, nor other duncish games to be frequented. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

table-anvil (tā'bl-an'vil), *n.* A small anvil which can be screwed to a table: used for bending metal plates and wires in repairing, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

tableau (tab-lō'), *n.*; pl. *tableaux* (-lōz'). [< F. *tableau*, a table, picture, dim. of *table*, a table, picture: see *table*.] 1. A picture, or a picturesque presentation; specifically, in English use, a picturesque grouping of persons and objects, or of either alone; a living picture. See *tableau vivant*, below.—**2.** In *French law*, a table or schedule; a showing; a list; a statement.

The noble class in Russia . . . designates those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the *tschin*, or official *tableaux* of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties. *Harpers Mag.*, LXXVI. 924.

Tableau vivant (commonly shortened to *tableau*), a living picture; a picturesque representation, as of a statue, a noted personage, a scene of history or poetry, or an allegory, by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed; by extension, a grouping of figures so arranged as to represent a scene of actual life.

table-bit (tā'bl-bit), *n.* In *carp.*, a sharp-edged bit, bent up at one side to give a taper point: used to make holes for the wooden joints of tables.

table-board (tā'bl-bōrd), *n.* 1t. A board on which games are played, as a backgammon-board.

Shaking your elbow at the *table-board*.

Webster, *Devil's Law-Case*, ii. 1.

2. A table as a piece of furniture. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Bedding and other necessary furniture had been sent up by carrier, and with the addition of a set of long "table-boards," "formes," and a "counting table," together with a few dozen trenchers, pewter pots, and other substantial ware, the arrangements might be considered complete for a bachelor establishment.

H. Hall, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, vii.

3. Board without lodging. [U. S.]

table-book (tā'bl-buk), *n.* 1t. A book of tablets; a note-book for the pocket; a memorandum-book or commonplace-book. Such books, with leaves of wood, slate, ivory, vellum, or paper, were formerly in common use.

What might you . . . think,

If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*?

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 136.

I always kept a large *table-book* in my pocket; and, as soon as I left the company, I immediately entered the choicest expressions that passed during the visit.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

2. A book for the table; an ornamental book, usually illustrated, and designed to be kept on a table for desultory inspection or reading.

The Christmas *table-book* has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. *Literary World*.

3. A book of arithmetical or other tables, for use in schools, counting-houses, etc.

table-carpet (tā'bl-kār'pet), *n.* A table-cloth of carpeting. Such cloths of Oriental origin (in other words, fine rugs) were in common use down to the eighteenth century.

table-clamp (tā'bl-klamp), *n.* A clamp for fastening anything to a table or a fixed board.—**Swivel table-clamp**, a clamp used to screw small vices to a table, shelf, or other convenient support without injuring the latter.

table-cloth (tā'bl-klōth), *n.* A cloth for covering the top of a table. (a) Especially, a cloth, usually of linen, to be laid upon a table preparatory to setting out the service for a meal. (b) A table-cover.

table-clothing (tā'bl-klō'thing), *n.* Table-linen; table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use in the service of the table.

I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing*, and towel-lings. *George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, vi.

table-cover (tā'bl-kuv'čr), *n.* A covering for a table when it is not in use for meals, usually consisting of some ornamental fabric.

table-cut (tā'bl-kut), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A form in which precious stones, especially the emerald and other colored stones, are sometimes cut, having a large table or front face; with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.

II. a. Having a very large table, with the edge of the stone cut with a single bevel or in a number of small triangular facets, or forming in some way a mere frame to the table.

table-cutter (tā'bl-kut'čr), *n.* A lapidary who cuts tables or plane faces on diamonds or other precious stones.

A little later [than 1373] the so-called *table-cutters* at Nurnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. *E. W. Streeter*, *Precious Stones*, p. 23.

table d'hôte (tā'bl-dōt'). [F., lit. 'guest's table': *table*, table; *de*, of; *hôte*, guest, also host: see *host*.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table d'hôte breakfast**, dinner, etc., a public meal of several courses, served at a stated hour, in a hotel or a restaurant, at a fixed price.

table-diamond (tā'bl-dī'a-mond), *n.* A cut and faceted diamond whose flat upper surface is large in proportion to the faceted sides, and which has the appearance of a slab or plate.

table-flap (tā'bl-flap), *n.* A leaf hinged to the side or end of a table with a rule-joint, to be raised or lowered as desired.

tableful (tā'bl-fūl), *n.* [*table* + *-ful*.] As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table.

One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole *tableful* of men of esprit.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, iii.

Three large *tablefuls* of housekeeping things. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 9, 1896.

table-grinder (tā'bl-grīn'dēr), *n.* A form of grinding-bench. *E. H. Knight*.

tableity (tā-blō'i-ti), *n.* [*table* + *-ity*.] The abstract nature or essential quality of a table. See the quotation under *gabledity*. [Rare.]

Personality . . . may be ranked among the old scholastic terms of corporeity, egotity, *tableity*, etc., or is even yet more harsh. *Locke*, *Personal Identity*, App. to Defence.

table-land (tā'bl-land), *n.* An elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; a plateau. Both *table-land* and *plateau* are in common use among physical geographers with essentially the same meaning. Chains of mountains frequently rise from or encircle table-lands. The region of the most extensive table-lands of the world is central Asia: the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Caucasus, on the other hand, are mountain systems characterized by the absence of plateaus. The vast area embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges is a plateau region. That part north of the Great Basin has been called the "Northern, or Columbian, Plateau region of the Cordilleras," and that south of the Great Basin the "Southern or Colorado Plateau"; and this is a region of great interest, both from its scenery and from its geological structure.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled

Are close upon the shining *table-lands*

To which our God Himself is moon and sun.

Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*, viii.

Plateau and *table-land* are nearly synonymous terms—the one French, but now thoroughly Anglicized, the other English. These words carry with them the idea of elevation and extent.

J. D. Whitney, *Names and Places*, p. 180.

table-lathe (tā'bl-lāth), *n.* A small lathe which, for use, is clamped to a table. It may be run by hand or by a driving-wheel in a movable frame. *E. H. Knight*.

table-leaf (tā'bl-lēf), *n.* 1. A board at the side or end of a table, hinged so as to be let down when not in use; a table-flap.—**2.** One of the movable boards forming the top of an extension-table.—**Table-leaf joint**, a form of joint used for the leaves of desks and tables, for rules, for some kinds of shutter, etc. It has a molded edge forming a quarter-round, the two parts being respectively convex and concave, and moving on each other in the manner of a knuckle-joint. Also called *rule-joint*. *E. H. Knight*.

table-lifting (tā'bl-lif'ting), *n.* The act of causing a table to rise by laying the tips of the fingers or the palms of the hands upon its upper surface, as in table-tipping.

He would have really "exploded the whole nonsense" of *table-lifting*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 248.

table-line (tā'bl-līn), *n.* In *palmistry*, the principal boundary-line of the table of the hand. See *table*, 6 (d).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before. *Sanders*, *Chiromancy*, p. 75. (*Halliwell*).

table-linen (tā'bl-līn'en), *n.* Pieces of cloth, commonly of linen damask, used in the service of the table. See *table-cloth*, *napkin*.

tablemant (tā'bl-mān), *n.* 1. One of the men or pieces used in such games as draughts, chess, or backgammon.

A soft body dampeth the sound. . . . And therefore in clericals the keys are liued; and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 158.

2. A player at one of these games; a dicer; a gamester: in the quotation said to mean 'gaily appareled servants waiting at table.'

All the painted *tablemen* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Dekker*, *Gull's Hornbook*, Int.

tablement (tā'bl-ment), *n.* [*ME. tablement*, < OF. *tablement* (cf. F. *entablement*), < LL. *tabulamentum*, a boarding, a flooring, < L. *tabula*, a board: see *table*. Cf. *tablature*.] A foundation-stone; a base, as of a column; a plinth; a table, in the architectural sense.

The fundamentes twelue of riche tenoun;

Vch *tablement* watȝ a serlypeȝ (diverse) ston.

Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), I. 993.

We sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 973.

tablementum (tab-lō-men'tum), *n.* [*LL. tabulamentum*: see *tablement*.] *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (b).

table-money (tā'bl-mū'ni), *n.* In the British army and navy, an extra allowance to the higher officers for the expenses of official hospitality; also, in some clubs, a small charge to members for the use of the dining-room, as a provision for the cost of maintenance.

Table-mountain pine. See *pine* 1.

table-moving (tā'bl-mō'viug), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

table-music (tā'bl-mū'zik), *n.* In *early modern music*, music composed and written so that it may be performed by two persons seated on opposite sides of a table and using a single score. In some cases both performers use the same notes, regarding them from their respective points of view; in others the two parts were printed separately on a single page, but in opposite directions. Examples also occur of books arranged to be used simultaneously by four performers, seated around a square table.

table-plane (tā'bl-plān), *n.* A furniture-makers' plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps etc. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. *E. H. Knight*.

tabler (tā'blēr), *n.* [*< ME. tablere, a chess-board, < OF. tablier, a boarder, a chess-board, < L. tabularius, m., used only in the sense of 'public notary,' ML. tabularium, nent., a chess-board, prop. adj., < L. tabula, a table: see table, and cf. tabulary.*] 1. One who tablos or boards; a boarder.—2. One who keeps boarders.

But he now is come
To be the music-master; *tabler, too*.
He is, or would be, the main Dominus De-all of the work.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

3. A chess-board.

table-rapping (tā'bl-rap'ing), *n.* In *spiritualism*, the production of raps, ticks, or similar sharp sounds on a table by no apparent physical or material agency: supposed by spiritualists to be a method by which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living.

table-rent (tā'bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, rent paid to a bishop, etc., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

table-room (tā'bl-rōm), *n.* Room or place at table; opportunity for eating.

I get good cloths
Of those that dread my humour, and for *table-rooms*
I feed on those that cannot be rid of me.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

tablest, *n. pl.* See *table*, 7 (b).

table-saw (tā'bl-sā), *n.* A small saw fitted to a table, and worked by treadle mechanism. It may be either of the scroll-saw type, or a circular saw, more commonly the former.

table-service (tā'bl-sēr'vis), *n.* See *service*.

table-shore (tā'bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a low, level shore. [*Rare.*]

table-song (tā'bl-sōng), *n.* A part-song, such as is sung in a German liederstafel. Compare *table-music*.

table-spar (tā'bl-spār), *n.* Tabular spar. See *willastonite*.

table-spoon (tā'bl-spōn), *n.* A spoon, larger than a teaspoon or dessert-spoon, used in the service of the table.

table-spoonful (tā'bl-spōn'fūl), *n.* [*< table-spoon + ful.*] As much as a table-spoon will hold; as a eustomary measure, half a fluid-ounce, being of about twice the capacity of a dessert-spoon, and four times that of a teaspoon.

table-sport (tā'bl-spōrt), *n.* An object of amusement at table; the butt of a table. [*Rare.*]

If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity;
let me for ever be your *table-sport*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 163.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also tablette (so also in some recent uses, after mod. F.); < ME. tablett, tablette, < OF. (and F.) tablette = Pr. tauleta = Sp. tauleta = Pg. tauleta = It. tavoletta, < ML. tabuleta, dim. of L. tabula, a board, plank, table, tablet: see table.*] 1. A



Tablet beneath Cinerary Urn.—Columbarium near the Porta S. Sebastiano, Rome.

small flat slab or piece, especially one intended to receive an inscription.

Everyche of hem berethe a *Tablett* of Jaspere or of Ivory or of Cristalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 234.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A panel or medallion built in or hung on a wall, usually as a memorial or a votive tablet.

The Pillar'd Marble and the *Tablet* Brass,
Mould'ring, drop the Victor's Praise.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 13.

3. One of a set of laminæ, leaves, or sheets of some thin inflexible material for writing; in the plural, the set as a whole. Ancient tablets consisted of smooth plates of beech or other wood, or of ivory or the like, covered with a thin layer of wax, protected by raised edges, hinged together by wire, and written upon with a style. They were used for correspondence, accounts, legal documents, etc. In modern times tablets of ivory or similar material, pivoted together at one end and carried in the pocket, are much used for penciled memoranda.

Demaratus took a pair of *tablets*, and, clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
Herodotus, History (tr. by Rawlinson, IV. 187).

4. A small flat or flattish cake of some solidified substance: as, a *tablet* of chocolate or of bouillon. Sometimes written *tablette*.

It hath been anciently received . . . and it is yet in use to wear . . . *tablets* of arsenick as preservatives against the plague.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 970.

Some *tablettes* of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 230.

5. In *med.*, a certain weight or measure of a solid drug, brought by pressure, or the addition of a little gum, into a shape (generally that of a disk) convenient for administration: as, charcoal *tablets*; compressed *tablets* of chlorate of potassa.—6. The final member in a wall, consisting of slabs of cut stone projecting slightly beyond the face of the wall for its protection or shelter; a horizontal capping or coping, as the border course of a reservoir.

The crowning *tablet* or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.
Encyc. Brit., II. 390.

7. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a table or tabula: as, the inner and outer *tablets* of a cranial bone. See *tablature*, 5, and *table*, *n.*, 1 (b). [*For the word tablets, occurring thrice in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version substitutes armlets in Ex. xxxv. 22 and Num. xxxi. 50, with the alternative 'or necklaces' in the latter, and both perfume boxes and amulets in Isa. iii. 20.*]—Votive *tablet*, a panel or slab with an inscription, painting, or relief, serving as a memorial of the occasion of a vow, and offered as a fulfillment or partial fulfillment of it.

tablet (tab'let), *v. t. and i.* [*< tablet, n.*] To form into a tablet, or make tablets, in some technical sense.

A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for *tableting* purposes which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 363.

table-talk (tā'bl-tāk), *n.* Familiar conversation at or around a table, as at a meal or an entertainment; what is said in the free intercourse between persons during or after meals. Collections of the conversation of distinguished men at such times have been published under the title "Table-Talk."

table-talker (tā'bl-tā'kēr), *n.* A person given to talking at table; one distinguished for his table-talk; a conversationalist. *Imp. Dict.*

table-tipping (tā'bl-tip'ing), *n.* The act of turning or moving a table by no apparent adequate physical or mechanical force; table-moving; table-turning.

table-tomb (tā'bl-tōm), *n.* In the Roman catacombs, a rectangular recess in a gallery, parallel with the passageway, containing a burial-chest of stone or masonry with a flat cover. The name is also given to other tombs, of any age or people, which bear some resemblance to a table. Compare *altar-tomb*.

In the *table-tomb* the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular.
Encyc. Brit., V. 209.

table-topped (tā'bl-topt), *a.* Topped with a plane surface; having a tabular or level top.

The surface is generally level, diversified here and there by isolated mountains, conical or *table-topped*.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 20.

table-tree (tā'bl-trē), *n.* In *mech.*, a horizontal plate of iron or wood, mounted on an iron stem fitting into the socket of a lathe-rest, and adjustable with respect to height and distance.

A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden *table-tree*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 63.

tablette (tab'let), *n.* [*See tablet.*] 1. See *tablet*.—2. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetment of the escarp to protect the masonry from the weather, and to serve as an obstacle to scaling-ladders.

table-turning (tā'bl-tēr'ning), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

tableware (tā'bl-wār), *n.* Ware for use at table; the articles collectively which may be put upon the table for the service of meals.

tablewise (tā'bl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a table. In the period of the Reformation in England this word was used to signify 'with the ends east and west,' said of the Lord's table when so placed in the body of the church or chancel. Opposed to *altarwise*.

table-work (tā'bl-wērk), *n.* In *printing*, the setting of tables; specifically, work done in such narrow columns, usually with figures, as to call for extra compensation under an established scale. Also called *tabular work*.

tablier (ta-bli-ā'), *n.* [*F.*, an apron; *< table, tablo; see table.*] An apron; specifically, in English use, a small apron or apron-like part in a woman's dress. Compare *en tablier*.

The full-length figure of a patriotic lady in a tri-coloured *tablier* and *tablier*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 292.

tablina, *n.* Plural of *tablinum*.

tabling (tā'bling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of table, v.*] 1. Same as *tabulation*. [*Rare.*]—2. In *arch.*, a coping. See *table*, 6 (c).—3. In *ship-carp.*, a coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the edges of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—5. In *com.*, linen for table-cloths. *Draper's Dict.*—6. The act of playing at the game of tables.—7. Board; maintenance.

My daughter hath there already now of ten pounds, which I account to be given for her *tabling*; after this ten pounds will follow another for her apparel.
Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

8. In *anat.*, *tablature*.—Head-*tabling*, in *sail-making*, the tabling at the head of a sail. See *def. 4*.—Tabling of fines, in *old Eng. law*, the forming of the fines for every county into a table or catalogue, giving the details of each fine passed in any one term.

tabling-dent (tā'bling-den), *n.* Same as *tabling-house*, 1.

The tows were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, *tabling-dens*, and each haunt of vicious dissipation.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

tabling-house (tā'bling-hous), *n.* 1. A house where gaming-tables were kept.

They alledge that there is none but common game-houses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses.
Northbrooke, Against Dicing (1577). (Nares.)

2. A boarding-house.

tablinum (tab-lī'num), *n.*; *pl. tablina (-nī)*. [*L. tablinum, tablinum, a balcony, terrace, also in def., < tabula, board, tablet: see table.*] In *Rom. antig.*, a recess or an apartment in a house in which the family archives, recorded upon tablets, were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall or vestibule.

tabloid (tab'loid), *n.* [*< table + -oid.*] Something resembling a table or tablet; a tablet: applied only (and as a trade-mark) to certain small troches, usually administered by the mouth, or, after solution, hypodermically.

taboo, *tabu* (ta-bū'), *a. and n.* [*Also tamboō, tam-bu, and tapu; = F. tabou = Dan. tabu; < Polynesian, Marquesas Islands, etc., tapu, forbidden, interdicted; as a noun, interdict, taboo.*] I. *a.* Among the Polynesians, and other races of the South Pacific, separated or set apart either as forbidden or as sacred; placed under ban or prohibition; consecrated either to exclusion or avoidance or to special use, regard, or service; hence, in English use, forbidden; interdicted.

II. *n.* 1. Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, a system, practice, or act whereby persons, things, places, actions, or words are or may be placed under a ban, curse, or prohibition, or set apart as sacred or privileged in some specific manner, usually with very severe penalties for infraction. Taboo rests primarily upon religious sanctions, but is also a civil institution; and a taboo may be applied in various ways by a priest or a chief, or even sometimes by a private person, though with limited effect. Some taboos are permanently established, especially those affecting women; a special taboo may affect any of the relations or doings of life, or any subject animate or inanimate, either permanently or for a fixed period. As an institution, taboo has ceased or is dying out in most of the regions mentioned, though European influence; but both the principle and the practice have existed or still exist to some extent, under different names, among primitive peoples generally.

Women, up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle *taboo*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Hence—2. A prohibitory or restraining injunction or demonstration; restraint or exclusion, as from social intercourse or from use, imposed by some controlling influence; ban; prohibition; ostracism: as, to put a person or a thing under *taboo*. See the verb.

taboo, **tabu** (ta-bō'), *v. t.* [= *F. tabouer*; from the noun.] To put under taboo; disallow, or forbid the use of; interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with; hence, to ban, exclude, or ostracize by personal authority or social influence; as, to *taboo* the use of tobacco; a *tabooed* person or subject (one not to be mentioned or discussed).

A man whom Mrs. Jamieson had *tabooed* as vulgar, and inadmissible to Cranford society.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xii.

The Tahitians . . . never repair or live in the house of one who is dead; that, and everything belonging to him, is *tabooed*.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 136.

tabori¹, **tabour** (tā'bor), *n.* [Formerly also *taber*; < *ME. tabor*, *tabaur*, < *OF. tabour*, *F. tambour* = *Pr. tabor*, *tambor* = *Sp. tambor* = *OSp. Pg. atambor* (Sp. Pg. *a* < *Ar. art. al*) = *It. tamburo* = *MHG. tambūr*, *tambūr* (*ML. tabur*, *tamburum*, *tamburum*), < *Ar. tambūr*, a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck and six brass strings, also a drum. Cf. *tambour*, the same word, from the mod. *F. foru*.] A small drum or tambourine (without jingles), especially one intended to be used by a piper while playing his pipe; a *tabret* or *timbrel*.

For of trompes & of *tabors* the Saracens made thereo
So gret noyse that Christenmen al destourbed were
Robt. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne, 1810), p. 396.

If you did but hear the peillar at the door, you would
never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4, 183.

To hunt for hares with a *tabori*. See *hare*.

tabori¹, **tabour** (tā'bor), *r.* [Formerly also *taber*; < *ME. taboren*, < *OF. taborer*, *tabouner*, *tabor*, drum; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* To play upon or as upon a *tabor*; drum.

In your court is many a lousengour, . . .
That *tabouren* in your cress many a soun,
Right after his *Immaculacoun*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 354.

Her maid shall lead her as with the voice of doves,
taboring upon their breasts.
Nah. ii. 7.

II. trans. To beat as a *tabor*; drum upon.
I'd tabor her. *Fletcher*, *Tamer Tamed*, ii. 5.

tabor² (tā'bor), *n.* [*< Bohem. Pol. Serv. tabor* = *Russ. tabori* = *Albanian tabor* = *Hung. tábor* = *Turk. tabor*, an encampment, camp; see *Taborite*.] 1. Among the ancient nomadic Turks and Slavs, an encampment fortified by a circle of wagons or the like; afterward, a fortified camp or stronghold in general.—2. *pl.* An intrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *Farrar*, *Mil. Dict.*

taborer, **tabourer** (tā'bor-er), *n.* [*< OF. tabourer*, < *tabourer*, drum; see *tabori¹*.] A *tabor*-player; one who beats the *tabor*.

I would I could see this *taborer*.
Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 2, 160.

taboret, **tabouret** (tab'ō-ret, tab'ō-ret), *n.* [*< OF. tabouret*, a stool, pin cushion, base of a pillar, lit. a little drum or *tabor*, dim. of *tabour*, a *tabor*; see *tabori¹*. Cf. *tabret*.] 1. A small *tabor*.

Or Almoe's whistling to his *tabouret*.

Selling a laughter for a cold meal's meat.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, iv. 1.

They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets,
tabourets, and other minstrelsy. *Spenser*.

2. A seat for one person; especially, a seat without back or arms, or with a very low back, as an ottoman. The word is applied especially to such seats (sometimes ottomans) placed in the presence-chamber or other reception-room of a palace, for those members of the court who are entitled to sit in the presence of the sovereign.

Our great aunt said she had never recovered from her alarm at being perched by Mrs. Washington upon a cross-stitch *tabouret* and bid to sing "Y' Dalm God" to the general.
The Century, xxxvii. 813.

3. A frame for embroidery.—4. A needle-case.—Right of the *taboret* (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege, formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court, of sitting on a *taboret* in the presence of the queen or the empress, corresponding to the *droit de fauvel* enjoyed by gentlemen.

tabourine, **tabourine** (tab'ō-rin, tab'ō-rin), *n.* [Also *taborin*; < *OF. tabaurin*, a *tabor*, *tambourino*, dim. of *tabour*, a *tabor*; see *tabori¹*.] 1. A *tabor*; a small drum; a *tambourine*.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.

Shak., *T.* and *C.*, iv. 5, 275.

2. A common side-drum.
Taborite (tā'bor-it), *n.* [= *G. Taboriten*, *pl.*, after *Bohem. Taborčina*, *pl.*, *Taborites*, so called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them *Mount Tabor*, prob. with ref. both to *Bohem. tabor*, encampment (see *tabor²*), and to *Mount Tabor* in Palestine.] A member of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and

successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing widespread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussite*.

tabour, **tabourer**, etc. See *tabori¹*, etc.

tabreret, *n.* Samo as *taborer*. *Spencer*, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

tabret (tab'rot), *n.* [*Contr. of taboret*.] A small *tabor*; a *tambourine* or *timbrel*.

A company of prophets, . . . with a psalter, and a *tabret*, and a pipe, and a harp. 1 Sam. x. 5.

Here, and in 1 Sam. xviii. 6, the revised version substitutes *timbrel*; elsewhere *tabret* is retained.]

tabu, *a.*, *n.*, and *r.* See *taboo*.

tabula (tab'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. tabulæ* (-lō). [*NL.*, < *L. tabula*, a board, plank, table; see *table*.] 1. In *Ram. antiq.*, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans *first leges*, afterwards *instrumenta* or *tabulæ*).
Encyc. Brit., xiii. 124.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities. *Tabulæ* are characteristic of some sclerodermatous corals (hence called *Tabulata*, or *tabulate corals*), in which they extend across the theca from side to side.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (b).—*Tabula itine-raria*, a common name in the middle ages for a portable altar. Such an altar was usually made of thin slabs of stone or slate, but one of oak covered with silver plate was found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, laid upon the breast of the corpse.—*Tabula rasa*, an unruled tablet or tablet—that is, a wax tablet from which the writing has been erased; hence, a blank surface, or one without inscription or impression: in philosophy used by the Lockians to express their notion of the mind at birth, implying that the nature of the ideas which afterward arise are determined purely from the nature of the objects experienced, and depend in no degree upon the nature of the mind. This doctrine is now exploded.—*Tabula vitrea*. Same as *vitreous table* (which see, under *table*).

tabular (tab'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. tabulaire*, < *L. tabularis*, < *tabula*, *n.* board, plank, table; see *tabul¹*.] 1. Having the form of a table, tablet, or tabulate; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

All the modules . . . except those that are *tabular* and *plated*.
Woodward, *Fossils*.

2. Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also *tabellary*.—

3. Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular* right ascension.—*Tabular bones*, in *anat.*, flat bones, such as the ilium, scapula, and the bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.—*Tabular crystal*, a crystal in which the prism is very short.—*Tabular differences*, in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each of these numbers being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it.—*Tabular dissepiment*, method, result. See the nouns.—*Tabular scutellum*, in *entom.*, a scutellum considerably elevated, and flat above.—*Tabular spar*, in *mineral.*, same as *scapolite*.—*Tabular standard*. See *standard²*.—*Tabular structure*, in *geol.*, a separation, or a tendency to separate, into tabular masses, plates, or slabs: properly used only with reference to crystalline and igneous rocks. *Tabular structure* resembles stratification in a general way, but the two kinds of structure differ greatly from each other in the manner in which they have originated. Some English geologists, however, have used *tabular structure* and *lamination* as synonymous. See *lamination*.—*Tabular surface*. See *surface*.—*Tabular work*, in *printing*, same as *table-work*.

tabularium (tab'ū-lār-i-um), *n.*; *pl. tabularia* (-i). [*L.*, < *tabula*, a table; see *table*.] In *Ram. antiq.*, a depository of public records, corresponding to the tablinum in private houses; hence, sometimes, a similar modern depository.
tabularization (tab'ū-lār-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< tabularize* + *-ation*.] The act of *tabularizing*, or forming into tables; tabulation. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Diet.*

tabularize (tab'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabularized*, ppr. *tabularizing*. [*< tabular* + *-ize*.] To make tabular, or put into tabular form; tabulate. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Diet.*

tabularly (tab'ū-lār-ī), *adv.* In tabular form; as or by means of a table, list, or schedule.

The amount of interest being *tabularly* stated on the form.
Jerome, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 216.

Tabulata (tab'ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *tabulatus*, tabulate; see *tabulate*.] One of the groups into which Milne-Edwards and Haine divided sclerodermatous corals. The *Tabulata* included many forms characterized by highly developed tabulæ dividing the visceral space into several stories one above another. They were distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Perforata*, and *Rugosa*.

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. tabulatus*, board-
ed, floored (*NL.* shaped like a table, provided

with tabulæ), < *tabula*, a board, plank, table; see *table*.] 1. Shaped like a table; forming a tabulature; tabular.—2. Provided with tabulæ, as a coral: specifically applied to the *Tabulata*: as, a *tabulate* coral.

The *Tabulate* Corals have existed from the Silurian epoch to the present day. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 220.

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabulated*, ppr. *tabulating*. [*< L. tabula*, a table, + *-ate²*. Cf. *table*, *v.*] 1. To give a tabular or flat surface to; make or form as a table, or with tables.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.
N. Grew, *Museum*.

The remarkable *tabulated* masses of land in the neighborhood of Cape Alexander.

A. W. Greeley, *Aretic Service*, p. 62.

2. To put or form into a table or tables; collect or arrange in lines or columns; formulate tabularly: as, to *tabulate* statistics or a list of names.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures.
Is. Taylor.

They [special rates] are matters of contract in every instance, and therefore are not in such shape that they can be *tabulated* in this report.

Pop. Sci. Mo., xxviii. 507.

tabulation (tab'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< tabulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*. Cf. *L. tabulatio* (*n.*), a planking or flooring over, a story or stago; see *tabula*.] The act or process of making a tabular arrangement; formation into a table or tables; oxidation in tabular form, as of statistics, numbers, and names. Also *tabling*.

The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great.
It. Hewell.

A *tabulation* of the chronology of these mythical ages . . . becomes a mere waste of labour.

Brande and Cox, *Dict. Sci.*, liii., and *Art.*, iii. 601.

tabulator (tab'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< tabulate* + *-or*.] One who tabulates; a maker of statistical or similar tables.

The most assiduous *tabulator* of figures evolves nothing but new mazes.
New Princeton Rev., i. 73.

tabulature, *n.* Samo as *tablature*, 4.

tabum (tā'būm), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. tabum*, corrupt moisture, putrid gore; cf. *tabes*, a wasting away; see *tabes*.] *Sanies*.

tabut (tā'būt'), *n.* [*Turk. Pers. tābūt*, < *Ar. tābūt*.] In Moslem countries, a structure, usually of wood, covered with a textile fabric of some sort, set up over a grave, particularly the grave of a saint; especially, the tomb of Al Hussoin, grandson of Mohammed, and son of Ali; and hence, a supposed imitation or reproduction of it, forming an important part of the ceremonies of the Muharram.

taby¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tabby¹*.

tacahout (tak'a-hout), *n.* The native name of the small gall formed on the Indian tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *Indica*.

tacamahac, **tacmahack** (tak'ā-mā-hak, tak'mā-hak), *n.* [= *Sp. tacamaca*, *tacamahaca*, formerly *tacamahaca*; a S. Amer. name.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of several trees, originally that of one or more South American species. The most important *tacamahac* is derived from *Calophyllum tuophyllum*, of the East Indies, Polynesia, etc. (see *tanam*), of which the *C. Tacamahaca* of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon is a variety. The resin is of a greenish-yellow color, liquid at first, but hardening into a brittle aromatic mass soluble in alcohol and ether. It exudes spontaneously or through incisions from the bark and roots. A similar gum is afforded by *C. Calaba* in the West Indies. The South American *tacamahac* is the product of *Jurera* (*Elaphrium*) *fontenae* and *B. exelsa*, of *Protium* (*Icea*) *heptaphyllum*, and perhaps of some other trees. The buds of *Populus balsamifera* (see *def. 2*) are varnished with a resin which may be included under this name, occasionally used in the place of turpentine and other balsams. *Tacamahac* is sometimes used for incense, was formerly an esteemed internal remedy, and may still be somewhat used in plasters, but is very little in the market. In this sense often *tacamahaca*.

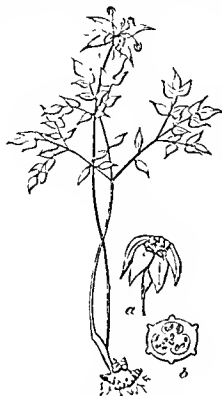
2. The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, found from the northern borders of the United States to Alaska: in the variety *candicans* known as *bahu* of Gilvad, and common in cultivation. It is a large broad-leaved poplar with fragrant buds.

tacamahaca (tak'ā-mā-hak'), *n.* See *tacamahac*, 1.

tac-au-tac (tak'ū-tak'), *n.* [*F.*, a phrase equiv. to *E. tick-tack*, imitative of the sound of fine blades tapping against one another; cf. *E. tick-tack*.] In *fencing*, the combination of a slurr, rattling parry and a riposte, in contradistinction to a riposte delivered from a position of quiet touch with an opponent's blade; also, contre-ripostes, a set of attacks

and parries rapidly following one another between two fencers of very equal skill, prolonged without a point to the credit of either. The tac-au-tac in the latter sense is practised by masters to give pupils quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, and to accustom them to close play.

Tacca (tak'ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), from the Malay name.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Taccaceæ*, distinguished by its fruit, which is a berry, commonly three-angled or six-ribbed. It comprises nine tropical species, of which three are American, the others of the Old World. They are perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock, with large radical leaves which are entire, lobed, or dissected, and a dense umbel of brown, lurid, or greenish flowers terminating in an erect leafless scape, and involucre with an exterior row of herbaceous or colored bracts. The numerous inner bracts are long, filiform, and pendulous, and have been erroneously regarded as sterile pedicels. *T. pinnatifida*, the plant or Otahite saleplant, yields a nutritious starch, the South Sea arrowroot (See *pta*.) Its leafstalks are boiled and eaten in China and Cochinchina; in Tahiti they are dried and plaited into bonnets. Other species, thought to be valuable as starch-plants, occur in Australia, India, Madagascar, Guinea, and Guiana. Several species were formerly separated as a genus *Ataccia* (K. B. Presl, 1830), having entire leaves and a spreading perianth.



Flowering plant of *Tacca pinnatifida*.
a, a flower; b, transverse section of the fruit.

Taccaceæ (ta-kä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Tacca* + *-acæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynæ*, closely allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with six included stamens, each dilated above into an inflexed two-ribbed or two-horned hood within which is the sessile anther, and by a one-celled ovary, a minute embryo, and solid albumen. It includes, besides *Tacca* (the type), only the monotypic Chinese genus *Schizocapsa*, distinguished by its different fruit—a three-celled capsule.

taccad (tak'äd), *n.* A plant of the order *Taccaceæ*. **Lindley.**
taccada (ta-kä'dä), *n.* The Malayan rice-paper plant. See *rice-paper*.
tace¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tasse*² for *tasse*.
tace² (tä'së), [*L.*, impv. of *tacere*, be silent; see *tacit*.] Be silent.—*Tace* is Latin for a candle, an old formula humorously enjoining, commending, or promising silence: probably originating as an evasive explanation, to unlearned hearers, of "Tace" used in enjoining silence.

"Tace, Madam," answered Murphy, "is Latin for a candle: I commend your prudence."

Fielding, *Amelia*, I. ix. (Davies)

tacet (tä'set), *v.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent; see *tacit*.] In musical notation, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

tac-free (tak'frë), *a.* See *tack-free*.
tach¹, **tache**¹ (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tachi*, < ME. *tache*, < OF. *tache*, F. dial. (Genevieve) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook ?) in Roquefort), an assibilated form of OF. *taque*, a nail, book, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?) in Roquefort): see *tack*¹. Cf. *tach*¹, *tache*¹, *r.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches* Ex. xvi. 6.

tach¹, **tache**¹ (tach), *v.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent; see *tacit*.] In musical notation, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

tach-free (tak'frë), *a.* See *tack-free*.
tach¹, **tache**¹ (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tachi*, < ME. *tache*, < OF. *tache*, F. dial. (Genevieve) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook ?) in Roquefort), an assibilated form of OF. *taque*, a nail, book, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?) in Roquefort): see *tack*¹. Cf. *tach*¹, *tache*¹, *r.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches* Ex. xvi. 6.

tach¹, **tache**¹ (tach), *v.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent; see *tacit*.] In musical notation, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

Thenne loke what hate other any gawle
Is *tached* other tyged thy lymme bytwyste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 461.

He hadde a litill cheyne of siluer *tached* to his arme.
Merlin (L. E. T. S.), III. 615.

2. To seize upon; take (a thief). **Hallwell.**
II. *intrans.* To make an attack; deliver an assault: with *on* or *upon*.

Telamon hym *tachit* on with a tore speire.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 6717.

tach², **tache**², *n.* [ME., also *tach*, *tacche*, *tusche*, *tassche*, touchwood; origin obscure. Cf. *touchwood*.] Touchwood.

Ac hewe fyrr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou haue *tache* [var. *towe* (B)] to take hit with tunder and (var. or (B)) broches [matches].
At thy labour is lost. **Piers Plowman** (C), xx. 211.

tache³, **tatch**³ (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tetch*, *tatche*; < ME. *tache*, *tacche*, *tatche*, *tachche*, also *teche*, *teeche*, *teche*, < OF. *tache*, *tache*, *teche*, also unassibilated *tek*, *teque*, a spot, mark, hence a stain, blemish, fault, vice, also, in another point of view, a characteristic mark or quality, natural quality, disposition. F. *tache*, a spot, freckle, stain, blemish, = Sp. Pg. *tacha*, a bluish, blur, defect, = It. *tacca*, a stain, defect; prob. a transferred use from 'a mark made by a nail' (cf. Sp. *tacha*, a crack, flaw, = It. *tacca*, a notch, cut), from the orig. sense 'a nail, tack': see *tack*¹, *tach*¹. The more mod. form would be *tach*, with a reg. var. *tetch*. **Honeo** *techy*, *tetchy*, *touchy*.] 1. A spot; mark. — 2. A moral spot or stain; a blemish; defect; vice.

Ac I fynde, if the fader be false and a shrew,
That sounde the sone shal haue the sires *taches*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 146.

Be not to kynde, to kepyng, & ware knaues *taches*.
Book of Precedence (L. E. T. S.), p. 66.

All . . . children . . . are to be kepte diligently from the herynge or seynge of any vice or evyl *tache*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 4.

3. A characteristic; a habit; disposition.
*Tech*³ or *tatch*³ of condycione (*teche*, *teche*, S. *teteche*, *teteche* or *condicion* . . .). **Mos**, *condicio*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

A chyldis *tatches* in playe shewe playnlye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum).
Horman, Vulgaria, quoted in **Prompt. Parv.**, p. 487.

Of the maners, *tatches*, and condycions of houndes.
M.S. Sloane, 3501, c. xl., quoted in **Prompt. Parv.**, p. 487.

tache³, **tatch**³ (tach), *v. t.* [*L.*, *tachen*, *tachen*, < OF. *tache*, spot, stain, blemish, < *tache*, a spot: see *tache*³, *n.*] 1. To spot; stain; blemish.

If he be *tachyd* with this inconuenience,
To dysdayne others counseyll and sentence,
He is unwyse. **Barclay**, Ship of Fools, I. ivill. 11.

2. To mark; characterize: only in the past participle.

He hath a wif that is a gode woman and a wise, and the trest of this londo and heste *tached* of alle gode condicions.
Martin (L. E. T. S.), l. 83.

tache⁴ (tach), *n.* [A mod. technical use of F. *tache*, a spot, freckle: see *tache*³.] In med.: (a) A natural patch or spot of different coloration on the skin; a freckle. (b) A local morbid discoloration of the skin; a symptomatic blotch. — *Taches cérébrales*, spots of hyperemia following comparatively gentle stimulation of the skin, as when it is stroked. They occur in certain affections of the nervous system.

tache⁵ (tach), *n.* [Also *teache*; < Pg. *tacha*, a sugar-pan.] Any one in a battery of sugar-pans; particularly, the smallest of the series, immediately over the fire, also called the *striking-tach*. **E. H. Knight.**

tache⁶, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tasse*².
tachement, *n.* [ME., by aphoresis from *attachement*, mod. E. *attachment*.] An attachment; a fixture; an appurtenance.

I gif the for thy thyngdez Tolouse the riehe,
The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 1563.

tacheometer (tak-ë-om'ë-tër), *n.* Same as *tachometer* and *tachymeter*.

tacheometry (tak-ë-om'ë-tri), *n.* Same as *tachometry* and *tachymetry*.

tachhydrite (tak'hî'drit), *n.* [*L.*, *tachis*, swift, + *hydr* (*hydr*), water, + *-ite*.] A massive mineral of yellowish color found in the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of calcium and magnesium: named in allusion to its rapid deliquescence on exposure to the air and water.

Tachina (tä-kî'nä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ταχis*, swift.] A genus of parasitic dipterous insects, typical of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are mainly parasite upon caterpillars, upon which they lay their white oval eggs and within which their larvae feed. They are active, gray, moderately hairy flies, resembling the common house-fly. Many species are known, of which more than 30 inhabit the United States. *T. grossa* is a large European fly of bristling aspect, black and yellow, about two thirds of an inch long.

tachina-fly (tä-kî'nî-flî), *n.* One of the parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. The red-tailed tachina-fly is *Exorista leucanir*, a common parasite of the army-worm and other caterpillars in the United States. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemora*.

tachinarian (tak-i-nä'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*L.* *Tachinaria* + *-an*.] I. A. Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tachinidæ*, formerly called *Tachinaria*.

II. *n.* A tachina-fly.

taching-end (tach'ing-end), *n.* [*L.* *taching*, pp. of *tach*¹, *v.*] The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. **Hallwell.** [*Prov. Eng.*]

tachinid (tak'i-nid), *a. and n.* Same as *tachinarian*.

Tachinidæ¹ (tä-kin'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachina* + *-idæ*.] A family of flies, of which *Tachina* is the typical genus; the tachina-flies. They are thick-set, usually sober-colored, bristly flies of small or moderate size, quick in their movements, and frequenting flowers and rank vegetation. They are parasite mainly upon lepidopterous larvæ, but also attack the larvæ of *Orthoptera*, earwigs, beetles, some *Hymenoptera*, and isopod crustaceans, and have been known to infest turtles. The forms are very numerous, and in America are almost wholly unnamed. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemora*.

Tachinidæ² (tä-kin'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, of which *Tachinus* is the typical genus, now merged in *Staphylinidæ*. They are small and very agile beetles, found on flowers.

Tachinus (tä-kî'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχis*, swift.] The typical genus of the coleopterous family *Tachinidæ*: so called from their agility.

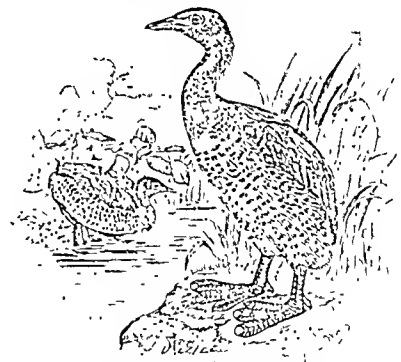
tachometer (tä-kom'ë-tër), *n.* [Also *tacheometer*; < Gr. *τάχος*, swiftness, speed (< *ταχis*, swift, fleet), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity. Specifically—(a) A contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its center, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the center and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. The velocity of the machine being lessened, the mercury rises in the center, causing a proportionate rise in the tube. (b) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork; a current-measurer. (c) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in a vessel. Also *hemotachometer*.

tachometry (tä-kom'ë-tri), *n.* [As *tachometer* + *-y*.] Scientific use of the tachometer, in any sense. Also *tachometry*.

tachy, *a.* [*L.* *tachis* + *-y*.] Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachis* humors flung.
Wit and Drollery. (Nares.)

Tachybates (tak-i-bap'tëz), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1849, as *Tachybaptus*, < Gr. *ταχis*, swift, + *βάπτω*, dive, dip.)] A genus of very small grebes, with short obtuse bill, short tarsi, and no decided crest or ruff; the least grebes, or dabchicks, of both hemispheres. The type is the common European dabchick, *T. minor* (or *fluvialis*). The American representative is *T. dominicus* (or *dominicanus*),



St. Domingo Grebe (*Tachybates dominicus*).

the St. Domingo grebe, of the West Indies and other warm parts of America, north to the Rio Grande and some parts of California; it is 9½ inches long, of varied dark coloration, with the crown glossy steel-blue, and the under parts from the neck white with a silky luster and dappled with dusky spots. An inexact synonym of this genus is *Sylboeydus*.

tachycardia (tak-i-kür'dî-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχis*, swift, + *καρδία*, the heart.] In *pathol.*, excessive frequency of the pulse.

tachydidaxy (tak'i-di-dak'sî), *n.* [*L.* *ταχis*, swift, + *διδάξω*, teaching, < *διδάσκω*, teach: see *didactic*.] A method of imparting knowledge rapidly. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Diet.*

tachydrome (tak'i-drom), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*.

Tachyglossa (tak-i-glos'sü), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχis*, swift, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The family

Tachyglossidæ regarded as a suborder of *Monotremata*. Gill, 1872.

tachyglossal (tak-i-glos'al), *a.* [*< Tachyglossa* + *-al*.] Capable of being quickly moved in protrusion and retraction, as the tongue of the aculeated ant-eaters.

tachyglossate (tak-i-glos'at), *a.* [As *Tachyglossa* + *-ate*.] Having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossa*.

Tachyglossidæ (tak-i-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tachyglossus* + *-idæ*.] The proper name of the family of aculeate monotrematous mammals usually called *Echidnidæ*, derived from that of the genus *Tachyglossus*, and including also the genus *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

Tachyglossus (tak-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. ταχὺς*, swift, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The typical genus of *Tachyglossidæ*, containing the common aculeated ant-eater of Australia, *T. aculeata* or *T. hystrix*. When Illiger proposed the name only this species was known. The genus has been oftenest called *Echidna*, but that name is preoccupied in a different sense. *Tachyglossus* is therefore the proper name of the present genus.

tachygrapher (tā-kig'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< tachygraph* + *-er*.] A shorthand writer; a stenographer; used especially of the writers of the shorthand used among the ancient Greeks and Romans, also called *notaries*.

tachygraphic (tak-i-graf'ik), *a.* [*< tachygraph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

tachygraphical (tak-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< tachygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *tachygraphic*.

tachygraphy (tā-kig'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ταχὺς*, swift, + *γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] Stenography, or the art of writing in abbreviations: used especially for the stenographic systems of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The signs used by the Romans were known as *Tironian notes*. See *Tironian*.

As to the first origin of Greek *tachygraphy*, it has been supposed that it grew from a system of secret writing which was developed from forms of abbreviation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

tachylite (tak'i-lit), *n.* [Also *tachylite* (by confusion with terms in *-lite*): so named in allusion to the facility with which it fuses under the blowpipe; *< Gr. ταχὺς*, swift, + *λίθος*, verbal adj. of *λίωω*, loose, dissolve.] A vitreous form of basalt; basalt-glass; a rock occurring frequently along the edges or selvages of dikes of basalt or other kinds of basic lava, but sometimes forming flows of considerable magnitude, as at Kilauea. *Tachylite* does not have so conchoidal a fracture as obsidian; it is much more fusible, and contains more water than that variety of volcanic glass. The proportion of silica in *tachylite* varies from 50 to 55 per cent.; that in obsidian runs from 60 to 80 per cent.

tachylite-basalt (tak'i-lit-ba-salt'), *n.* The name given by Boficky to a variety of basalt having glassy selvages and a highly microlithic ground-mass: a variety of the "trachybasalt" of the same author.

tachylitic (tak-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*< tachylite* + *-ic*.] Composed of, resembling, or containing *tachylite*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 303.

tachymeter (tā-kim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ταχὺς*, swift, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A surveying-instrument. See the quotation. Also called *tacheometer*.

An instrument having a level on its telescope, a vertical arc or circle, and stadia wires, is adapted to the rapid location of points in a survey, since it is capable of measuring the three co-ordinates of a point in space, namely, the angular co-ordinates of azimuth and altitude, and the radius vector or distance. The name *Tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description.

Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109a.

tachymetry (tā-kim'e-trī), *n.* [As *tachymeter* + *-y*.] Scientific use of the tachymeter. Also called *tacheometry*. Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109a.

Tachypetes (tā-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gr. ταχὺς*, swift, + *πτερόεις*, fly.] The only genus of *Tachypetidæ*; the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. The common species is *T. aquila*. Also called *Atagen* or *Atagen* (after Moehring, 1752) and *Fregata* or *Fregatta*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Tachypetidæ (tak-i-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tachypetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate or steganopodous water-birds, represented by the genus *Tachypetes*; the frigates or frigate-birds, now usually called *Fregatidæ*. Also called *Atageninæ*.

tacit (tas'it), *a.* [= F. *tacite* = Sp. *tácito* = Pg. It. *tacito*, *< L. tacitus*, that is passed over in silence, done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, *< tacere*, be silent.] 1. Silent; quiescent; giving out no sound. [Rare.]

No wind that cared trouble the tacit woods. Browning, Sordello, iii. So I stole into the tacit chamber. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xi.

2. Silently indicated or implied; understood from conditions or circumstances; inferred or inferable; expressed otherwise than by speech; indirectly manifested or communicated; wordless.

A liberty they [the Arabs] enjoy on a sort of tacit agreement that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 144. He longed to assure himself of a tacit consent from her. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

It is in the Piazza that the tacit demonstration of hatred and discontent chiefly takes place. Howells, Venetian Life, i.

Tacit mortgage, a hypothec on property created by operation of law, without the intervention of the parties. Tacit relocation. See *relocation*.

tacitly (tas'it-li), *adv.* 1. Silently; noiselessly; without sound.

Sin creeps upon us in our education so tacitly and undiscernibly that we mistake the cause of it. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 58.

Death came tacitly, and took them where they never see the sun. Browning, A Toccata of Galuppi's.

2. Without expression in words; in a speechless or wordless manner; by implication from action or circumstances.

The Athanasian Creed, indeed, was received tacitly, not formally, by the Church. Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 47.

tacitness (tas'it-nes), *n.* The state of being tacit. [Rare.]

taciturn (tas'i-tern), *a.* [= F. *taciturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *taciturno*, *< L. taciturnus*, disposed to be silent, *< tacitus*, silent: see *tacit*.] Silent or reserved in speech; saying little; not inclined to speak or converse.

Expostulatory words crowd to my lips. From a *taciturn* man, I believe she would transform me into a talker. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

taciturnist (tas'i-tern-ist), *n.* [*< taciturn* + *-ist*.] One who is habitually taciturn; a person very reserved in speech. [Rare.]

His [Von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on "the great *taciturnist*." Congregationalist, Feb. 10, 1887.

taciturnity (tas-i-tern'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *taciturnité* = Pr. *taciturnitat* = Sp. *taciturnidad* = Pg. *taciturnidade* = It. *taciturnità*, *< L. taciturnitas* (t-s), a being or keeping silent, *< taciturnus*, disposed to be silent: see *taciturn*.] 1. The state or character of being taciturn; paucity of speech; disinclination to talk.

I was once taken up for a Jesuit, for no other reason but my profound *taciturnity*. Steele, Spectator, No. 4. Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan *taciturnity*. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 193.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation (in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription) by the silence of the creditor, and the presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and the debtor, he would not have been so long silent had not the obligation been satisfied.

taciturnly (tas'i-tern-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; with little speech. [Rare.]

tack¹ (tak), *n.* [*< ME. tak, takke*; also assimilated *tache* (see *tack*¹, *tache*¹); *< OF. taque* (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?), in Roquefort), assimilated *tache* (found only in the sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), a nail, hook, F. dial. *tache*, a nail, = Pr. *taca*, *tacca* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* (*< F. ?*) = It. *tacca* (ML. reflex *tara*, *taschia*, etc.), a nail, tack; cf. Ir. *taca*, a nail, pin, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, Bret. *tach*, a small nail; origin unknown; appar. orig. Celtic, and, if so, perhaps orig. with initial *s* (*✓ stak*, *✓ slug* ?), akin to E. *stake*¹, *stick*¹. Cf. Fries. *tāk* = D. *tāl*, a tine, prong, twig, branch, = MHG. G. *zacke*, a tine, prong, tooth, twig, branch, = Dan. *tak*, *takke* = Sw. *tagg* = Icel. *tág*, a twig. Some compare Gr. *δοκός*, a beam, Skt. *dagā*, a fringe. Hence ult. *attach*, *detach*. In most senses the noun is from the verb, which is itself in part an unassimilated form of *tack*¹, *tache*¹, *v.*, or an aphetic form of *attach* (cf. *tack* for *attach*). Cf. *tack*², *tack*³, etc.] 1. A short, sharp-pointed nail or pin,

used as a fastener by being driven or thrust through the material to be fastened into the substance to which it is to be fixed. Tacks are designed to fix in place carpets or other fabrics, flexible leather, eardboard, paper, etc., in such manner as to admit of easy removal. Their most common form is that of the carpet-tack (made in many sizes for various other applications), a short, sharp iron nail with a comparatively large flat head. A tack made for pushing into place by hand is called a *thumb-tack*, and also, from its use in fastening drawing-paper to a board, a *drawing-pin*. *Double tacks*, in the form of staples, are used to fasten down matting.

A written notice securely fastened to the grocery door by four large carpet-tacks with wide leathers round their necks. S. O. Jewett, Deephaven (Circus at Denby).

2. In *needlework*, a long stitch, usually one of a number intended to hold two pieces of stuff together, preparatory to more thorough sewing. Compare *basting*³.—3. *Naut.*: (a) A heavy rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses; also, a rope by which the outer lower corner of a studdingsail is pulled out to the end of the boom.

Before I got into the top the tack parted, and away went the sail. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 76.

(b) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the foremost lower corner of a course, jib, or staysail, or the outer lower corner of a studdingsail. Hence—(c) The course of a ship in relation to the position of her sails: as, the starboard tack, or port tack (the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side). (d) A temporary change of a few points in the direction of sailing, as to take advantage of a side wind; one of a series of movements of a vessel to starboard and port alternately out of the general line of her course.

Now at each tack our little fleet grows less; And, like maimed fowl, swim lagging on the main. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 85.

In close-hauled sailing an obstacle sometimes appears directly ahead which might compel a tack. Quattrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 112.

We are making tacks backwards and forwards across the narrow sea, an exciting amusement for a yachtsman, as it requires constant attention. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

Hence—4. A determinate course or change of course in general; a tactical line or turn of procedure; a mode of action or conduct adopted or pursued for some specific reason.

William, still adhering unchangeably to his object, again changed his tack. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

This improvement . . . did not escape Hardie; he felt he was on the right tack. C. Reade, Hard Cash, ii.

5. In *plumbing*, the fastening of a pipe to a wall or the like, consisting of a strip of lead soldered to the pipe, nailed to the support, and turned back over the nails.

When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on tacks, the tacks should be strong. S. S. Hillyer, The Plumber, p. 33.

6. Something that is attached or fixed in place, or that holds, adheres, or sticks. Specifically—(a) A shelf; a kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, etc. *Halliwel*. (Prov. Eng.) (b) A supplement or rider added or appended to a parliamentary bill, usually as a means of forcing the passage of some measure that would otherwise fail.

Some tacks had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign. Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1705.

The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a tack; but we carried it bravely, and the Whigs came in to help us. Swift, Journal to Stella, xlvii.

7. The condition of being tacked or fastened; stability; fixedness; firm grasp; reliance. See *to hold tack*, below.—8. In the *arts*, an adhesive or sticky condition, as of a partially dried, varnished, painted, or oiled surface; stickiness.

Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient tack to hold your leaf. Gülder's Manual, p. 28.

9. (a) In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is let for hire; a lease: as, a *tack* of land. Hence—(b) Land occupied on lease; a rented farm. [Scotch.] (c) Hired pasturage; the renting of pasture for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]—Aboard main tack! See *aboard*.—Tack and half-tack (*naut.*), a long and a short tack.—Tack and tack (*naut.*), by successive tacks.

We weighed, and began to work up, tack and tack, towards the island of Ireland, where the arsenal is. M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

Tack-leathering machine, a machine for putting leather washers on the heads of carpet-tacks.—Tack of a flag, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the balyards.—Tin tack, an iron tack coated with tin.—To hold or bear tack¹,

to retain firmness or stability; hold fast; endure; last; hold out.

They live in cullises, like rotten coaks,
Stew'd to a tenderness that holds no tack.

Fletcher, *Boudinea*, iv. 1.

Other Tumults with a plaine Warre In Norfolk, holding tack against two of the Kings Generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

To hold one tackt, apparently an elliptical form of to hold one in tack, to keep one in place, keep one steadfast: the ellipsis giving tack the appearance of an adjective.

If I knew where to borrow a contempt

Would hold thee tack, stay and be hang'd thou should'st then.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

It was Venusius who even to these times held them tack, both himself remaining to the end unvanquish'd and some part of his Countrie not so much as reach't.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

To hold tack with (naut.). See hold. — To start a tack. See start.

tack¹ (tak), *v.* [See the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten by tacks; join, attach, or secure by some slight or temporary fastening: as, to tack down a carpet; to tack up a curtain; to tack a shoe to the last; to tack parts of a garment together with pins or by hasting preparatory to sewing.

He presently shew'd us an old Bear's Skin, tackt there to a Piece of Timber.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, II. 12.

When his clothes were quite worn out, he dried and tackt together the skins of goats, with which he clothed himself.

Steele, *Englishman*, No. 26.

A black cardboard screen pierced by a square hole of 2 cm. on the side was tackt on in front.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 404.

2. To attach by some binding force; make a junction or union of; connect; combine: as, to tack a rider to a legislative bill; to tack two leases together.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And tacks the centre to the sphere?

G. Herbert, *Prayer*.

If the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can tack them together without crossing the Tweed for it.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, v.

Two German tales are tackt together in the English romance.

E. Dowden, *Shelley*, I. 94.

3. In metal-working, to join (pieces) by small patches of solder placed at intervals to hold them in position until the final soldering can be completed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To change the course of a ship when sailing by the wind, by turning her head toward the wind and hracing the yards round so that she will sail at the same angle with the wind on the other tack.

The wind shifting into the W., we tackt and stood into the head sea, to avoid the rolling of our ship.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 19.

But I remember the sea-men would laugh that, instead of crying Tack about, he would say Wheelc to the right or left.

Aubrey, *Lives (General Monk)*.

Hence—2. To change one's course; take a new line or direction; shift; veer.

For will anybody here come forward and say, "A good fellow has no need to tack about and change his road?"

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xix.

tack² (tak), *v. t. and i.* [By aphoresis from *at-tack*.] To attack. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

tack³ (tak), *n.* [An unassimilated form of *tachic*, or else a corruption of *tact*, touch: see *tachic*, *tact*.] A spot; a stain; a blemish.

Names . . . which, having no corruption in their own nature, yet through the corrupt use of men have as it were gotten such a tack of that corruption that the use of them cannot be without offence.

Whitgift, *Works (Parker Soc.)*, II. 84.

You do not the thing that you would; that is, perhaps, perfectly, purely, without some tack or stain.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 512. (*Richardson*.)

tack⁴ (tak), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *tact* (cf. *taste*, ult. from the same source as *tact*). Cf. *tack*, *tack*.] A distinctive taste or flavor; a continuing or abiding smack. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose tack the hungry clown and plowman so commends.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xix. 130.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meat, and that there was no tack in them, for hee had tride it at one time.

John Taylor, *Works (1630)*, I. 145. (*Hallivell*.)

tack⁵ (tak), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to be a transferred use of *tack*.] 1. Substance; solidity: spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Bad food. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Bad malt liquor. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. Food in general; fare: as, *hard tack*, coarse fare; *soft tack*, good fare.

Finding it rather slow work at Woolloomara, where old Jones has only mutton or potatoes and damper, he moved on one Tuesday to Robinson's place, where there was a Mrs. Robinson, and he calculated on getting some *soft tack*.

Percy Clarke, *The New Chum in Australia*, p. 179.

5. Specifically, among sailors, soldiers, etc., bread, or anything of the bread kind, distinguished as *hard tack* (or *hardtack*) and *soft tack*. See *hardtack*.

For supper in the cabin: salt beef and pork, warm *soft tack*, butter, sugar, tea, and sometimes hash, and probably pie.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 228.

Hard tack. See defs. 4 and 5, and *hardtack*.—*Soft tack*. See defs. 4 and 5.

tack⁶ (tak), *n.* [Cf. *dag*.] A variety of pistol used by the Highlanders of Scotland. See *dag*, 2.

tack-block (tak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block through which a tack is reeved.

tack-claw (tak'klā), *n.* A tool with a fork or claw for seizing the head of a tack, usually bent to form a fulcrum for itself when used as a lever to withdraw driven tacks. Also *tack-lifter*.

tack-comb (tak'kōm), *n.* A line of tacks in the form of a comb, to be taken off and driven into place successively by a shoemaking-machine.

tack-driver (tak'drī'vēr), *n.* 1. A tack-hammer.—2. A hand-machine for driving tacks. It includes a lopper for the supply of tacks, a feeding device for placing them successively in position, and a driving-die which is retracted by a spring after each blow has been delivered.

tack-duty (tak'dū'ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

tacker (tak'ēr), *n.* [Cf. *tack* + *-er*.] A person who tacks, in any sense, or an instrument for driving tacks.

Carpet stretcher and *tacker* combined.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 269.

tacket (tak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *takett*; < *tack* + *-et*; or directly < Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, peg; see *tack*.] A short nail with a prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with *tackets*.

Dr. J. Brown, *Rab*, p. 8.

tackey. Another spelling of *tack*.

tack-free (tak'frē), *a.* [Formerly also *tacfree*; < *tack*, 9, + *free*.] In *old Scots law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

tack-hammer (tak'ham'ēr), *n.* A small, light hammer used for driving tacks, having usually a claw on the opposite end of the head or on the handle for drawing the tacks.

tackiness (tak'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tacky; stickiness, as of a partially dried surface of oil or varnish.

To cause the vulcanized India-rubber to unite, the inventor coats its surface with India-rubber solution and ignites the same "to produce tackiness."

Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App. civ.

tacking (tak'ing), *n.* [Cf. *tack* + *-ing*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of a third or subsequent mortgagee, who advances money without notice of a second mortgage, and pays off the first, to enforce his claim for the amount of both the mortgages to the exclusion of the mortgage of which he had no notice. This right is not (unless against an unrecorded or a fraudulent mortgage) recognized in the United States, where by recording notice is given to all.

tackling-mill (tak'ing-mil), *n.* An early form of fulling-mill. *E. H. Knight*.

tack-lashing (tak'lash'ing), *n.* A lashing by which the tack of a fore-and-aft sail is secured in place.

tackle (tak'l), *n.* [Cf. ME. *takel*, *takil*, *tacle*, < MD. D. LG. (> G.) *takel* = Sw. *tackel*, *takel* = Dan. *takkel* (W. *tac*, < E.), *tackle*; supposed to be connected with *take* (Icel. *taka* = OSw. *taka*, etc.): see *tack*. It is now commonly associated with *tack*, and the verb with *attack*. In defs. 5, 6, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A device or appliance for grasping or clutelling an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. This sense is seen in the phrase *block and tackle*, where the tackle is the rope with its hook or hooks which passes around a pulley; also in *ground-tackle*, *plow-tackle*, *fishing-tackle*, etc.

We were now employed in . . . getting *tackles* upon the martingale, to bowse it to windward.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 253.

Hence—2. A mechanism, or apparatus in general, for applying the power of purchase in manipulating, shifting, raising, or lowering objects or materials; a rope and pulley-block, or a combination of ropes and blocks working together, or any similar contrivance for aid in lifting or controlling anything: used either

definitely or indefinitely. Tackle is varied in many ways for different uses, as on board a ship, every form or adaptation having its own special name. In a ship's tackle, the *standing part* is so much of the rope as remains between the sheave and the end which is secured; the *running part* is the part that works between the sheaves; the *jall* is the part laid hold of in hauling.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow.

Dry sang the *tackle*, sang the sail.

Tennyson, *The Voyage*.

A *tackle* (on a ship) is an assemblage of ropes and blocks, and is known in mechanics as a system of pulleys.

Luce, *Seamanship*, p. 70.

3. The windlass and its appurtenances, as used for hoisting ore from small depths; also, in general, the cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal. [Eng.]—4. Equipment or gear in general; a combination of appliances: used of arms and armor, harness, anglers' outfit (see *fishing-tackle*), many mechanical devices, etc.

Thorough myn ye unto myn herte

The *takel* [arrow] smote, and depe it wente.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1729.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., I. 106.

A stately ship . . .

With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 717.

I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst *tackle* in the world whereby to subscribe myself.

W. Lancaster, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, I. 295.

Angling was extensively practised, with almost the same appliances and *tackle* as now, even down to the wicker creel at the side.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 311.

5. The act of tackling; a seizing or grasping; grasp or hold, as of an opponent in foot-ball.

He [a rusher in foot-ball] . . . runs fast and never misses his *tackle*.

New York Evening Post, Oct. 31, 1887.

6. Either one of two players in the rush-lino in foot-ball, stationed next to the end rushers. See *rusher*, 2.—*Cutting-tackle*, the tackle used in cutting in a whale.—*Fall and tackle*, another name for *block and tackle*. See def. 1.—*Long-tackle block*. See *block*, 1.—*Pendant-tackles*, large tackles composed of double blocks, which hook to the masthead-pendants, and are used for setting up lower rigging, staying the mast, or steadying it under certain emergencies. *Luce*, *Seamanship*, p. 76.—*Relieving tackles*. *Naut.* (a) *Tackles* kept in readiness to be hooked to the tiller in case of accident to the steering-gear, either in heavy weather or in action. (b) *Tackles* formerly used in heaving down a ship, to keep her from being canted over too much.—*Rolling tackle*. *Naut.* (a) A luff-tackle purchase for securing and steadying lower or topsail yards. (b) See *rolling-tackle*.—*Side tackle*, a tackle consisting of a rope rove through double and single block and fixed on each side of a gun-carriage, for securing the gun to the side of the ship and for running the gun out through the port.—*Side-tackle bolt*, the bolt to which the blocks of the side-tackle are hooked.—*Stock-and-bill tackle*. Same as *stock-tackle*.—*To overhaul, rack, etc., a tackle*. See the verbs.—*Train-tackle*, a tackle hooked to the rear of a gun-carriage to run it in. (See also *yard-tackle*.)

tackle (tak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tackled*, ppr. *tackling*. [Cf. ME. *takelen*, *takilen*; < *tackle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To attack by tackle or tackling; make fast to something. Specifically—2. To hitch; harness. [Colloq.]

They was resolute, strong, hard-workin' women. They could all *tackle* a boss, or load nnd fire a gun.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 168.

3. To ensnare, as with cords or tackle; entangle.

All delytes of all thynges that mane may be *tagyld* [read *takyld*] with in thoghte or dede.

Hamper, *Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 12.

4. To close or shut with or as if with a fastening; lock; sealude.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own Virtue.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 55.

5. To furnish with tackle; equip with appliances, as a ship.

Hanc, at their owne adventure, costs, and charges, provided, rigged, and *tackled* certaine ships, pinnesses, and other meete vessels.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 268.

6. To attack or fasten upon, in the widest sense; set to work upon in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, and so forth: as, to *tackle* a hully; to *tackle* a problem.

Tackle the lady, and speak your mind to her as best you can.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xxi.

7. In *foot-ball*, to seize and stop, as a player while running with the ball: as, he was *tackled* whon within a few feet of the goal.

II. *intrans.* To make an attack or seizure; specifically, to get a grasp or hold, as upon an opponent in foot-ball, to prevent him from running with the ball.—*To tackle to*, to set to work; bend the energies to the doing of something; take hold vigorously. [Colloq.]

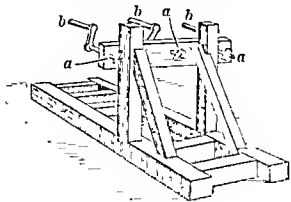
The old woman . . . *tackled* to for a fight in right earnest.

S. Lover. (*Imp. Dict.*)

tackle

To tackle up, to harness and hitch a horse or horses. [Colloq.]

Well, I shall jest *tackle up* and go over and bring them children home agin. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 235.*
tackle-block (tak'l-blok), *n.* A pulley over which a rope runs. See *block* and *tackle*.
tackle-board (tak'l-bôrd), *n.* In *rope-making*, a frame at the head of a ropewalk to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.



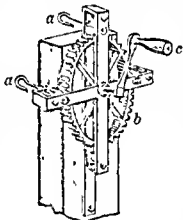
Tackle-board.
a, a, whirls, winches, or forelock-hooks; b, b, cranks by which the whirls are turned.

It consists of stout upright posts to which is fastened a cross-plank having holes corresponding to the number of strands composing each rope, in which holes work winches or forelock-hooks. See *tackle-post*. *E. H. Knight.*
tackled (tak'ld), *p. a.* [*tackle* + *-ed*]. Mado of ropes.

My man shall be with thee,
 And bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 201.

tackle-fall (tak'l-fâl), *n.* A rope rove through a block.

tackle-hook (tak'l-hûk), *n.* A hook by which a tackle is attached to an object to be hoisted.
tackle-post (tak'l-pôst), *n.* In a ropewalk, a post with whirls, often turned simultaneously by a crank and geared master-wheel, by which are twisted the three strands to be laid up into a rope or cord.



Tackle-post.
a, whirls, driven by the spur-wheel b, which meshes into a pinion on each whirl; c, crank on shaft of b.

tackler (tak'ler), *n.* In *mining*, one of a number of small chains put around loaded corves to keep the coal from falling off. *Gresley, [Prov. Eng.]*

tack-lifter (tak'lif'êr), *n.* Same as *tack-claw*.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* [*ME. takelyng, takelling*; verbal *n.* of *tackle, v.*] That which is used to tackle with; anything that serves as tackle, or as part of a tackle; means of attaching one thing to another, as for hold, purchase, or draft: used of the rigging or the working parts of a ship, of the holding parts or the whole of a harness of any kind, of appliances for angling or other sport, of military equipments, etc.

Great shippes require costlie *tackling*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Ye schall fynde them gentlymanly, comfortable felawes, and that they wol and dare abyde be ther *takelyng*, and if ye undrestond that any assawte schold be towardys I send yow thes men.
Paston Letters, II. 323.

On one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other *tack-ling*, lying in a round. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.*

tack-pin (tak'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin in a rife-rail.

tack-rivet (tak'riv'et), *n.* One of a series of small rivets by which two plates of iron are fastened together.

tacksman (taks'man), *n.*; pl. *tacksmen* (-men). [*< tack's*, poss. of *tackl*, + *man*.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. Any lessee in Scotland is a tacksman; but the word has been much used specifically for a large holder of land by lease, or formerly by grant from the chief of his clan, who sublets it to small holders, often under very oppressive conditions.

The system of middle-men, or, as they were termed, *tacksman*, became almost universal; and it produced all those evils which were so well known in Ireland before the famine.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

tack-tackle (tak'tak'el), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the courses.

tacky¹ (tak'i), *a.* [*< tackl* + *-y*.] Adhesive; sticky; tenacious: noting viscous substances or surfaces. Also *tackey*.

A tacky composition for holding sensitive paper during exposure in the camera.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 107.

tacky² (tak'i), *n.*; pl. *tackies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag: sometimes used also of persons in the like condition. Also *tackey* and *ticky*. [Southern U. S.]

"Examine him!" said Peter, taking hold of the bridle close to the mouth; "he's nothing but a *tacky*."
Georgia Scenes, p. 27.

If Mr. — will come to Georgia and go among the "po' whites" and "piney-wood *tackies*," he will hear the terms "we-uns" and "you-uns" in every-day use.
The Century, XXXVI. 799.

tacky³, **tackey**³ (tak'i), *n.* [South Africa.] A long and stout branch of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end. *Evening Post* (New York), April 4, 1891.

taclobo (tak'lo-bô), *n.* [Native name.] A gigantic bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna gigas*; the giant clam. See cut under *Tridacna*.

The *taclobo* shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 750.

tac-locus (tak'lo-kus), *n.* [Irreg. *< tac(t) + locus*.] The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

tacmahack, *n.* See *tacamahac*.

tacnode (tak'nôd), *n.* [Irreg. *< tac(t) + node*.] A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

tacnode-cusp (tak'nôd-kusp), *n.* A higher singularity of plane curves, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes and a cusp, giving the effect of a cusp on another part of the curve.

Taconic system. See *system*.

Tacsonia (tak-sô'ni-â), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), *< Peruv. tacso*, the name in Peru.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Passifloraceæ* and tribe *Passifloræ*, distinguished from the related genus *Passiflora* by its elongated calyx-tube. It includes about 25 species, natives of tropical America. They are shrubby climbers, commonly hairy, bearing alternate entire or lobed leaves, often with a glandular petiole, and with undivided lateral tendrils. The handsome axillary flowers are solitary, twin, or racemed, and usually with three free or connate bracts. The fruit is an ovoid or globose dry or pulpy berry with numerous compressed arillate seeds; it is edible in *T. tripartita* of Quito and *T. mollissima* and *T. speciosa* of Bogota. Several species, cultivated under glass, are known by the generic name *Tacsonia*; others, like the related species of *Passiflora*, are called *passion-flower*, as *T. pinatibipida*, the trumpet, and *T. manicata*, the scarlet passion flower, the latter a beautiful vine from Peru, in which the usually long calyx-tube is much reduced.

tact (takt), *u.* [= *F. tact* = *Sp. Pg. tacto* = *It. tatto*, *< L. tactus*, a touching, touch, handling, the sense of touch, feeling, *< tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent, tatk.*] 1. A touching; touch.

The *tact* of the sword has its principle in what is termed in fencing sensible and insensible play.

Holando, Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 225.

2. The sense of touch.
 Sight is a very refined *tact*. *Le Conte, Sight, p. 77.*
Tact is passive; touch, active. *Dunghison, Med. Diet.*

3. Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

His [Hallam's] mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its *tact*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Lady Marney . . . plucked herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.

Disraeli, Sybil, i. 5. (Latham.)

And she by *tact* of love was well aware
 That Lancelot knew that she was looking at him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

On that shore, with fowler's *tact*,
 Coolly bagging fact on fact.
Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

4. In *music*, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

tactable (tak'ta-bl), *a.* [*< tact* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched, or felt by the sense of touch; tangible; palpable. [Rare.]

They [women] being created
 To be both tractable and *tactable*.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, II. 1.

tactful (takt'fûl), *a.* [*< tact* + *-ful*.] Having or manifesting tact; possessing or arising from nice discernment.

It was this memory of individual traits and his *tactful* use of it that helped to launch him on the sea of social success.
E. Eggleston, Faith Doctor, II.

tactic (tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. = F. *tactique* = *Sp. táctico* = *Pg. tactico* = *It. tattico*, *< NL. *tacticus*, *< Gr. τακτικός*, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering or order, esp. in war, *< tak-rôg*, verbal adj. of *tâctiv*, arrange, order, regulate. II. *n. = F. tactique* = *Sp. táctica* = *Pg.*

tactile

tactica = *It. tattica*, *< NL. tactica*, *< Gr. τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactic, fem. of *τακτικός*, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering: see I. Hence also ult. (from *Gr. τάσσειν*) *E. taxis, ataxia, syntax, syntactic*, etc.] I. *a.* Same as *tactical*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A tactical system or method; the use or practice of tactics.

It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force.
J. H. Burton, Hist. Scotland, xxiii.

So completely did this *tactic* turn the tables . . . that I utterly forgot my own woes.
C. Lever, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

tactical (tak'ti-kal), *a.* [*< tactic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to tactics; connected with the art or practice of conducting hostile operations: as, *tactical* combinations.

The *tactical* error . . . had been the display of the wrong signal at a vital moment.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 565.

2. Characterized by adroit planning or management; artfully directed; maneuvering: as, *tactical* efforts or movements in politics.

Guiding me uphill by that devious *tactical* ascent which seems peculiar to men of his trade [drovers of sheep].
R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*. See *diameter*.—**Tactical point**, a point or position in a field of battle the possession of which affords some special advantage over the enemy.

tactically (tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

tactician (tak-tish'an), *n.* [= *F. tacticien*; as *tactie* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in tactics; an adroit manager in any kind of action; specifically, a skilful director of military or naval operations or forces.

If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him [William III.] to be called a great man.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Candidates are selected to be run for nomination by knots of persons who, however expert as party *tacticians*, are usually commonplace men.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 75.

tactics (tak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *tactic* (see *-ies*).] 1. The science or art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing military or naval maneuvers or evolutions.—2. Expedients for effecting a purpose; plan or mode of procedure with reference to advantage or success; used absolutely, artful or skilful devices for gaining an end.

The indiscretion of one man had deranged the whole system of *tactics* which had been so ably concerted by the chiefs of the Opposition.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The poet admires the man of energy and *tactics*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

34. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing missile weapons.

tactile (tak'til), *a.* [*< F. tactile* = *Sp. Pg. tactil*, *< L. tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible, *< tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact, tangent*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of touch. (a) Perceptible by or due to touch; capable of giving impressions by contact; tangible; palpable.

They tell us . . . that colour, taste, smell, and the *tactile* qualities can subsist after the destruction of the substance.
Evelyn, To Rev. Father Patrick, Sept. 27, 1671.

A deaf and dumb man can weave his *tactile* and visual images into a system of thought quite as effective and rational as that of a word-user.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 266.

What we distinguish as Touch proper or *Tactile* Sensibility is possessed in a specially fine form by certain portions of the skin. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 112.*

All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as co-existent with some extension.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 321.

(b) Adapted or used for feeling or touching; tactual: as, the whiskers of the cat are *tactile* organs; a mouse's ear or a bat's wing is a highly *tactile* surface.

At this proud yielding word,
 She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 136.

(c) Effected by or consisting in the action of touching; produced or caused by physical contact.

The skin is not merely the seat of *tactile* impressions, but also of impressions of temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 482.

He . . . had been apparently occupied in a *tactile* examination of his woolen stockings.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

Tactile anæsthesia, loss or impairment of tactile sensibility of a part. Also called *anæsthesia cutanea*.—**Tactile apparatus**, the terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tactile cells**, cells in which the axis-cylinders of medullated nerve-fibers terminate. They are found in the rete mucosum, the Grandry corpuscles, etc. *Merkel*.—**Tactile corpuscle**, hair, papilla, quality. See the nouns.—**Tactile menisci**, expansions of the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves which are distributed among the cells of the epidermis.—**Tactile reflex**, a reflex movement due to stimulation of nerves of touch.

tactility (tak-til'i-ti), *n.* [*< tactile + -ity.*] 1. The state or property of being tactile; capability of being touched, or of being perceived by the sense of touch; tangibility; palpability.—2. Touchiness. [Humorous and rare.]

You have a little infirmity—tactility or touchiness.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1831. (Davies.)

tactinvariant (tak-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [*< L. tactus, touch (see tact), + E. invariant.*] In alg., the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

taction (tak'shon), *n.* [= *F. taction*, *< L. tactus, touch (see tact), + E. invariant.*] In alg., the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

They neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being ioned by some external taction upon the organs of speech and hearing.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 2.

2. The tactual faculty; the sense of touch, or its exercise; perception of objects by feeling them.—3. In geom., same as tangency.

tactless (takt'les), *a.* [*< tact + -less.*] Destitute of tact; characterized by want of tact.

People . . . goaded by tactless passions into hardness and rebellion.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darlen, p. 231.

tactlessness (takt'les-nes), *n.* Want of tact; lack of adroitness or address. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 555.

tactometer (tak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. tactus, touch (see tact), + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] In med., an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of touch; an esthesiometer.

tactor (tak'tor), *n.* [NL., *< L. tactor, a toucher, < L. tangere, pp. tactus, touch: see tangent.*] An organ used as a feeler; an organ of touch.

Lohmen considered that the antennæ were necessarily employed as tactors.

tactical (tak'tī-āl), *a.* [*< NL. "tacticalis," < L. tactus, a touching, touch: see tact.*] 1. Communicating or imparting the sense of touch; giving rise to the feeling of contact or impingement.

Every hair that is not too long or flexible to convey to its rooted end a strain put upon its free end is a rudimentary tactual organ. *H. Spencer, Phil. of Biol., § 292.*

2. Arising from or due to touch; impressed or communicated by contact or impingement; relating to or originating in touch.

My inference of the tactual feeling may be right or wrong, the feeling may or may not follow any outstretched hand.
G. H. Lucas, Philos. of Life and Mind, II. 374.

No optical illusion, no tactual hallucination could hold the boy who took all the medals at the gymnasium.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 88.

tactually (tak'tī-āl-i), *adv.* By means of touch; as regards touch. *Science*, III. 587.

tactus (tak'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *tact*.] The sense of touch; tactition.—*Tactus eruditus*, in med., the skillful touch; an experienced sense of touch acquired by practice, as in digital exploration in labor-cases and other delicate manipulations.

tacnacine (tak'wā-sin), *n.* [South American.] The South American crab-eating opossum, *Didelphys cancrivora*. *Eucy. Brit.*, XI. 240.

tad (tad), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *tadpole*.] A very small boy, especially a small street-boy. [Colloq., U. S.]

tad-broom (tad'brōm), *n.* The seaming-rush and other species of *Equisetum*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

tadde, *n.* A Middle English form of *toad*.

taddepolt, *n.* A Middle English form of *tadpole*.

tade (tād), *n.* A Scotch (and obsolete English) form of *toad*.

Tadorna (tā-dōr'nā), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822; Leach, 1824; earlier in Belon, 1585). *< F. tadorne*, a sheldrake; origin obscure.] A genus of Anatidae, of the subfamily Anatinae; the sheldrakes or barrow-ducks. See cut under *sheldrake*. Also called *Vulpanser*.

tad-pipe (tad'pīp), *n.* Same as *toad-pipe*.

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* [*< ME. tadpole, taddepol, < tādde, a form, with short-*

ened vowel, of *tade*, *toad*, + *polle*, head, poll: see *toad* and *poll*. Cf. E. dial. *pollhead* (Se. *powhead*), *polliwog*, *potliwig*, etc., a tadpole.]

1. The larva of a batrachian, as a frog or toad, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. The name is chiefly the popular designation of the young of anurous batrachians, when the head and body form a rounded figure with a long tail, used like a fish's to swim with, and the creatures live in the water and breathe by gills. They gradually sprout their legs, drop or absorb their gills and tail, and come on land to breathe air. The term is also used of any other larvæ of amphibians in which the metamorphosis is less complete, as of newts, efts, or salamanders.

2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*: doubtless so called from the apparent size of the head. See the quotation under *moss-head*. *G. Trumbull, 1888. [Florida.]*

tadpole-fish (tad'pōl-fish), *n.* A fish with a large head like a tadpole's; the tadpole-hake.

tadpole-hake (tad'pōl-hāk), *n.* The trifurcated hake, a gadoid fish, *Raniceps raninus* (or *trifurcatus*), of the North Atlantic waters of Europe, of a dark color and about a foot long. Also called *tadpole-fish*, *lesser forkbeard*, and *tommy-noddy*. See cut under *Raniceps*.

tael (tū), *n.* A Scotch form of *tac*.

Tak care o' your tael w' that stane!
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

tae (tū), *prep.* A Scotch form of *to*.

tae (tū), *a.* [*< Se., also tea; in the phrase the tae, orig. tae ac, i. e. that one: see that and one, a², ac. Cf. tae in the tae, for that tae.*] One: as, the tae half or the tither (the one half or the other). [Scotch.]

taed (tād), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad*.

tædium (tē'di-um), *n.* [NL.: see *tedium*.] Weariness; irksomeness; tediousness. See *tedium*.—*Tædium vite*, weariness of life; ennui; in *pathol.*, a deep disgust with life, tempting to suicide.

tael (tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *taile*; also *taie*, *taie*; = *F. tael*, *< Pg. tael*, *< Malay tail, tahl*, a weight, tael, prob. *< Hind. tola*, a weight: see *tola*.] 1. The Chinese liang or ounce, equal to 1½ ounces avoirdupois. See *hang*.—2. A liang or ounce of "sycee," or fine uncoined silver: the unit of monetary reckoning in China. The tael is a money of account (not a coin), and is divided into 10 mace, or 100 candareens. Its value varies with the fluctuations in the price of silver bullion. One thousand Mexican dollars equal 720 taels. See *hang*, *mace*, and *candareen*.—*Halkwan tael*, literally "east-tongue tael," the standard weight recognized by the customs authorities of China in their monetary transactions.

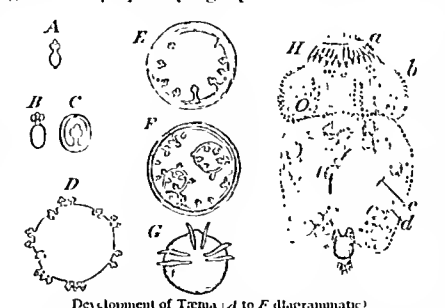
ta'en (tān), [Formerly also *tane*, *ME. tan*, etc.: see *tale*.] A contraction of *taken*, past participle of *take*.

tænia (tē'ni-ā), *n.*; pl. *tæniæ* (-ē). [Also *tenia*; NL., *< L. tenia*, *< Gr. ταινία*, a band, fillet, ribbon, tape, tapeworm; *< τανα*, stretch, extend: see *ten*.] 1. In classical archaeol., a ribbon, band, or head-band; a fillet.

Twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several *tæniæ* of different colours.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 340.

2. In arch., the fillet or band on the Doric architrave, which separates it from the frieze.—3. In surg., a long and narrow ribbon used as a ligature.—4. In anat., a band or fillet; specifically applied to several parts of the brain, distinguished by qualifying epithets.—5. In zool.:



(a) A tapeworm. (b) [cap.] [NL.] The leading genus of tapeworms, of the family Tæniidae, formerly very comprehensive, now restricted to species like *T. solium*, the common tapeworm of man. Also *Cystotænia*. See *tapeworm*.—*Tæniæ*

coli, the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. Also called *ligaments of the colon*.—*Tænia hippocampi*. See *corpus fimbriatum*, under *corpus*.—*Tænia pontis*, a fasciculus of white substance which seems to break away from the pons at its anterior border, and, running downward over the crura, applies itself again closely to the pons as it nears the middle line.—*Tænia Tarini*, a thickening of the lining of the ventricle of the brain over the vena Galeni: named by Crasus Wilson from Pierre Tarin (Petrus Tarinus), who first described it in 1750.—*Tænia thalami*, a thin lamina extending from the stria medullaris thalami to form the thickened border of the roof of the third ventricle. Also called *tenia ventriculi tertii*.—*Tænia ventriculi quarti*. Same as *ligula*, 3.

tænia-chain (tē'ni-ā-čān), *n.* The whole or any considerable number of the joints of a tape-worm.

tæniacide (tē'ni-ā-sid), *n.* Same as *tæniocide*.

Tæniada (tē'ni-ā-dā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Tænia + -ada*.] An order of Platyhelminthes or Scolecida, containing the cestoid worms, now usually called *Cestoda* or *Cestoidea*. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

tæniafuge (tē'ni-ā-fūj), *n.* Same as *tæniifuge*.

tænia-head (tē'ni-ā-hēd), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm in any stage of its development; the worm itself, without the deuteroscolex or proglottides which successively bud from it, and which in adult tapeworms form all but the first one of the very numerous joints of the worm. Tænia-heads in various stages of development are figured under *tænia*. In adult tænia the head serves, by means of hooks or suckers, or both, to attach the parasite to the host. Such a tænia-head, with one joint attached, is figured under *cestoid*. Another head, together with very numerous joints, is shown under *tapeworm*.

Tæniata, **Tæniatæ** (tē'ni-ā'tā, -tē), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **tæniatus*: see *tæniate*.] A division of *Ctenophora*, containing those comb-jellies which are of slender ribbon-like form, as the Venus's-girdles, or *Cestida*. See cut under *Cestum*. The term is correlated with *Saccata*, *Lobata*, and *Eurytomata*.

tæniate (tē'ni-āt), *a.* [*< NL. "tæniatus," < L. tænia*, a band, fillet: see *tænia*.] In anat., ribbon-like in shape; long, narrow, and very thin.

tænicide (tē'ni-sid), *n.* [*< L. tænia*, a tapeworm, + *-cida*, *< cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of tapeworms; a drug having the specific effect of killing tapeworms. Also *tæniacide*. See *tæniifuge*.

Turpentine is a powerful *tænicide*, but the use of it is liable to cause headache. *Medical News*, XLIX. 313.

tænidium (tē'ni-dī-um), *n.*; pl. *tænidia* (-īj). [NL., dim. of *L. tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the chitinous fillets or bands which form either a part or the whole of the spiral thread surrounding the tracheæ of insects. This spiral thread is not continuous, rarely making more than two or three spiral turns, and sometimes forming a single ring or a short band. *A. S. Packard*.

tæniiform (tē'ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. tænia*, a fillet, + *forma*, form.] Ribbon-like; having the form of a tape; attenuate or tænioid.

Conjoined in filiform or *tæniiform* fascia.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 101.

tæniifuge (tē'ni-fūj), *n.* [*< NL. tænia*, a tapeworm, + *fugare*, drive away.] A substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; a vermifuge employed as a remedy for tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds or ensoo. Also *tæniacide*. See *tæniocide*.

Kámala is an efficient *tæniifuge*. *Eucy. Brit.*, XIII. 831.

Tæniidæ (tē'ni-ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Tænia + -idæ*.] A restricted family of cestoid worms, of which the genus *Tænia* is the type. The species are rather numerous, and of several genera. See *tapeworm* (with cut), and cuts under *cestoid* and *tænia*.

tæniiform (tē'ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. tænia*, a ribbon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *tæniiform*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes*; trachypteroid.

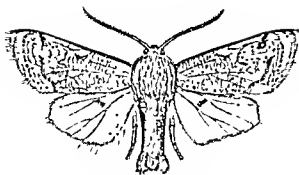
Tæniiformes (tē'ni-fōr'mēz), *n.* pl. [NL.: see *tæniiform*, *tæniiform*.] A division of acanthopterygian fishes, corresponding to the family *Trachypteridæ*. See *Tentosomi*.

Tæniobranchia (tē'ni-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. ταινία*, a band, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of ascidians, containing the salps: distinguished from *Saccobranchia*. See *Salpidae*.

tæniobranchiate (tē'ni-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< Gr. ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having tæniate gills; of or pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia*.

Tæniocampa (tē'ni-ō-kāmp'pā), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1839), *< ταινία*, a band, + *καμπή*, a caterpillar.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*. The body is stout; the wings are moderately broad, straight in front, more or less angular at the tips, and slightly or moderately oblique along the outer border; and the male antenne are scarcely pectinate. It is represented in all parts of the world.

Tæniocampa



Tæniocampa atia, natural size.

T. populeti, the lead-colored drab of English collectors, is one of the commonest European species.

Tænioglossa (tē'ni-ō-glos'jī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tænioglossate*.] *Tænioglossate* mollusks.

tænioglossate (tē'ni-ō-glos'āt), *a. and n.* [Gr. *raivía*, a band, ribbon, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] 1. *a.* In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula one median tooth and three admedian teeth on each side of it, without any lateral teeth, in any one of the many transverse series of admedian teeth. See cut under *Siliquaria*.

II. *n.* A *tænioglossate* mollusk.

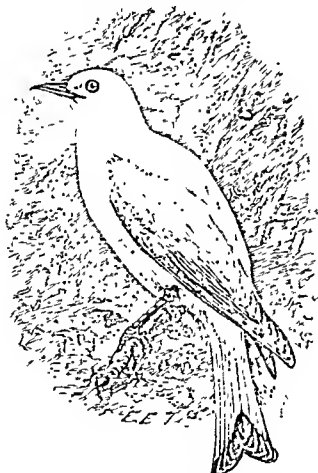
tænioid (tē'ni-oid), *a.* [Gr. *raivioeidēs*, like a ribbon, < *raivía*, a hand, ribbon, + *eidos*, form.] Ribbon-like; *tæniato* or *tæniiform*. Specifically—(a) Like a tapeworm; related to the tapeworms; cestoid. (b) Band-like from immense development of lateral processes, as a ctenophoran. See cut under *Cestum*. (c) Elongated and compressed, as a fish; *tæniiform*, as the seaboard-fish, cutlass-fish, or hairtail; trichlorous; *tæniolous*. See cuts under *seaboard-fish* and *Trichiurus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 206.

tæniola (tē'ni-ō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *tæniolæ* (-lō). [NL., dim. of *L. tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the radial partitions in the body-cavity of some aculeates.

Tæniolata (tē'ni-ō-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *tæniola* + *-ata*.] A group or division of *Hydrozoa*, represented by the tubularian hydroids and related forms, as distinguished from the *Intusolus* (which see).

Tæniophyllum (tē'ni-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Lesqueroux, 1878), < Gr. *raivía*, a ribbon, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants of doubtful affinities, found in the coal-measures of Pennsylvania. The long narrow linear and not striated leaves resemble those of *Cordaites*, but recent discoveries connect this plant with *Stemmatopteris*—possibly, however, only as parasitic.

Tænioptera (tē'ni-op'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1825), < Gr. *raivía*, a band, ribbon, + πτερον, a wing.] The name-giving genus of *Tæniopterinae*, having for the most part black-and-



Tænioptera irupero.

white plumage, and containing about 9 species, characteristic of the pampas region of South America: so called from the narrowing or emargination of the outer primaries. *T. nengeta* or *T. pepoza* is a leading form. *T. irupero*, 7 inches long, white with black-tipped wings and tail, is another. The genus is also called *Nengetus*, *Pepoza*, and by other names.

Tæniopteridæ (tē'ni-op'te-rī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tæniopteris* (-id-) + *-æ*.] A family of fossil ferns. A considerable number of genera have been instituted, in regard to which there is no little uncertainty. The geological range of these genera is a wide one, extending from the Carboniferous to the Tertiary. According to Schimper, the following is the generic nomenclature of the various species formerly included in *Tæniopteris*: *Marattia* for one species from the Carboniferous, the type of this genus being *T. dentata* (Sternberg), and the leaves resembling those of *Marattia dentata*; *Oleandridium* for a plant with leaves resembling *Oleandra*, occurring in the Triassic and Tertiary; *Macrotæniopteris*, a genus with very large coriaceous leaves,

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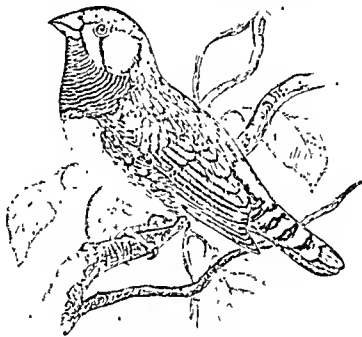
resembling those of the genus *Musa*, ranging from the Permian to the Lias; *Angiopteridium*, with pinnate leaves resembling those of *Angiopteris*, occurring in the Jurassic of India; *Paleocottaria*, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Irtaria*, but differing in the details of the venation, occurring in the Raurasian beds of the Danube series (Lower Mesozoic?); *Tæniopteris*, occurring in the Carboniferous of Europe and the United States, a genus with long linear entire leathery leaves, and strongly marked rachis or medial nerve, the venation leaving the rachis at an acute angle, but soon becoming deflected so as to be horizontal, and generally forking into two parts near the base, and continuing quite parallel to the margin of the leaf.

Tæniopterinae (tē'ni-op'te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænioptera* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidae*, named from the genus *Tænioptera*, and nearly equivalent to *Fluviocollinae*. There are about 20 genera and numerous species, chiefly South American, with few forms north of Panama. They are flycatcher-like birds, with stout ambulatorial feet, frequenting open places and river-banks rather than forests. Two species of *Sayornis*, *S. sayi* and *S. nigricans*, found in the United States, usually classed with the *Tyrannidae*, are by Scholter referred to the *Tæniopterinae*. See cuts under *Tænioptera*, *Fluviola*, and *Sayornis*.

tæniopterine (tē'ni-op'te-rīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tæniopterinae*.

Tæniopteris (tē'ni-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongnart, 1828), < Gr. *raivía*, a hand, ribbon, + πτερίς, a fern: see *Pteris*.] A genus of fossil ferns, with simple or pinnate fronds having a strong midrib or median nerve running to the tip, from which the nerves rise obliquely, but soon curve and pass at nearly a right angle to the margin. The genus is found in the Carboniferous and Permian. Its fructification is unknown. See *Tæniopteridæ*.

Tæniopygia (tē'ni-ō-pij'i-jī), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861), < Gr. *raivía*, a band, ribbon, + πύγῃ, rump.] A genus of *Ploceidae*, or weaver-birds, of Australia and the Timor Islands, containing



Tæniopygia castanotis

two species commonly referred to one of the larger genera *Estrelda* and *Amadina*. The common Australian species is *T. castanotis*, with orange-brown car-coverts; *T. insularis* inhabits Timor and Flores. They are tiny birds, only about 3½ inches long. The genus is named from the white bands on the black upper tail-coverts.

tæniosome (tē'ni-ō-sōm), *n.* Any fish of the group *Tæniosomi*. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Tæniosomi (tē'ni-ō-sō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of **tæniosomus*: see *tæniosomus*.] A suborder of teleostcephalus fishes, containing the two families *Trachipteridae* and *Regalecidae*. They have a long compressed or tæniiform body, thoracic ventrals, a rudimentary or peculiarly developed caudal, a very long dorsal anteriorly marked off as a nuchal fin, and no anal. They are popularly known as ribbon-fishes. Species of *Trachipterus* are called *deal-fishes*, and those of *Regalecus*, *oar-fishes*. See cuts under *deal-fish* and *Regalecus*.

tæniosomus (tē'ni-ō-sō'mus), *a.* [NL. **tæniosomus*, < Gr. *raivía*, a band, ribbon, + σῶμα, body.] Slender-bodied, as a fish; *tæniiform* or *tænioid*; of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*.

tænite (tē'nit), *n.* See *Widmannstättian*.

Tæi-ping, *n.* See *Tai-ping*.

taffat, *n.* See *taffeta*.

tafferel (taf'e-rel), *n.* [D. *taferel*, a table, panel, a picture, scheme, < *tafel*, a table, tah-lot, picturo: see *tuble*.] The name appears to have been applied orig. to the painting or carving which often ornaments the upper part of the stern. 1. "The upper part of the stern of a vessel" (Totten); "the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship's bottom, over the poop" (Phillips, 1706).—2. Same as *taffrail* (which is now the usual form in this sense).

We should oftener look over the *tafferel* of our craft, like curious passengers, and not make the voyage like stupid sailors picking oakum. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 342.

tafferel-rail (taf'o-rel-rāl), *n.* [D. *tafferel* + *rail*.] Same as *taffrail*. *Young's Naut. Diet.* (*Imp. Diet.*)

tag

taffeta (taf'e-tā), *n.* [Also *taffata*, *taffety*, *taffaty*; early mod. E. also *tafata*, Sc. *taftais*; < ME. *taffata*, *tafeta*, < OF. *taffetas*, F. *taffetas*, dial. *taffetan* (?) = Sp. *tafetan* = Pg. *tafeta* = It. *taffetta* (ML. *taffeta*), < Pers. *tāstah*, *taffeta*, < *tāstān*, twist, weave, interlace, spin, eurl.] A silk or linen fabric: a name applied at different times to very different materials. In the sixteenth century it appears as thick and costly, and as used for dress for both men and women. In 1610 it is mentioned as being very soft and thin. "Chambers's Cyclopædia," 1741, describes it as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checkered or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin glossy silk of a fine plain texture, being thus distinguished from gros-grain, which is corded, and surah, which is twilled.

In sanguin and in pers he clad was al,
Lyned with taffata and with sendal.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 440.

Of gallow Taftais wes hir sark.

Sir D. Lyndesay, *Smyer Meldrum* (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

Taffeta was made of silk or linen of very thin substance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

taffety, *n.* See *taffeta*.

tafia, *n.* See *tafia*.

taffrail (taf'rāl), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *rail*, of *tafferel*.] Same as *tafferel*; now, as commonly understood (from confusion with the word *rail*), the rail across the stern of a vessel.

A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancin aft to the taffrail.

Maryat, *Snarleywoy*, l. v.

taffy¹ (taf'i), *n.* [Also, in England, *toffy*, *toffee*; perhaps a transferred use of *tafia*, < F. *tafia*, *tafia*: see *tafia*.] 1. A coarse kind of candy, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and then cooled in shallow pans, often mixed with the meats of various kinds of nuts, as almonds, etc.

Toffee disappears in favour of taffy.

Great American Language, Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 366.

There was the day the steward made almond-taffy, or toffee, as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it. S. J. Duncan, *A Social Departure*, vii.

Hence—2. Crude compliment or flattery; cajolery; blarney; soft soap. [Slang, U. S.]

There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of taffy. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 16, 1879.

taffy¹ (taf'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taffied*, ppr. *taffying*. [D. *taffy*, *n.*] To give taffy to; prevail upon by means of flattery: as, he was *taffied* into yielding. [Slang, U. S.]

Taffy² (taf'i), *n.*; *pl.* *taffies* (-iz). [A Welsh pron. of *Davy*, a familiar form of *David*, which is a common name among the Welsh.] A Welshman.

tafia (taf'i-jī), *n.* [Also *taffia*; < F. *tafia*, *taffia*, < Malay *tāfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] In the West Indies, a kind of rum distilled from the fermented skimmings obtained from cane-juice during the process of boiling down, or from the lower grades of molasses, and also from brown and refuse sugar.

From the same sugar-cane come sirop and tafia.

G. W. Cable, *The Grandissimes*, p. 234.

Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and tafia can be handled with less risk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 851.

taft (taft), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *plumbing*, to turn outwardly at a sharp angle and expand (the extremity of a lead pipe) into a wide edge or fastening flange.

The soil-pipe can be *tafted* at the end.

S. S. Heltzer, *The Plumber*, l. 21.

taft (taft), *n.* [See *taft*, *v.*] In *plumbing*, that modification of the end of a lead pipe by which it is turned sharply outward into a broad flat rim.

When the pipe is *tafted* back at right angles, . . . the lower pipe is liable to break away at the *taft*.

S. S. Heltzer, *The Plumber*, xi. 83.

tag¹ (tag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tagge*; < Sw. *tagg*, a point; ef. *leel*, *tag*, a willow-twigg; ef. LG. *takk* = G. *zacke*, point, tooth; ef. *tag*¹.] The *leel*, *tag*, a string, eord, is not related; it goes with *tow*¹, *tug*.] 1. A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a cord, string, lace, ribbon, strap, or the like; an aglet.

For no cause, gentlemen,

Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points

With longer *taggs* than his.

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, iii.

An ornamental *tag* of pewter . . . attached to the end of a leather strap, 13/16 in. in width.

Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 197.

2. Hence, any pendant or appendage; a part or piece hanging loosely from the rest, as a flap, string, lock of hair, tail, or other appendage.

Such as you see now and then have a life in the entail of a great estate, that seem to have come into the world only to be *tagged* in the pedigree of a wealthy house.

Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.
You are only happy when you can spy a *tag* or a tassel loose to turn the talk.

Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small *tags* or tails.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 157.
Specifically—(a) A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock. See *tag¹*, v. t., 5. (b) The tail of an animal; also, the tip of the tail.

A *tag* [of a salmon-fly] may be of ostrich hair, or pig's or seal's wool, or horse.

The fox meanwhile . . . gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy *tag* has only to be seen to dispel that notion.

(c) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. (d) Anything hanging loosely or raggedly; used especially in contempt, as implying ragged or slovenly dress. (e) Something added or tacked on to the close of a composition or a performance; an extrinsic or explanatory supplement. In this use the envoy of a poem, the moral of a fable, or the appendix (but not properly the index) to a book is a *tag*; but the word is used technically of a closing speech or dialogue supplementary to a speech in a play, not necessary to its completeness, and often constituting a direct appeal to the audience for applause.

On the 15th of May death came upon the unconscious man [Kean], after some old *tag* of Octavian had passed his restless lips, of "Farewell Elco—Florianthe!"

Doran, Annals of Stage (Amer. ed. 1865), II. 413.
At the end [of Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister"] all the characters peaceably unite in speaking a *tag* in honour of Queen Elizabeth.

We know the *tag* and the burden and the weariness of the old song.

3. Collectively, the rabble; the lowest class of people, as closing the line of social rank, and forming as it were a string or tail: most commonly in the phrases *tag and rag* and *rag-tag and bobtail* or *tag, rag, and bobtail*. See *rag-tag* and *tag-rag*.

They all came in, both *tagge* and *ragge*.

Will you hence,
Before the *tag* return? whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear.

Stood I but in the midst of my followers, I might say
I had nothing about me but *tagge* and *ragge*.

They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of *tag, rag, and bobtail*, dancing, singing, and drinking.

Tag, Rag, and Bobtail are eapering there,
Worse scene, I ween, than Bartlemy Fair!

4. In *velvet-weaving*, a wire used to raise the woof.—*Tag, tag, and rag*. See *tag³*.

tag¹ (tag), v.; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging*. [*tag¹*, n.] I. trans. 1. To furnish with a tag of any kind; fix or append a tag or tags to.

But is it thus you English Bards compose?
With Runic Lays thus *tag* insipid Prose?

Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).
To *tag* all his stupid observations with a "Very true."

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.
All my beard
Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes.

2. To mark by or on a tag; designate or direct by means of a marked tag.

Every skein is *tagged* with the firm name.

Number of letters for New York delivery, including sacks *tagged* "New York City."

3. To fasten or join on by or as if by the use of tags; tack on, especially in the sense of adding something superfluous or undesirable.

Jo. Dreyden, Esq. Poet Laureate, . . . very much admired him, and went to him to have leave to put his *Paradise Lost* into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to *tagge* his verses.

He? He is *tagging* your epitaph.

The purely objective style of the old chroniclers, with their *tagging* on of one fact after another, without showing the logical connection.

4. To follow closely and persistently; dog the steps of: as, a dog *tags* its master. [Colloq.]

—5. To remove tags from (sheep)—that is, to cut off clotted tags or locks of wool in exposed places, preparatory to the removal of the sheep from winter quarters. See *tagging*.

II. intrans. 1. To make or compose tags; tack things or ideas together. [Rare.]

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes.

2. To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. [Colloq.]

tag² (tag), n. [Formerly also *tagg*; also *tig-tag* (appar. a varied redupl. of *tag*) or simply *tig*; origin uncertain; connection with *tag¹* (as of 'a game in which one player follows or tags after the others') is not clear; and connection with *L. tangere* (✓ *tag*, touch, as if 'touching') is out of the question.] A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (tags) one of them, who then takes his place as tagger. The latter is commonly designated only as *it*, as in the expressions "I will be *it*" (at the beginning of the game), "You're *it*" (to one who has been touched).

After they were eloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.

Cross-tag, a variation of tag in which any one of the players can run across the path of the tagger, who must then abandon the previous pursuit and chase the crossing player until he is caught or until another player crosses. (See also *squat-tag*.)

tag² (tag), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging*. [Cf. *tag²*, n.] To touch or hit, as in the game of tag.

tag³ (tag), n. [E. dial. also *teg*; origin uncertain. Connection with *tag*, *teg*, can hardly be asserted.] A young sheep of the first year.

tag-alder (tag'al'dér), n. A name for the alder in the United States, referring to *Alnus incana* or *A. serrulata* in the eastern part, and usually to *A. rubra* on the Pacific coast. [Colloq.]

tagasaste (tag-a-sas'té), n. A species of broom, *Cytisus proliferus*, of the Canary Islands. Its leafy branches are fed to cattle.

tag-belt (tag'belt), n. Same as *tag-sore*.

tag-boat (tag'bôt), n. A row-boat towed behind a steamboat or a small sailing vessel. [Local, U. S.]

I got into the schooner's *tag-boat* quick, I tell ye.

tag-end (tag'end), n. A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part. [Colloq.]

She heard the *tag-end* of the conversation.

Tagetes (tā-jō'téz), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Fuchs, 1542), orig. name of *T. patula* and *T. erecta* among herbalists; by Fuchs said to have been used by Apuleius for a kind of tansy; by others said, from the beauty of the flowers, to be < *L. Tages*, an Etruscan divinity, commonly represented as a beautiful youth.] A genus of composite plants, of the order *Helminthoidae*, type of the subtribe *Tagetinae*. It is characterized by usually radiate flower-heads with a pappus of five or six awns, and surrounded by a single row of equal involucre bracts which are connate into a more or less lobed cup or cylinder, and are dotted with oily glands. There are about 20 species, natives of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico. They are smooth erect branching or diffuse herbs, bearing opposite and commonly pinnately dissected leaves, and yellow or orange flower-heads, which are long-stalked, large, and showy, or densely corymbose and smaller. Many species have an offensive odor; *T. micrantha* has the scent of anise. The two most commonly cultivated species, *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are strong-scented annuals; the latter, the African tansy or *flos Africani* of the herbalists (from De L'Obel, 1581), now occurs naturalized in China and India, where it has been extensively cultivated. *T. tenuifolia* (*T. signata*), a nearly scentless Peruvian species, is valued for its long-continued flowering. *T. lucida*, a Mexican perennial cultivated for its numerous small yellow fragrant flowers, approaches the southern border of the United States, and two species, *T. micrantha*, with inconspicuous flowers, and *T. Lemmonii*, with ornamental flowers, extend into Arizona.

tag-fastener (tag'fäs'nér), n. Any device for securing a tag or label to a bale, bag, etc.; a tag-holder.

tagg¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *tag²*.

tagged (tagd), a. Furnished with a tag or tags.

The pack already straining at his [the fox's] well-tagged brush.

tagger (tag'ér), n. [*tag¹* + -er.] 1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.—2. That which is joined or appended to anything; an appendage.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring,
That I should wound them by comparing
Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small taggers
To their more dangerous swords and daggers.

3. The pursuer in the game of tag.—4. A device for removing tag-locks from sheep.—5. pl. Very thin sheet-iron, either coated or not coated with tin. The latter is known as *black taggers*; the former is sometimes called simply *taggers*, and sometimes *taggers tin*. This material is used for a great variety of purposes where cheapness is desirable and strength not essential.

In substance they [tin-plates] differ from a sheet of *taggers*, as thin as paper itself, to a plate of ten times that thickness, adapted for the dish-covers of ordinary use; in toughness, from a sheet which won't bend at all to a

sheet of charcoal-iron, which is equal in tenacity to neither itself. *Flower, History of Tin and Tin Plates*, p. 122.

6. A sheet of tin-plate of less than the standard gage or size of the box or lot in which it is packed; a light-weight plate. In the United States such sheets are more commonly called *wasters*.

tagging (tag'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *tag¹*, v.] In *sheep-husbandry*, the removal of clotted or matted locks of wool.

Tagging or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned out to the fresh pastures.

taghairm (tag'erm), n. [Gael. and Ir. *taghairm*, a celio, a mode of divination.] A mode of divination formerly practised among the Scottish Highlanders. According to Scott, a person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was left lying alone beside a waterfall, at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other wild place. Here he meditated on any question proposed, and the response that his excited imagination suggested was accepted as inspired by the spirits who haunted the place.

Last evening-tide
Brian an angry hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity.
The *Taghairm* call'd; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.

tag-holder (tag'hôl'dér), n. A tag-fastener.

tagilite (tag'i-lit), n. [*Tagil* (see def.) + -ite.] A hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or more commonly in spheroidal concretionary forms, of a bright-green color. It is found intermingling limonite at Nizhne Tagil in the Urals.

taglet (tag'let), n. [*tag¹* + -let.] A little tag.

taglia (tāl'yä), n. [It., < *tagliare* = F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail²*.] A particular combination of pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached, with a single rope passing round all the pulleys and fastened by one end at some point in the system.

Tagliacotian (täl-yä-kô'shiän), a. See *Taliacotian*.

taglioni (täl-yô'ni), n. [So called after a noted family of ballet-dancers named *Taglioni*.] A kind of overcoat formerly in use.

His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat.

Taglioni skirt, the skirt of a dress fashionable about 1835, adapted from the skirts of ballet-dancers; it consisted of several light overskirts, usually of different lengths.

tag-lock (tag'lok), n. A matted lock of wool on a sheep.

If they cannot devour our flesh, they will pluck our fleeces—leave us nothing but the *tag-locks*, poor vicarious titles.

tagma (tag'mä), n. [NL., < Gr. *τάγμα*, that which has been ordered or arranged. < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange: see *tactic*.] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all the various theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules out of which vegetable structure is built up, thus embracing under one head the plecton, micella, and micellar aggregate. See *micella*, *plecton*, *syn-tagma*.

tag-machine (tag'mä-shēn'), n. A machine for making tags or labels. Some forms in one operation fold over the material, insert a tape or cord, gum the fold over upon the tape, punch the eyelet-hole, print the address, and cut the tag to the required size.

tag-needle (tag'nē'dl), n. A needle for attaching tags to bales or parcels. One side of the eye is formed by an elastic piece, which may be made to spring open by forcibly pulling the thread backward.

tag-rag (tag'rag), n. [*tag¹* + *rag¹*. Cf. *rag-tag*.] 1. A fluttering rag; a tatter hanging or flapping from a garment. [Rare.]

Of his sentences perhaps not more than nine-tenths stand straight on their legs; the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other *tag-rag* hanging from them.

2. Same as *rag-tag*: often in the phrase *tag-rag and bobtail*. See *tag²*, n., 3.

Gillants, men and women,
And of all sorts, *tag-rag*.

He [William IV.] lives a strange life at Brighton, with *tagrag* and *bobtail* about him, and always open house.

tag-sore (tag'sör), n. A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated and sticks to the fleece in consequence of diarrhea. Also called *tag-belt*.

tagster (tag'stér), n. [*tag¹* + -ster.] A seold; a virago. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

tagtail (tag'täl), *n.* 1. A worm with a tail like a tag.

There are . . . other kinds of worms, . . . as the marsh-worm, the *tagtail*, the flag-worm.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 131.

2. A hanger-on; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependent.

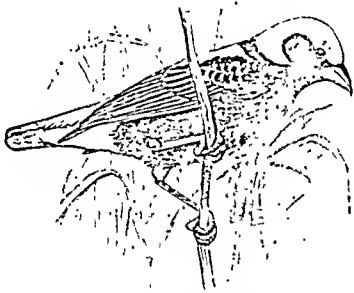
tagua (tag'wä), *n.* [Native name in Panama.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. See *ivory-nut*, and cut under *Phytelephas*.

taguan (tag'wän), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. One of the large Asiatic and East Indian flying-squirrels of the genus *Pteromys*, in a strict sense, as *P. petaurista*.—2. A flying-phalanger or petaurist. See cut under *Petaurista*.

taguicati (tag-i-kä'të), *n.* [S. Amer.] The warree, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus*. See *tajaçu*.

tag-wool (tag'wül), *n.* The long wool of tags or hogs (young sheep), not shorn while they were lambs. *Halliwel.*

taha (tä'hä), *n.* [African.] 1. An African weaver-bird of the family *Ploceidae*, *Pyromelana taha* (originally *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, then *Ploceus taha* of G. R. Gray). The male is mostly yellow and black, and 4½ inches long; the female is smaller, and quite different in color. This bird is found



Taha (*Pyromelana taha*).

in the interior of southeastern Africa. Its name appears to be shared by some other weavers, and is applied by some compilers to the rufous-necked weaver, commonly called *Hyphantornis textor* (G. R. Gray), after *Ploceus textor* of Vieillot, 1819, though its only name is *H. cucullatus*, after *Oriolus cucullatus* of Philipp Ludwig Statius Müller, 1776, as first indicated by John Cassin in 1864.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861).] A genus of such weaver-birds, not different from *Pyromelana*.

Tahitian (tä-hë'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [C. Tahiti (see def.) + -an.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to or inhabiting Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, now belonging to France. Also *Otaheitan*.

II. *n.* One of the native inhabitants of Tahiti, who constitute a typical branch of the Polynesian race.

Tahiti chestnut. See *chestnut*.

tahli (tä'li), *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ornament of gold, engraved with the likeness of the goddess Lakshmi, and suspended by a consecrated string of many fine yellow threads: worn by the wives of Brahmans. Also *tali*.

tahona (tä-hö'nä), *n.* [Sp., a mill, esp. one worked by a horse or mule, also *atahona*, < Ar. *tahōna*, with art. *at-tahōna*, a mill, < *tahana*, grind.] In western United States mining districts, a crushing-mill or arrastre turned by a horse or mule.

tahr (tä'r), *n.* See *thar* 3.

tal (ti), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese bream, *Chrysophrys cardinalis*, or *Pagrus cardinalis*, found in or at the mouths of Chinese and Japanese rivers, from Fuhkien in China to Saghalin. It is one of the best fishes of the Japanese, and is of a beautiful deep-red to a brown-red gold-color. *I. I. Rein, Japan, p. 192.*

Tai (tä'ik), *a.* and *n.* [C. Siamese *Thai*, *Thai*, *Tai* (see def.), lit. freemen.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tai (*Thai*, *Thai*), the principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.: as, the *Tai* dialects.

II. *n.* A collective name for the group of languages or dialects spoken by the Tai.

taggle (tä'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taggled*, ppr. *taggling*. [Appar. a Sc. var. of *taggle*, freq. of *tag*.] 1. *trans.* To entangle; impede; hinder; hence, to fatigue; weary. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To tarry; delay; loiter; procrastinate. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

tagna, **tainha** (ti'nyä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian fish from whose roe a kind of caviar is made.

taikun, *n.* See *tycoon*.

tail (täl), *n.* [C. ME. *tail*, *tail*, < AS. *twægel*, *twægl* = OHG. *zagal*, *zagil*, MHG. *zagel*, *zail*, *zail*, tail, also sting, G. dial. *zagel*, contr. *zal*, tail, = Icel. *tagl* = Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail, = Goth. *tagl*, hair; origin uncertain.] 1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body; the hind end or hinder part of the body, opposite the head; especially, the coccygeal region or caudal appendage, when prolonged beyond the rest of the body. More particularly—(a) In mammals generally, the cauda, which may be a mere stump, or a slender appendage longer than the rest of the body. It consists of an indefinitely numerous series of coccygeal vertebrae with usually elongated bodies and reduced or aborted processes or neural canal, covered with flesh, etc., and enveloped in integument frequently hairy, like the rest of the body. These vertebrae resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger, and the whole organ is usually flexible, and may be prehensile, like a hand. In mammals without hind limbs, as cetaceans, the tail is the small or tapering hind part of the body ending in the flukes, or the flukes themselves. (b) In birds, the tail-feathers collectively. (c) In reptiles, the prolongation of the body behind the anus of whatever character. In reptiles with legs as crocodiles, turtles, most lizards, and nearly all batrachians, the tail obviously corresponds to the part so named in mammals; it is often extremely long, slender, flexible and lash-like, and generally fragile. It may be sometimes replaced by a new growth when broken off. In serpents and other limbless reptiles the tail is marked by the position of the anus as indicating the end of the body-cavity: it is solid and muscular, and often differently scaled from the parts in advance of it. (d) In fishes (as in cetaceans, above), the tail is the postabdominal part of the body, behind the anus, usually tapering and ending in the caudal fin; also, this fin itself in some cases. In such fish-like vertebrates as the rays, the tail is often a long, slender, whip-like appendage, well distinguished from the rest of the body. See cuts under *fish* and *diphy-cereat*. (e) In crustaceans, the abdomen or abdominal region, with its appendages; the part of the body which succeeds the cephalothorax; the urosome. It is usually conspicuous, and may be longer than the rest of the animal. It is well marked in the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as lobsters, prawns, shrimps, crayfish, etc., consisting of a series of flexible segments with appendages in the form of swimmerets, a rhipidura, a telson, etc. In the short-tailed or brachyurous crustaceans, as crabs, the tail is reduced and folded closely under the body, forming the apron. (f) In insects, the end of the abdomen, in any way distinguished: the pygidium; the claspers; the ovipositor, etc.; as, the bee or cricket stings in its tail. (g) In many arachnids, as scorpions, a well-marked abdominal or postabdominal region of the body, behind the thorax: its character is similar to that of the tail of a crustacean. (h) In worms, etc., the tail-end, or any part of the body away from the head. It is sometimes well marked, as in *Cephalobranchia*. Compare *tag-tail*, 1. (i) The buttocks. [Low.]

2. In the Turkish empire, a horsetail, or one of two or three horsetails, formerly borne as a standard of relative rank before pashas, who were accordingly distinguished as pashas (or bashaws) of one, two, or three tails.—3. A tail-like appendage or continuation; any terminal attachment to or prolonged part of an object comparable to the tail of an animal: as, the tail of a kite, or of the letter *y*; the tail of a coat (a coat-tail), or (colloquially) of a woman's long dress.

The tails of certain letters are curved, the curve being represented on the refractory terra cotta by two scratches, which together form an angle. *Science*, XVI. 172.

He crossed the room, stepping over the tails of gowns, and stood before his old friend. *The Century*, XXXVI. 128.

Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) The slenderest or most movable part of a muscle, or the tendon of a muscle that is attached to the part especially moved when the muscle acts; the insertion, opposite the origin or head. (2) The outer corner of the eye; the exterior canthus: more fully called *tail of the eye*. (b) In entom., one of the long slender prolongations backward of the wings, as of a butterfly or moth: more fully called *tail of the wing*. See cut under *Papilio*. (c) Some elongated flexible part or appendage, as a proboscis or footstalk. (d) In astron., the luminous train, often of enormous length, extending from the head of a comet in a direction nearly opposite to that of the sun. (e) In bot., any slender terminal prolongation, as the appendage to the seeds of *Clematis*, *Juncus*, etc., or the linear extension from the base of the anther-lobes in many *Compositæ*. Said also sometimes of a petiole or peduncle. (f) In musical notation, same as *stem*, 6. (g) Naut., a rope spliced round a block so as to leave a long end by which the block may be attached to any object. See *tail-block*.

4. Something formed like a tail; an arrangement of objects or persons extending, or imagined to extend, as a tail or train. Specifically—(a) A long curl, braid, or gathering of hair: also called a *cue* or *queue*, or a *zigtail*, when hanging down behind in a single strand.

I noticed half a dozen groups of slender damsels with short frocks and long tails, who may grow up to be the belles of the next generation. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 4, 1887.

(b) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-office or a bank; a cue. (c) A train of followers or attendants; a body of persons holding rank after some chief or leader; the following of a chief or commander.

Ich haue no tome to telle the *tail* that hem folweth. Of many manere men for Medes sake sent after. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 196.

Why should her worship lack Her tail of maids, more than you do of men? *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1.

"Ah! . . . if you Saxon Duihlé-winsel (English gentleman) saw but the Chief with his tail on!" "With his tail on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." *Scott, Waverley*, xvi.

5. The hinder, bottom, or concluding part of anything, in space or in time; the part or section opposed to the head, mass, or beginning; the termination or extremity; the back; the rear; the conclusion.

Beches and brode okes were blown to the ground, Tormed ypwrd her [their] *tailles* in tokenynge of drede. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 19.

And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

Men that dig, And lash away their lives at the cart's tail, Double our comforts. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject*, li. 1.

In the *tail* of a Hericane we were separated from the Admirall. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 235.

Hee comes, and with a great trayne at his *tail*. *Decker, Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 32.

Specifically—(a) Of a coin, the reverse, or the side opposite that bearing the head or effigy, as in the expression *head or tail*, or *heads and tails*, with reference to the side that may turn in the tossing or twirling of coins as a game. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*. (b) Of a roofing-slate or tile, or the like, the lower or exposed part. (c) Of a projecting stone or brick built into a wall, the inner or covered end. Also called *tail*. (d) *pl.* That which is left of a mass of material after treatment, as by distillation or trituration and decantation; a residuum; tail-lags.

The tails or fints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers. *Science*, XVI. 129.

The presence in it [mercury] of the minutest trace of lead or tin causes it to "draw tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 32.

(e) In surg., a part of an incision at its beginning or end which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Also called *tail*.

6. *pl.* A coat with tails. See *tail-coat*. [Local.]

Once a boy [at Harrow School in England] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his tails, or tailed coat. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 406.

7. In bookbinding, the bottom or lower edge of a book. The term is applied both to the paper of the text and to the cover of the book.—8. The handle of some kinds of rake, as of those used for oystering, etc.—9. In mining, the poor part, or that part deposited at the lower end of a trough in which tin ore settles as it flows from the stamps, according to the mode of ore-dressing employed in some Cornish mines. The middle part is called the *craze*, and the upper the *head*; each of these divisions is concentrated separately in a round bundle, and then finished off in the keeves. This method is adopted in certain mines where the rock has to be stamped very fine because the ore is disseminated through it in very minute particles.—Cow's-tail, the end of a rope not properly whipped or knotted, and hence frayed out and hanging in shreds: as, to be hanging in cow's-tails (said of a poorly managed ship).—Crag-and-tail, *a geol.* See *crag*.—Cut and long tail. See *cut*.—Dragon's head and tail. See *dragon*.—In tail off, close upon; right after; immediately succeeding.

Meanwhile the skies 'gan thunder, and in tail Of that fell pouring storms of sleet and hail. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, v. 1.

Neither head nor tail. See *head*.—Tail margin. See *margin*, 1.—Tail of a lock, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.—Tail of a stream, a quiet part, where smooth water succeeds a swift or turbulent flow.

He has ta'en the ford at that stream tail; I wot he swam both strong and steady. *Imman Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

In the tail of a swift stream, where it broadens out before another white rapid, you hook a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

Tail of the eye. See *def. 3* (a) (2).

Miss Lucy noticed this out of the tail of her eye. *C. Reade, Love me Little*, xiv.

Tail of the pancreas, the end of the pancreas toward the spleen.—Tail of the trenches, in fort., the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—Tail of the wing. See *def. 3* (b).—To nick a horse's tail. See *nick*.—Top and tail. See *top*.—Top over tail. See *top*.—To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of. See *salt*.—To turn tail, to turn the back; flee; about, as in inversion or fright; hence, to run away; flee; shrink an encounter.

Would she turn tail to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sir P. Sidney, (Latham.)*

Our Sire (O too too proudly-hase) Turn'd tail to God, and to the Fiend his face. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, li., The Furies.

To twist the lion's tail, to do or say something intended to excite the resentment of the government or people of

England (the allusion being to the lion in the English national coat of arms), and thereby to please the enemies of that country. (Humorous slang.)—With the tail between the legs, having the tail closely incurved between the legs, as a dog in terror or dejection; hence, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance. [Colloq.]

With the other dogs Zed and Toad come, and very much as if with their tails between their legs.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

tail¹ (tāl), *v.* [**< tail¹, n.**] **I. trans.** 1. To furnish with a tail or form with a tail, or anything called a tail; fix a tail to: as, to *tail* a kito or a salmon-fly.

Apes and Japes, and marmosets *tailed*.

Hallay's Voyages, I. 193.

A perfect distinction closes a perfect sense, and is marked with a round punct, thus . or a *tailed* punct, thus ?

A. Hume, Orthographie (L. E. T. S.), p. 34.

A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first *tailed*—that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet.

Preece and Siveright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

2. To join or connect as a tail; fix in a line or in continuation.

Each new row of houses *tailed* on its drains to those of its neighbors.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 181.

3. To remove the tail or end of; free from any projection: as, to *tail* gooseberries. [Colloq.]

—4. To pull by the tail. [Humorous.]

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla star'd, and Cerdon tail'd,
Until their mastiffs loos'd their hold.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. lib. 134.

5. In Australia, to herd or take care of, as sheep or cattle.

Desmard was allowed to gain experience by *tail*ing (herding) those already brought in.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 115.

To stave and tail. See *stave*.—**To tail in**, in carp., to fasten by one end into a wall or any support: as, to *tail in* a timber.

II. intrans. To extend, move, pass, or form a line or continuation in some way suggestive of a tail in any sense: used in certain phrases descriptive of particular kinds of action.—**To tail after**, to follow closely upon the heels of; tag; tail.—**To tail away**, to move, stray, or fall behind in a scattering line; draw or be drawn out in a line, like men or dogs in a hunt.

They were, however, *tail*ing away fast, as we afterwards discovered.

H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 360.

To tail off. (a) Same as to *tail away*. (b) To wind up. [Colloq.]

The soft-hearted slowboy *tailed off* at this juncture into a deplorable howl.

Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, III.

(c) To stop, as drinking, gradually, and by easy stages, taper off. [Colloq.]—**To tail on**, to join in a line, form a tail or end for some purpose.

All hands *tail*ing on, we ran it [a boom] through the bowsprit cap.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To tail up and down the stream, to tail to the tide (naut.), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river or tideway.

tail² (tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in Sc., with the original syllable preserved, *tailye*, *tailzie*, etc.; **< ME. taile, taylor, taillie**, **< OF. taillie**, a cut, slit, jag, shred, size, stature, also a tax, tribute, etc., **F. taillie**, a cut, cutting, hewing, etc. (in most of the senses of **OF.**, and others), **= Pr. talha** = **Sp. taja, talla, tala** = **Pg. talu, talha** = **It. taglia**, a cut, cutting, etc., **< L. talia**, a slender stick, rod, staff, bar, in agriculture a cutting, set, layer for planting, scion, twig. Hence also ult. *tally¹* (a doublet of *tail²*), *tail², v.*, *taylor*, *detail*, *entail*, *retail*, *intaglio*, etc. The Rom. noun, though in form from the **L.** noun, is in most senses from the verb derived from the **L.** noun.] **I. n.** 1†. Something cut or carved; specifically, a tally. See *tally¹*.

And with Lumbardes letters I ladde golde to Rome,
And toke it by *taille* here and tolde hem there lasse.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 252.

Hit is skorid here on a *taille*,
Have brok hit wcl without *taille*

MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53 (Halliwell)

2†. A reckoning; count; amount; tally.

Breketh vp my beyne-dore and bereth awei my whete,
And taketh me bote a *taille* of ten quarter oten

Piers Plowman (A), iv. 45.

Whether that he payde or took by *taille*,
Alas he woyted so in his achet
That he was ay bifroun and in good stat

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 570.

3. In *law*, a setting off or limitation of ownership; a state of entailment.

As if the Rain-bow were in *Tail*
Settled on him [a Chameleon] and his Heirs Male.

Prior, The Chameleon.

4†. An entail.

He seith to me he is the last in the *taille* of his lyfode,
the queche is CCCL. marke and better.

Paston Letters, I. 89.

Estate in tail. See *estate*.—**General tail**, in *law*, an estate tail limited to the issue of a particular person, but not to that of a particular couple; an estate tail general (which see, under *estate*).—**Special tail**, title resulting from a gift restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and not descending to the heirs in general.

II. a. In *law*, being in tail; set apart, as an estate limited to a particular line of descent.—**Estate tail female**, **estate tail general**, etc. See *estate*.—**Fee tail.** See *fee²*.

tail² (tāl), *v. t.* [**< ME. tailen, taylen, tailen, tailgen**, **< OF. tailler, F. tailler** = **It. tagliare**, **< ML. talcare**, also (after Rom.) *tatare*, cut off, cut (timber), **< L. talca**, a cutting: see *tail², n.*] **1.** To cut or carve; carve out.—**2†.** To mark on a tally; set down.

gif I bigge and borwe it hut gif it be *ytailled*,
I forgete it as gerne, and gif men me it ave,
Sixe sitthes or senene I forsake it with othes.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 429.

3. To cut off or limit as a settled possession; entail; encumber or limit, as by an entail.

If any persone make any comyleyt to myn executores that I have purchasyd any *tailid* londes be this my will ordeynid to be sold, . . . thanno I will that the right heylis purchase as be such *tailid* londes, if any be in my possession or in my feleez handes.

Paston Letters, I. 452.

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds where-with he was *tailed* continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament.

Fuller, (Imp. Dict.)

tailage, tallage (tāl'āj, tal'āj), *n.* [Also *tailage, taliage, talliage*; **< ME. tallage, taglage, tallage, talage**, **< OF. tallage, < tailler**, ent: see *tail², n.*] A part cut off or taken away; especially, a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; hence, tribute; toll; tax; specifically, a compulsory aid levied from time to time by the Anglo-Norman kings upon the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns. Tailage was abolished in the fourteenth century. See *aid*, *n.*, 3.

No pryde, non envye, non avaryce,
No lord, no *tailage* by no tyrannye.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 54.

As wyde as the worlde is wonyeth there none
But vnder tribut and *tailage* as tykes and cherles.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 37.

On the 6th of February, 1304, Edward ordered a *tailage* to be collected from his cities, boroughs, and lands in demesne, assessed, according to the historian, at a sixth of moveables.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 275.

After the disappearance of the demesne, in 1163, the auxilium [or aid] was enforced as a frequent tax from all the tenants, rural and urban alike; and these compulsory auxilia from all the tenants [of the royal demesne] are usually termed *Tallages*. S. Doell, Taxes in England, I. 42.

Statute concerning tallage (*de tallagio non concedendo*), an English statute or ordinance, probably of 1295, declaring that tallage should not be raised without the consent of Parliament, nor goods taken by the king's officers for purveyance without the owner's assent, and creating similar restrictions.—**Tallage of groats**, a tax of 4d. (a groat) on the goods of every person, except infants not over 14 and beggars, granted to the king by Parliament in 1357: said to be the first instance of a poll-tax.

tailage, tallage (tāl'āj, tal'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tailaged, tallaged*, ppr. *tailaging, tallaging*. [**< tallage, tallage, n.**] To lay an impost on; levy tallage upon; tax.

In the year 1332, the year that witnessed Edward's unsuccessful attempt to *tallage* demesne, he issued an ordinance for the collection of a subsidy on the wool of denizens.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 277.

When sentence was paid by the military tenants, the king *tallaged* . . . his urban and rural non-military tenants, or in other words the towns, most of which were built upon royal demesne, and the tenants of the demesne outside towns, requiring them to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition on hand.

S. Doell, Taxes in England, III. 74.

tailageability, tallageability (tāl'āj-, tal'āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [**< tallage + -able + -ity**.] Capacity or fitness for being tallaged. [Rare.]

These lists served to give the King a clue as to the *tailageability* of the Jews.

New York Nation, May 31, 1888, p. 443.

tailagert, tallagert (tāl'āj-ēr, tal'āj-ēr), *n.* [**ME. tallagert, taglagert**, **< OF. tallagier**, **< tallage**: see *tailage*.] A collector of taxes.

Taglagiers and these monyours.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6311.

tail-bay (tāl'bā), *n.* **1.** In a canal-lock, the space between the tail-gates and the lower pond. E. H. Knight.—**2.** In a framed floor, one of the spaces between a girder and the wall.

tail-block (tāl'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. See *ent* under *block¹*, II.

tail-board (tāl'bōrd), *n.* **1.** The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.

ing.—**2.** In a ship, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head. *Totten*.

tail-bone (tāl'bōn), *n.* **1.** The coccyx, or os coccygis, when its elements are ankylosed in one bone, as in man.—**2.** A caudal or coccygeal vertebra, when there are several, free and distinct from one another. They range in number from three or four (in the gorilla and man) to a hundred or more, and when numerous very commonly resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger or toe. See *cuts* under *Catarrhina* and *pygostyle*.

tail-coat (tāl'kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; specifically, a coat with a divided skirt cut away in front, like a dress-coat, or the so-called swallow-tailed coat.

tail-corn (tāl'kōrn), *n.* Kernels of wheat which require to be separated from the mass as unfit for market, but are available for home use.

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

tail-coverts (tāl'kuv'ērts), *n. pl.* The feathers overlying or underlying the rectrices of a bird's tail; the tectrices of the tail; the enlyptaria. These coverts are divided into superior and inferior, or upper and under coverts. They are commonly short, covering only the bases of the rectrices, but sometimes extend far beyond them; the gorgeous train of the peacock, for example, consists of tectrices, not rectrices, as is also the case with the beautiful train of the paradise trogon. The ornamental feathers called *marabout-feathers* are the under tail-coverts of a species of stork; and in certain other storks these coverts simulate rectrices. See *diagram* under *bird¹*, and *cuts* under *peafowl*, *Pelargomorphus*, *Trogon*, and *trogon*.

tail-crab (tāl'krab), *n.* In *mining*, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail-rope, or rope used in moving the pumping-gear in a shaft.

tail-drain (tāl'drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

tailed¹ (tāld), *a.* [**< ME. tailed, getailed**; **< tail¹ + -ed²**.] **1.** Having a tail; caudate; appendaged; urodele; maceruous: as, the *tailed* batrachians; the *tailed* wings of a butterfly.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat.

Grev.

2. In *bot.*, provided with a slender or tail-like appendage of any kind: as, *tailed* anthers.—**3.** Formed like or into a tail; shaped as a tail: as, *tailed* appendages; a rat-tailed file.—**4.** In *her.*, having a tail, as a beast or bird used as a bearing; used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion sable, *tailed* gules. Also *quered*. [Rare.]—**Tailed amphibians**, the *Urodela*.—**Tailed rime**. Same as *caudate rime*. See *rime*.—**Tailed wasps**, the *Sirex* or *Uroceridae*.—**Tailed worms**, a cephypod of the family *Priapulidae*: so called from the bifurcated caudal appendage.

tailed² (tāld), *a.* [**< ME. tailed**; **< tail² + -ed²**.] Subject to tail; entailed.

tail-end (tāl'end), *n.* **1.** The hind part or end of an animal, opposite the head; the tail: as, the *tail-end* of a worm.—**2.** The tip of the tail; the tag: as, the *tail-end* of the fox is white.—**3.** The end, finish, or termination; the tag-end; tailings: as, the *tail-end* of an entertainment, of a procession, or of a storm. [Colloq.]

The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.

W. Black, Phaeton, xxii.

A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the *tail-end*. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 202.

4. pl. Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. Compare *tailings¹*, 3.

Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends*.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

tail-feather (tāl'fēth'ēr), *n.* One of the feathers of a bird's tail; specifically, the rectrices, or rudder-feathers, usually stiff pennaceous feathers, always devoid of a hypomelium, as distinguished from the tectrices or tail-coverts. Tail-feathers, like flight-feathers, have for the most part a wide inner and narrow outer vane, and when the tail is closed or folded they overlap one another alternately from side to side. The two middle feathers, whose webs are more nearly equal, and which overlap all the rest, are sometimes distinguished as *deck-feathers*. Tail-feathers are always paired, and hence of an even number. The number prevailing among birds is 12; this is characteristic, having few exceptions among all *Passeres*, whether oscine or elanatorial, and among many other birds, as birds of prey. In picarian birds 10 is the rule, though many have 12, and a few only 8; woodpeckers have 12, though apparently 10, one pair being rudimentary. In pigeons the rule is 12 or 14; sometimes there are 16 or 20. In gallinaceous birds the numbers run from 12 to 18 or 20. Waders have usually 12, often more, up to 20. Swimming-birds have sometimes only 12, usually higher numbers, as 16, 18, 20, 24, or even 32. The archæopteryx appears to have had 40. In a few birds the tail-feathers proper are extremely modified, as in the lyre-bird. (See *Menura, Trochilidae*.) Tail-feathers which project far beyond the rest are said to be *long-exserted*. Shapes of individual rectrices are described as *truncate*, *incised*, *linear*, *acute*, *acuminate*, *filamentous*, *spatulate*, *micronate*, etc. (See these words.) The relative lengths of rectrices go far to determine the shape of the tail as a whole, which is usually in the form of a fan. The termination of the tail is described as *even*,

tail-feather

truncate, acute, acuminate, cuneate, forked, forkeate, furcate, emarginate, rounded, double-rounded, double-forked, etc. When the tail-feathers of opposite sides come together vertically, as in the rare but familiar case of the barn-yard fowl, the tail is said to be *complicated* or *folded*. The same tendency in the reversed direction results in the *scaphoid* or *boat-shaped* tail. A tail-feather spatulate at the end is called a *racket*. Some tail-feathers are ciliated, *ciliate* or *scorpioid*; others form a lyrate figure. A few birds, as grebes, have only rudimentary or no proper tail-feathers. The word is loosely extended to include tail-coverts in some cases. See cuts under *boat-shaped*, *Cin-cinnurus*, *lyre-bird*, *Sappho*, *Spathura*, and *Topaza*.

tail-fin (tāl'fīn), *n.* In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.
tail-flower (tāl'flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the araceous genus *Anthurium*; the West Indian wake-robin: so called in allusion to the slender spathe prevalent in the genus.
tail-fly (tāl'fli), *n.* See *fly*.
tail-gate (tāl'gāt), *n.* 1. In a canal-lock, one of the lower pair of gates. Also called *aft-gate*. The upper gates are called *head-gates*.—2. The movable tail-board of a cart or wagon. [Local, U. S.]

The two were picking near together, and throwing corn over the tail-gate of the wagon.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

tail-grape (tāl'grāp), *n.* A plant of the an-naceous genus *Aristolochia*, which comprises sarmentose or climbing shrubs found in tropical Africa and eastern Asia. The fruit is supported by a recurved hook-like peduncle serving as a tendril, to which the genus name alludes, and perhaps the present name. *A. odoratissimus* is a shrub with long branches, and solitary yellow, very fragrant flowers, for which it is widely cultivated in India, etc.

tail-hook (tāl'hūk), *n.* In *angling*, the hook of a tail-fly.

tailings (tāl'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tail*, *v.*] 1. In *building*, same as *tail*, 5 (c).—2. In *surg.*, same as *tail*, 5 (c).—3. *pl.* The parts or a part of any incoherent or fluid material separated as refuse, or separately treated as inferior in quality or value; leavings; remainders; dregs. The tailings of grain are the lighter kernels blown away from the rest in winnowing; of flour, the inferior kind separated from the better in bolting. Tanning-liquor that has become "sour" or impure is called *tailings*. In metallurgy tailings are the part rejected in washing an ore that has passed through the screens of a stamp-mill, the worthless slimes left after the valuable portion has been separated by dressing or concentration. The part rejected as tailings may, however, at a future time be worked over and made to undergo still further concentration. The sand, gravel, and cobbles which pass through the sluices in hydraulic mining were formerly generally designated as *tailings*; of late years, and especially in State and United States legislative documents, they have been called "mining debris" or simply "debris."

The refuse material thrown aside in quartz, drift, hydraulic, or other mines, after the extraction of the precious metal, is called *tailings*. The *tailings* from hydraulic mines are called "debris" also.

A. J. Davis, Hydraulic Mining in Cal., p. 223.

The lowest grade [of flour] comes from the *tailings* of the middlings-purifying machinery.

The Century, XXXII. 46.

In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time is made use of under the name of *tailings*, or *sour liquor*. *C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 360.*

4. In *calico-printing*, a fault of impression on some part of the fabric, when the colors are blurred or altogether absent, through some defect in operation or treatment.

tailings (tāl'ling), *n.* [ME. *tailiung*, irreg. *tail-ende*; verbal *n.* of *tail*, *v.*] A reckoning; tally; account.

Through his labour or through his londe his lyfode wyneth,
And is trust of his tailende. *Piers Plowman (B)*, viii. 82.

tailage, taillagert. See *tailage, tailager*.

tail-lamp (tāl'lāmp), *n.* A form of signal-lamp, usually having a lens of red glass, carried at the rear end of a train. [U. S.]

taille (tāl; F. pron. taly), *n.* [*<* OF. and F. *taille*, a cutting; tail, etc.: see *tail*, *n.*] 1. A Middle English form of *tail*, 1.—2. Cut as to form or figure, especially with reference to proportionate stature; build; make: used of persons, but only as a French word.

Mrs. Stewart, . . . with her hat cocked and a red plume, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille*, is now the greatest beauty I ever saw.
Pepys, Diary, July 13, 1663.

3. In *old French law*, a tax, tailage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—4. In *Eug. law*, the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

Taille is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

5. In *dressmaking*: (a) The waist or bodice of a gown. (b) The style or fit of the waist or bod-

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ice of a gown. [In both senses an adaptation of the French term.]—6. In *music*, same as *viola*.

taillé (F. pron. ta-lyā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tailler*, cut: see *tail*, *v.*] In *her.*, party per bend sinister.

tailless (tāl'les), *a.* [*<* *tail*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no tail, in any sense; caudate; amnious: as, the *tailless* ape, *Inuus caudatus*.—*Tailless* amphibians or batrachians, the *Anura*; the salient batrachians, as frogs and toads.—*Tailless* hippopotamus, the giant eay, or capibara.—*Tailless* shrew, *Anuroresz aymipex*, a small shrew of Tibet.

tailleur (ta-lyēr'), *n.* [F., a cutter: see *tailor*.] In *rouge-et-noir* and other card-games originating in France, the name of the dealer or banker.

tailie (tāl'i), *n.* Same as *tail*.

tail-lobe (tāl'lōb), *n.* Either of the two divisions, upper and under, which the caudal fin of most fishes presents. See cuts under *diphy-cercal*, *heterocercal*, and *homocercal*.

tailloir (ta-lywōr'), *n.* [F., *<* *tailler*, cut: see *tail*.] In *arch.*, an abacus.

tail-muscle (tāl'mus'), *n.* A caudal or coccygeal muscle, attached to a vertebra of the tail, and serving to move that member as a whole or any of its joints.

tailor (tāl'lor), *n.* [Formerly also *taylor, tailer, taylor*: *<* ME. *taylor, taylour, tailleur, taylegour, tayzour*, *<* OF. *tailleur, tailleur, tailleur*, F. *tailleur* (= Pr. *tailleur, talador* = Sp. *tajador, talador* = It. *tagliatore*), a tailor, lit. 'cutter,' *<* *tailler*, cut: see *tail*, *v.* The word appears, variously spelled, in the surname *Tailor, Taylor, Tayler*, etc.] 1. One who makes the outer garments of men, and women's riding-habits and other garments of heavy stuff; especially, one who makes such garments to order, as distinguished from a clothier, who makes garments for sale ready made.

Thes both the Ordennance made and establishe of the fraternyte of craftes of *Taylorors*, of the Cytye of Excester, by assente and consente of the fraternyte of craftes aforesayd y-gedered there-to-gedere, for ever more to yndewre.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

(come, *tailor*, let us see these ornaments;
Lay forth the gown. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.*

2. In *zool.*: (a) A tailor-bird. (b) The matowacea, fall herring, or tailor-herring, *Pomolobus medocensis*.—*Merchant tailor*. See *merchant*.—*Nimble tailor*, the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula forsteri*. [Local, Eng.]—*Front tailor*, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Isabon.]—*Salt-water tailor*, the skip-jack or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *blue-fish*. [Local, U. S.]—*Tailors' chair*, a chair with a seat, back, and knee-rest, but without legs, adapted to the cross-legged position usual among tailors when at work.—*Tailors' cramp*, a spastic form of cramp observed chiefly in the flexors of the fingers and the muscles of the thumb in tailors.—*Tailors' muscle*. Same as *sartorius*.—*Tailors' spasm*, a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.—*Tailors' twist*, stout silk thread used for making men's garments and outdoor garments for women.

tailor (tāl'lor), *v.* [*<* *tailor*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make clothing, especially for men; follow the business of a tailor.—2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing. [Colloq.]

You haven't hunted or gambled or *tailored* much.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

II. *trans.* To make clothes for; fit with or as with clothing. [Humorous.]

Bran had his prophets, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam's martyrs, *tailored* inapropriety from the far-past by incensed neighbors. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 193.*

tailor-bird (tāl'lor-bērd), *n.* One of various small passerine birds of the Oriental or Indian region, noted for the ingenuity with which they sew leaves together to form a nest. These birds are a sort of grass-warblers, grouped under the name *Cisticola*. They belong to such genera as *Sylvia*, *Sutoria*, *Pan-nia* (with only ten tail-feathers, contrary to the rule in *Passeres*), and especially to *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus*. There are many species, some now placed in other genera. The original tailor-warbler of Latham (1783) was based upon a bird first described by For-



Nest of Tailor-bird.

tail-valve

ter in 1781 as *Motacilla sutoria*, and given a French name by Sonnini in 1782, with reference to the two long middle tail-feathers. These descriptions furnished two nominal species, long known as *Sylvia sutoria* and *S. longicauda* respectively, till Horsford in 1820 founded a genus *Orthotomus* upon *O. sepium*; after which the original tailor-warbler was usually placed in *Orthotomus*, and received in the course of time several other specific designations. In 1851 Nicholson founded the genus *Sutoria* upon the original type species of Forster, Sonnini, and Latham; and in 1851 Lesson founded a nominal genus *Edela* upon a species of *Orthotomus*. The result of this by no means remarkable confusion in generic names is that the species of *Sutoria* proper have usually been called *Orthotomus*. (a) There are 3 species of *Sutoria*, or tailor-birds proper: *S. sutoria* or *S. longicauda* (mostly called *Orthotomus sutorius* or *O. longicauda*), throughout India and Ceylon, in parts of China, in Formosa, Hainan, etc.; *S. edela* of Java; and *S. maculicollis* of the Malay peninsula. (b) There are 10 or 12 species of *Orthotomus* proper, ranging from the Burmese countries and the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. See also cuts under *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus*.

tailoress (tāl'lor-es), *n.* [*<* *tailor* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes garments for men and boys; especially, one who undertakes to cut as well as sew, or to make the whole garment.

tailoring (tāl'lor-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tailor*, *v.*] The occupation or work of a tailor.

No one would wonder at his toiling at *tailoring* for something like this period without beginning to sell.
The Century, XXIII. 206.

tailoring-machine (tāl'lor-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted for tailors' use.

tailor-made (tāl'lor-mād), *a.* Made by a tailor: used especially of women's gowns and jackets in imitation of men's garments, with attention to exact fit and with little ornamentation.

tailor-muscle (tāl'lor-mus'), *n.* Same as *sartorius*.

tailor-warbler (tāl'lor-wār'blēr), *n.* The long-tailed tailor-bird: the original English name of *Sutoria sutoria* or *S. longicauda*. See cut under *Sutoria*. Latham, 1783.

tail-piece (tāl'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage. Specifically—(a) A small decorative engraving in the blank space at the end of a chapter. (b) In musical instruments of the viol class, a triangular piece of wood, usually of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. (c) In a lathe, the set-screw on the rear spindle: the tail-pin. (d) In *mining*, same as *snore-piece*. (e) Same as *tangl*, 3. 2. In *zool.*, one of the parts or pieces composing the pygidium of an insect.

tail-pin (tāl'pin), *n.* In a lathe, the tail-piece, or back-center pin.

tail-pipe (tāl'pīp), *n.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe (tāl'pīp), *v. t.* To fasten something to the tail of, as of a dog; fasten something on any one, or amoy in any similar way. [Colloq.]

Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.
He might have been *tail-piped* for seven leagues without troubling his head about it.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, xxix.

tail-race (tāl'rās), *n.* The channel in which water runs from a mill after driving the wheel.

tail-rope (tāl'rōp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a round steel or iron-wire rope used in some coal-mines, especially near Newcastle, England, in the so-called *tail-rope system* of underground haulage.—*Tail-rope system*, a method of underground haulage of coal used in some districts where the inclination of the ways is only slight. In this system two ropes are employed, one in front of the train and the other (the tail-rope) behind it. By the latter the empties are drawn "inby," by the former the full cars are drawn "outby"—the engine having two drums, one for each rope, and one always running loose while the other is in gear.

tails-common (tālz'kom'qn), *n.* In *mining*, washed lead ore.

tail-screw (tāl'skrō), *n.* In a lathe, the male screw which moves the back-center backward and forward; the tail-piece.

tail-stock (tāl'stok), *n.* In a lathe, the adjustable rear-stock moving on the bed, opposite the head-stock, and carrying the dead-spindle into which the dead-center is fitted. Also called *dead-head*.

tail-switching (tāl'swīeh'ing), *n.* A method of switching trains at terminal stations. After the train has been drawn into the station, a locomotive, switched from a side-track, draws it backward out of the station on to the side-track, whence, after a change in the switch, it backs it again into the station on a parallel track. The locomotive belonging to the train is then switched so that it can be coupled to what was previously the tail-end of the train.

tail-tackle (tāl'tak'), *n.* Naut., a watch- or huff-tackle in which a tail is substituted for the hook of the double block.

tail-trimmer (tāl'trim'ēr), *n.* In *building*, a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

tail-valve (tāl'valv), *n.* 1. The air-pump valve in some forms of condenser. The steam passing

tail-valve

into the condenser opens the valve; but when a partial vacuum has been produced in the condenser the valve is closed by atmospheric pressure.

2. Same as *shifting-valve*.

tail-vice (tāl'vis), *n.* A small hand-vice with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tailward (tāl'wārd), *adv.* [*< tail¹ + -ward.*] Toward the tail; backward; caudad.

tail-water (tāl'wā'tēr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tailwort (tāl'wört), *n.* A plant of the order *Triuridaceae*. *Lindley*.

tailzie, tailye (tāl'yē), *n.* A Scotch form of *tail²*.

Institutes and substitutes are synonymous words. Mr. Butler, and used indifferently as such in deeds of *tailzie*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

tain (tān), *n.* [*< ME. tein, teyne*, a thin plate; perhaps *< Icel. teinn*, a twig, sprout, stripe, etc., = AS. *tān*, E. dial. *tan*, a twig (see *tan²*); but cf. OF. *estain*, F. *étain* = Pr. *estanh* = Sp. *estaño* = It. *stagna*, *< L. stagnum, stannum*, an alloy of silver and lead, also LL. *tin*: see *stannum*.] A thin plate; a tagger; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds*.

Unto the goldsmith with thise *teynes* three
They wente, and putte thise *teynes* in assay
To fyr and hammer.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 326.

tainett, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *taint¹*.

tainha, *n.* See *taigua*.

taint¹ (tānt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tainet*; *< ME. *teint*, *< OF. teint, tinct*, color, hue, dye, tincture, stain, *< L. tinctus*, a dyeing, dyo: see *tinct* and *tint*, doublets of *taint*. Cf. *taint¹*, *a.* and *v.*] 1. Color; hue; dye; tinge.

Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily.
Greene, Hexameter Alexis in Lunden Rosamunde.

This pleasant lily white,
This *taint* of roseate red.

E. De Vere (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 65).

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish; a touch of discredit or dishonor.

His *taints* and honours
Waged equal with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 30.

Here 'twill dash —
Your business has received a *taint*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. An infecting tinge; a trace; a touch.

A hallowed temple, free from *taint*
Of ethnisme. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xlii.
There was a *taint* of effeminacy in his [Gray's] nature.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 162.

4. A corrupting or contaminating influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of depravation or decay; an infection.

A deep and general *taint* infected the morals of the most influential classes, and spread itself through every province of letters.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The dead bequest of sire to son,
The body's *taint*, the mind's defect.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or *taint* present [in the wood]. *Spenser's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 9.

5. A certain spider of small size and red color, reputed to be poisonous; perhaps a species of *Latrodectus*, but probably only a harvest-mite, and not poisonous.

There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.
Sir T. Browne, Vnlg. Err., iii. 27.

taint¹ (tānt), *v.* [*< taint¹*, *n.*; partly *< taint¹*, *a.*, and ult. *< OF. teindre, taindre*, pp. *teint*, *< L. tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye, color: see *tinge*. In some senses *taint* is prob. associated with *L. tangere*, touch, or confused with *attaint*.] *I. trans.* 1. To tinge; tincture; hence, to imbue; touch; affect.

The tiger will be mild whiles she doth mourn;
And Nero will be *tainted* with remorse,
To hear and see her plaints.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

So the stannell hound the trembling deer pursues,
And smells his footsteps in the *tainted* dews.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. To imbue with something of a deleterious or offensive nature; infect or impregnate with a noxious substance or principle; affect with insalubrity, contagion, disease, or the like.

Infection spreadeth upon that which is sound, and *tainteth* it.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887).

Cold and wet lodging had so *tainted* their people as scarce any of them were free from vehement coughs.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 42.

3. To make noisome or poisonous in constitution; corrupt the elements of; render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

The hottest air *taints* and corrupts our vlands no more certainly . . . than the lukewarm.
Lander, Imag. Conv., Martin and Jack.

4. To corrupt morally; imbue with perverse or objectionable ideas; exert a vitiating influence over; pervert; contaminate.

Treason and *tainted* thoughts are all the gods
Thou worship'st.

Bacon, and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Therefore who *taints* his Soul may be said to throw
Dirt In God's Face. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

5. To give a corrupted character or appearance to; affect injuriously; stain; sully; tarnish.

Glorious followers . . . are full of inconvenience, for they *taint* business through want of secrecy.

Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

The truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 612.

The Honour of a Gentleman is liable to be *tainted* by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

6. To disgrace; fix contemptually upon.

'Tis dishonour,
And, follow'd, will be Impudence, Bonduea,
And grow to no belief, to *taint* these Romans.
Fletcher, Bonduea, l. 1.

7. To treat with a tincture; embrocate; mollify.

Lanueling the wound thou should'st *taint*, and prick-
ing the heart which asketh a plaster.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 314.

=*SYN.* 2-5. *Contaminate, Defile, Taint, Pollute, Corrupt, Tintate*. Whether these words be regarded as meaning the injuring of purity or the spoiling of value, they are in the order of strength, except that each is used in different degrees of strength, and that *tintate* is one of the weaker words and *taint* a strong word for rendering impure. *Corrupt* means the absolute destruction of purity. They all suggest an influence from without coming upon or into that whose purity or value is injured.

II. intrans. 1. To be tinged or tintured; become imbued or touched.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 3.

2. To become tainted or rancid; be affected with incipient putrefaction.

You cannot preserve it [flesh] from *tainting*.
Shak., Cymbeline, l. 4. 148.

taint¹ (tānt), *a.* [*< ME. teint*, *< OF. teint*, pp. of *teindre*, tinge: see *taint¹*, *v.*] Tainted; touched; imbued.

A pure unspotted heart,
Never yet *taint* with love, I send the king.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 183.

taint² (tānt), *v.* [A var. of *taint²*, *tempt*. Cf. *taint¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To touch or hit in tilting; reach with a thrust, as of a lance or other weapon.

The il. course they *tainted* eche other on ye helmes and passed by. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.
This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Seythian steed,
Trotting the ring and tilting at a clove,
Which when he *tainted* with his slender rod,
He reined him straight.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, II., l. 3.

2. To thrust, as a lance or other weapon, especially in tilting.

He will *taint* a staff well at tilt.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.
Perigot. I have
A staff to *taint*, and bravely.
Chamont. Save the splinters,
If it break in the encounter.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

II. intrans. To make an effort or essay, as a juster; tilt, us in the just; make a thrust.

taint² (tānt), *n.* [*< taint²*, *v.*] A thrust, as of a lance in tilting; especially, a preliminary movement or trial with a weapon, as in the tilt, or, by extension, in battle.

This *taint* he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath.
Chapman, Iliad, iii. 374.

taint³ (tānt), *v. t.* [*< ME. teinten*; by npheresis from *attaint*.] To attain.

taintless (tānt'les), *a.* [*< taint¹ + -less*.] Free from taint or infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams, . . .
Could from her *taintless* body flow.
Swift, Strephon and Chloe.

taintlessly (tānt'les-li), *adv.* Without taint; purely.

taintori (tān'tor), *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. taintar, taintur, taintour*, a dyer, *< LL. tinctor, dyer*, *< L. tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dyo: see *taint¹*, *v.* The word exists in the surname *Taintor*.] A dyer.

The cloth was next "teased" to bring out the nap, . . . when it was finished and ready for the Dyer, Lister, or Lister, or the Norman *Taintor* or *Taintur*.
D. R. McAnally, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 812.

tainture (tān'tūr), *n.* [*< OF. tainture, teinture*, F. *teinture* = Pr. *teitura* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, *< L. tinetura*, a dyeing, a dye, *< tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dyo, tingo: see *tinge*, and cf. *tincture*,

take

a doublet of *tainture*.] The act of tainting, or the state of being tainted.

Tax me with these hot *taintures*!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I. 1.

taint-worm (tānt'wōrm), *n.* Some worm that taints, or is supposed to do so. [An actual worm which answers to this description is one of the small *Anguillulidae*, as a *Tylenchus*, causing the disease ear-cockles in wheat, and commonly called *tribio*; but any insect-larva of such habits, as a joint-worm, would answer the poetical requirements of the name.]

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

Tai-ping, Tae-ping (ti'ping'), *n.* [Chinese, *< t'ai*, a form of *ta*, great, + *ping*, peace: see def.] One of those who took part in the great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *Tai-ping Chao*, or "Great-peace Dynasty." As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Tai-pings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseh*, or "long-haired rebels." Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

taira, tayra (ti'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American mustelino carnivore, *Galera barbara*.

tairge (tīrj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *target³*.

tairn (tārn), *n.* A Scotch form of *tarn¹*.

tais (tāsh), *n.* [Sometimes also *task*; *< Gael. taibhs, taibhs*, the shado of ono departed, a ghost, apparition, vision.] The voice of one who is about to die heard by a person at a distance. [Scotch.]

Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taishs* (that is, two voices of persons about to die), and, what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taish*, which they never heard before. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 172.

tait¹, *a.* [ME. *taut, tayt*, *< Icel. teitir*, cheerful, = OHG. *zeiz*, tender.] Cheerful; lively.

tait¹, *n.* [ME.: see *tait¹*, *a.*] Cheerfulness; sport.

tait² (tāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The top of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

tait³, *n.* See *tute*.

tait⁴ (tāt), *n.* [Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Tarsipes rostratus*. Also called *noolbenger*. See *Tarsipes*.

Tait's operation. See *operation*.

taivers, *n. pl.* See *tavers*.

taivert, *a.* See *taivert*.

taj (tāj), *n.* [Pers., *< Ar.*] A crown; diadem; crest; ornamental or distinctive head-dress; specifically, in Mohammedan usage, the peculiar conical cap assumed by dervishes receiving full initiation. The word, as denoting an object of distinguished excellence, occurs in the name of the Taj Mahal, the splendid temple-mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628-68) at Agra in India. See cut under *Mogul*.

tajaçu, tajassu (ta-yas'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* or *D. tajacu*. Compare *taguicati*, and see cut under *peccary*.

take (tāk), *v.*; pret. *took*, pp. *taken* (*took*, obs. or vulgar), ppr. *taking*. [Also dial. *tak* (*tack*); Sc. also *ta*; *< ME. taken* (pret. *took, tok*, pl. *token*, pp. *taken*, contr. *tan*, in pl. *tane*), *< late AS. tacan* (pret. *tōc*, pl. *tōcon*, pp. *taccu*), *take*, *< Icel. taka* = Norw. *taka* = Sw. *taga* = Dan. *tage*, *take*, seize; nkin to Geth. *tēkan* (pret. *tailōk*, pp. *tēkans*), touch, = L. *tangere* (*> tag*), touch: see *taugent*. The verb *take* in E. is of Scand. origin; it appears first in late AS., the reg. AS. verb being *niman*, E. obs. or dial. *nim*: see *nim¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the hand, fingers, arms, mouth, or other means of holding; grasp; seize.

Oure lordc . . . had hym *take* the vessell whiche that he hadde, and sette it vpon the table.

Mélin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

He *took* his sword under his arm,
And he walk'd his father's close about.
Greene and Beirick (Child's Ballads, III. 81).

He *took* me by the hand and burst out in tears.
Steele, Tatler, No. 114.

I cannot *take* thy hand; that too is flesh,
And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. To touch. See to *take the ground*, below.

Ure lord . . . spredde his hand, and *tok* his lepre; . . . and n-so rather he was i-warid of his maladic.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 31.

3. To bring into one's possession or power; acquire; obtain; procure; get: used of results

take

of voluntary action or effort. Specifically—(a) To make a prisoner or prize of; capture.

Than wente Arthour in-to paryse [Paris],
And toke the castelle & the town at hys ayve.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 104.

Of this Castle John Nevil was left Governor by King Edward, who, sending out certain Companies, took the Earl Murray Prisoner.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 119.

The French King hath taken Nancy and almost all Lorain lately.
Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 25.

(b) To seize; arrest; hold in custody: usually followed by up. See to take up (d).

As soone as the Iuges knowe ther-of, they well make yow to be take for couetyse of youre lordes and herytage, and do Iustice vpon yow.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 13.

Some were taken & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watelht night and day.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 10.

(c) To get possession of by means of a trap, snare, bait, or like device; catch: used also of the device itself.

In that Contree ther ben Bestes taughte of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 209.

Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoll the vines.
Cant. ii. 15.

I will first begin with the flies of less esteem, though almost anything will take a Trout in May.
Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 256.

(d) To obtain in marriage: as, to take a wife or a husband. To God and his sayntes me swere now thys braid That in mariage me we'll be taking.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 456.

When she was fifteen, her father took a second wife.
Macaulay, *Mme. D'Arblay*.

Ye are forbidden to take to you two sisters as your wives.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 117.

(e) To secure by payment, subscription, lease, or contract: as, to take a box at the opera; to take a farm; to take a daily paper.

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable court.
Macaulay, *Goldsmith*.

We went on board the little iron Swedish propeller, Carl Johan, at Lübeck, on the morning of December 1, A. D. 1856, having previously taken our passage for Stockholm.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 13.

They were always looking at palatial residences in the best situations, and always very nearly taking or buying one, but never quite concluding the bargain.
Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, ii. 4.

(f) To win by competition, as in a contest of ability; gain; bear off: as, to take a prize; to take honors at college.

They will be content to win a thank, or take a second reward.
Bacon, *Suitors* (ed. 1857).

(g) In many games, to win; capture: as, to take the odd trick (at whist); rook takes knight (at chess).

4. To please; attract; captivate; charm.
There's something in these takes my fancies so
I would not have thee perish for a world.
Beau. and Fl. (3), *Faithful Friends*, lii. 3.

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all the adulteries of art.

B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, i. 1.
She herself, to confess a truth, was never greatly taken with cribbage.
Lamb, *Mrs. Battle on Whist*.

5. To attack; seize; smite; affect injuriously: said of disease, grief, or other malign influence: as, plague take the fellow; specifically, to blight or blast by or as by witchcraft.

The .xx. day of apryll, John popes wyfe of comtone Had a young chylde, that was taken sodealy,
And so contynued and coude not be holpen.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He [Herne the hunter] blaims the tree and takes the cattle
And makes milch-kine yield blood.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4. 32.

Two shallops, going, laden with goods, to Connecticut, were taken in the night with an easterly storm.
Winthrop, *Hist.* New England, I. 201.

A plague take their balderdash!
Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, i.

6. To come upon suddenly; surprise; catch.

Hee is a very carefull man in his Office, but if hee stay vp after Midnight you shall take him napping.
Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Constable.

In their dealing with them, they took some of them in plain lies and other foul distempers.

Winthrop, *Hist.* New England, I. 301.
If he shou'd have taken them in the very fact possess of his goods, these Vermin would have had one hole or another to creep out at.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 89.

I won't know: I'll be surpris'd; I'll be taken by Surprize.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 5.

7. To appropriate; get for one's possession or use; hence, to abstract; remove; carry off.

It is not injustice to take that which none complains to lose.
Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, iii.

When I came to my place, I was informed that the sheik intended to take my pistols by force, if I would not agree to his proposal.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 93.

Those we love first are taken first.
Tennyson, *To J. S.*

Hence, specifically—(a) To subtract; deduct.
This her son
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 1. 60.

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(b) To extract; quote: as, a passage taken from Keats; a description taken from Defoe. (c) To derive; deduce.

He from Italian songsters takes his cue.
Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 112.

As a rule, the older English scribes bear names taken from the circumstances of the conquest, and the later ones are called after towns, many of them of later foundation than the conquest.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 113.

(d) To withdraw; recall.
Perhaps I'll take my word again,
And may repent the same.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 257).

8. To choose; select: as, to take sides.
Sister, I joy to see you and your choice;
You look'd with my eyes when you took that man.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, i. 2.

Good commanders in the wars must be taken, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service dispenseth with the rest.
Bacon, *Ambition* (ed. 1857).

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 571.

9. To invest one's self with; assume as an attribute, property, or characteristic.
And some other men Say it ys the sepulchre of Josophat,
And that the Vale takes the name of the seyd Josophat.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 23.

The growing woader takes a thousand shapes.
Cowper, *Task*, v. 119.

The distance takes a lover's hue.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxv.

10. To receive; become the recipient and possessor of: noting ownership conferred from without, as by another person or by some circumstance; especially, to receive willingly; accept, as something given or offered.
He took hymself a greet profit thereby.
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 46.

Proffers not took reap thanks for their reward.
Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 1. 150.

I would have paid my two Threemen; but they would not take the money I agreed for, and went on further, so I gave them something more.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 167.

To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows.
Cowper, *Hope*, l. 430.

11. To be the subject of; experience. (a) To have recourse to; submit to; undergo, as any physical or material process or operation.
If a man taketh circumcision in the Saboth, that the law of Moses be not broken, han ye indignacion to me for I made al the man hool in the Sabot?
Pydelt, *John* vii. 23.

As jockeys take a sweat.
Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 221.

Girls [in Sparta] had to take gymnastics as the boys did; but they did not go on into the discipline of the men.
W. Wilson, *Statc*, § 107.

(b) To feel; have a sense of: noting mental experience.
Erthe, elementis, euer ilkane,
For iny synne has sorowe tane,
This wele I see.
York Plays, p. 33.

When the kyng Brangore saugh the destruxion and the grete martire, he toke ther-of grete pitee, and gan to wepe watir with his lye.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

Is it not alike madness to take a pride in vain and unprofitable honours?
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see all nature gay.
Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 15.

(c) To arrive at; attain.
[This] took such good successe that the Garrison was cut off by the Ambuscado.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, l. 15.

12. To submit to; endure; put up with; bear with resignation.
Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?
1 Cor. vi. 7.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To take one blow, and turn the other cheek.
O. W. Holmes, *Non-Resistance*.

She must think how she would take the blame
That from her mother did her deed await.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 224.

13. To accept and act upon; be guided by; comply with: as, to take a hint or a suggestion.
My ever-honour'd friend, I'll take your counsel.
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, i. 3.

If this advice appear the worst,
E'en take the counsel which I gave you first.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vi. 131.

14. To be affected or infected with; acquire involuntarily and especially by communication; contract: as, to take a fancy; to take a fever.

His Mosquito Strikers, taking a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Capt. Wright, and took him with them at their return into their own Country.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 181.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, *Artificial Comedy of the Last Century*.

Fred (entitled to all things there)
He took the fever from Mr. Vollaire.
W. S. Gilbert, *Baby's Vengeance*.

take

The Prophet had certainly taken a love for me.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 185.

15. To receive with the desired effect in use or application; hence, to be susceptible to.

G. W. M. asks . . . what to apply to type on which kerosene has been spilled to make it take ink.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 204.

16. To attack and surmount, as an obstacle or difficulty; hence, to dash into, as an animal into water, or to clear or leap, as a horse or a rider clears a fence.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you and make you take the hatch.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 138.

The Exe . . . ran in a foaming torrent, unbridged, and too wide for leaping. But Jeremy's horse took the water well.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlvii.

17. To receive, as into a specified relation or position; admit: as, to take a person into fellowship; to take a clerk into the firm.

When St. Paul was taken into the apostolate, his commissions were signed in these words.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 808.

He has taken me into his confidence.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xl.

18. To receive into the body or system, as by swallowing, inhaling, or absorbing.

This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having taken nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to take some meat.
Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

Here we see how customary it was for ladies to take snuff in 1711, although Steele seems to be shocked at it as quite a new fashion in 1712.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 210.

19. To receive into the mind; catch the senso of; understand: as, to take one's meaning.

Was this taken
By any understanding pate but thine?
Shak., *W. T.*, l. 2. 222.

Madam, take it from me, no Man with Papers in's Hand is more dreadful than a Poet; no, not a Lawyer with his Declarations.
Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, Ded.

20. Hence, to grasp the meaning of (a person); perceive the purpose of; understand the acts or words of.

You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war.
Dæcon, *Holy War*.

My dear friend, you don't take me—Your friendship out-runs my explanation.
Steele, *Lying Lover*, ii. 1.

21. To hold as one's opinion; deem; judge; suppose: often with for.

Of very righte he may be called trewe, and soo muste he be take in euery place that can deserue and lete as he ne knewe, and keep the good if he it may purchase.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

Of all people Ladies have no reason to ery down Ceremonies, for they take themselves slighted without it.
Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 31.

I saw also what I took to be the bed of a canal cut in between the hills, which possibly might be to convey water to the east.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 73.

I take this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, ii. 7.

The great point, as I take it, is to be exorbitant enough in your demands.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iii. 1.

22. To consider; regard; view and examine.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2. 137.

It is generally observed that modern Rome stands higher than the ancient: some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, taking one place with another.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 458).

Taken by themselves and considered as characteristics of the Institute sculptors, the obvious traits of this work might, that is to say, be adjudged eccentric and empty.
The Century, XLI. 19.

23. To regard or look upon, with reference to the emotion excited; be affected by, in a specified way.

Hence, Mardian,
And bring me how he takes my death.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 13. 10.

I am sure many would take it ill to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors.
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 204.

I an't a man of many words, but I take it very kind of you to be so friendly, and above-board.
Dickens, *Dombey and Son*, xvii.

24. To accept the statements, promises, or terms of; close with.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
Dryden, *Conquest of Granada*, I. ii. 1.

25. To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake.

This feende that take this enterprise ne taried not, but in al the haste that he myght he come ther.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Our taken task afresh we will assay.
J. Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 163).

There was no man that would take charge of a galley; the weather was so rough, and there was such an amazement amongst them.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209).

take

They suffer not their counsel to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands.

Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

In the pre-Conquest codes the owner was generally allowed to take the law into his own hand, as in early Roman law, and get back his goods by force if he could, no doubt with the assistance of his neighbours where possible.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 232.

To take issue. See *issue*.—**To take it ill.** See *ill*.—**To take it out of.** (a) To obtain or extort reparation or indemnity from; compel satisfaction from. [*Colloq.*]

If any one steals anything from me, . . . and I catch him, I take it out of him on the spot. (a) I give him a jolly good hiding.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (as the saying is) took it out of the Inexhaustible (baby) in a shower of caresses.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

(b) To exhaust the strength or energy of. [*Colloq.*]

They tried back slowly and sorrowfully, . . . beginning to feel how the run had taken it out of them.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 7.

To take leave. See *leave*.—**To take namst.** See *namst*.—**To take notice of or that.** (a) To note; mark; observe.

You are to take notice that the fish lies or swims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 105.

In Bethlehem I took particular notice of their ovens, which are sunk down in the ground, and have an arch turned over them.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

Puff. They were spies of Lord Burleigh's.

Sneer. But isn't it odd, they were never taken notice of, not even by the commander-in-chief?

Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

(b) To remark upon; make mention of.

I have something to beg of you too: which is not to take notice of our Marriage to any whatever, yet a while, for some Reasons very important to me.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

To take occasion. See *occasion*.—**To take off.** (a) To remove: as, to take off one's hat or gloves; to have one's beard taken off. (b) To remove or transfer to another place: as, take off the prisoner to jail! take yourself off! (c) To make away with; put to death; kill.

Whose execution takes your enemy off.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 105.

Till at last the wisdom of our Governors thought it fit to take him [Jesus] off, and make him an example for Reformers.

Stillington, Sermons, II. i.

(d) To deduct: used specifically of reduction of price.

The justices decreed to take off a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.

Swift, Miscellanies. (*Latham*).

(e) To withdraw; deprive, free, or relieve one of: as, to take responsibility off; to take off a curse.

Your power and your command is taken off.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 331.

Penitence does appease

The incensed powers, and sacrifice takes off

Their heavy angers.

Fletcher (and another?), Prothetess, iv. 1.

(f) To withhold; hold back; deter.

No means either he, or ye letters ye write, could take off Mr. Shirley & ye rest from putting both ye Friendship and Whit-Angell on ye general account.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 250.

It is as plain that one great End of the Christian Doctrine was to take Mankind off from giving Divine Worship to Creatures.

Stillington, Sermons, III. vi.

(g) To take in trading; purchase.

That vessel found courteous entertainment with him, and he took off all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 245.

(h) To drink off; swallow.

Where she drank to him a cup of poisoned liquor; and having taken off almost half, she reached him the rest: which after she saw he had drunk, she called upon her husbands name aloud.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

(i) To reproduce; copy.

It would, perhaps, be no impertinent design to take off all their models in wood, which might not only give us some notion of the ancient music, but help us to pleasanter instruments than are now in use.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 465).

Hence—(j) To personate; imitate; mimic, especially in ridicule.

She was always mimicking. She took off the excise-man, and the farmers, and her grandmother, and the very parson,—how she used to make us laugh! mimicking! why it was like a looking-glass, and the folks standing in front of it, and speaking behind it, all at one time.

C. Reade, Art; a Dramatic Tale, p. 174.

To take offense. See *offense*.—**To take on or upon (one's self).** (a) To put on; invest one's self with; figuratively; to assume, as a property, characteristic, or mode of being.

Christ our Lord took upon him the form of a servant.

Milton, Church-Government, li. 1.

Thus it is that the grief of the passing moment takes upon itself an individuality, and a character of climax, which it is destined to lose after a while.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

(b) To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake; take the burden or the blame of.

The good news . . . appeased their fury; but conditionally that Ratcliffe should be deposed, and that Captain Smith would take upon him the government.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 180.

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She loves me, even to suffer for my sake;

And on herself would my refusal take.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

(c) To lay claim to; arrogate, as power or dignity, to one's self.

A Maid called La Pucelle, taking upon her to be sent from God for the Good of France, and to expel the English.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 184.

A hand of critics, who take upon them to decide for the whole town.

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

(d) To apply to one's self.

Of good men am I nought afraid,

For they were taken on him no thing,

Whanne that they knewe al my menyng.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6107.

To take one down a buttonhole, to take one a buttonhole lower, to lower one's pride or pretensions; take one down a peg; used literally in the second quotation. [*Colloq.*]

O friar, you grow choleric . . . On my word, I'll take you down a button-hole.

Frederick, Edward I., viii.

Master, let me take you a button-hole lower. Do you not see Pompey is uncaring for the combat?

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 706.

To take one napping. See *napping*.—**To take one's bells.** See *bells*.—**To take one's chance.** See *chance*.—**To take one's ease, to make one's self comfortable.**

Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

To take one's gait. See *gait*.—**To take one's life in one's hand, to take mortal risks; act in disregard or defiance of personal danger.**

The other [youngster] goes out on the frontier, runs his chances in encounters with wild animals, finds that to make his way he must take his life in his hand, and assert his rights.

The Century, XXXVI. 253.

To take one's mark amiss, to go wide of the mark; be at fault; mistake.

Sir, you talk as if you knew something more than all the world doth; and, if I take not my mark amiss, I deem I have half a guess of you.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 163.

To take one's part, to side with, stand by, or aid one.

If the provost take our part . . . we may bell-the-cat with the best of them.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

To take one's self seriously, to regard one's conduct, opinions, etc., with exaggerated gravity, as if above jesting; hence, to attach a solemn importance to one's self.

Your solemn ass must needs take himself seriously; the man of deep, keen, quick perception of the ludicrous can never do so.

B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, lii.

To take one's turn. See *turn*.—**To take one tardy.** See *tardy*.—**To take on the broadside.** See *broadside*.—**To take opportunity, to take occasion; turn to advantage any incident, occurrence, or occasion.**

They took opportunity, and thrust Levettanate Fletcher out a dores, and would suffer him to come more amongst them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

To take order, to take orders. See *order*.—**To take out.** (a) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things: as, to take an invalid out for a walk; to take a book out of a library. (b) To remove by cleansing or the like: as, to take out a stain or a blot. (c) To remove so as to deprive one of: as, to take the pride or nonsense out of a youngster; the running took the wind out of him. (d) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, he took the amount of the debt out in goods.

Because of the old proverb, What they want in meats, let them take out in drinke.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 280).

(e) To procure for one's self: get issued for one's own use or benefit: as, to take out a patent or a summons. (f) To copy: as, to take out a part from a manuscript play.

O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to take out, which is as much impossible?

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, li.

Sweet Bianca,

Take me this work out.

Shak., Othello, lii. 4. 179.

To take over. (a) To assume the ownership, control, or management of.

No sooner had Katkoff taken over the Moscow Gazette than he devoted his attention wholly to the Polish question.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 510.

The consequence was a great increase in forced sales of land, of which much was taken over by the European creditor.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

(b) To receive; derive.

In short, whatever and however diverse may be their aims, the Gilds take over from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxx.

To take pains. See *pains*.—**To take part in or with.** See *part*.—**To take pepper in the nose.** See *nose*.—**To take pity upon, place, pleasure in, possession, pot-luck, precedence of rank, root, scorn, shape, ship, shipping, sight, silk, soil, stock, strife, tent.**

See the nouns.—**To take the air.** (a) See *air*. (b) To soar: said of birds.

A bird is said to take the air when it seeks to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

To take the bent. See *bent*.—**To take the hit in the teeth.** See *hit*.—**To take the hull by the horns.** See *hull*.—**To take the coif, the cross, the crown of the cause, the essay, the field, the foil.** See *coif, cross, crown, etc.*—**To take the ground (naut.), to touch bottom; run aground.**

"A few hours after we lost sight of this brig," said the boatswain, "the ship took the ground."

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To take the hand of or from. Same as to take the call of.

take

They both meeting in an antechamber to the secretary of state, the Spanish ambassador, leaning to the wall in that posture that he took the hand of the English ambassador, said publicly, "I hold this place in the right of the king my master"; who, his small pinnetfio, being not resented by our ambassador at that time, gave the Spaniard occasion to brag that he had taken the hand from our ambassador.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 156.

To take the laboring oar. See *labor*.—**To take the law of.** Same as to have the law of (which see, under *law*).

The other that rides along with him is Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for taking the law of every body.

Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

To take the mantle, the measure of, the pas, the pledge, the reins. See the nouns.—**To take the oath, to take a drink.** [*Slang*, I. 8. 1.—**To take the road.** (a) See *road*. (b) Same as to take to the road. See *road*. (c) *Theat.*, to go on a round of engagements and performances from town to town. said of a traveling company or show.—**To take the say, the shilling, the shine out of the sun, the test, the veil.** See the nouns.—**To take the wall of, to pass (one) on that part of the road nearest the wall (this, when there were no sidewalks, was to take the safest and best position, usually yielded to the superior in rank); hence, to get the better of in any way.—To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*.—**To take to heart.** See *heart*.—**To take to one's bosom, to marry.—To take to pieces.** (a) To separate into the component parts: as, to take a gun or a clock to pieces. (b) To examine piecemeal; dissect; analyze; especially, to show inherent weakness or defects in; pick to pieces.

The Duke of Bedford took the treaty, and in the conclusion of his speech the ministry, to pieces.

Walpole, Letters, II. 278.

To take to task. See *task*.—**To take turns.** See *turn*.—**To take up.** (a) To pick up; lift; raise.

Who can take up the Ocean in a spoon?

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

They who have lost all to his Subjects may stoop and take up the reward.

Milton, Likonoklastes, vi.

(b) To take into one's company, society, etc.

You are to take soldiers up in counties as you go.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 189.

Our men, retiring to the water side, got their boat, and ere they had rowed a quarter of a mile towards Hatorask they took up four of their fellows.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 101.

(c) To absorb: as, sponges take up water.

The pleasures and pains of the higher senses are taken up into the emotion of beauty.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 478.

(d) To arrest; take into custody.

An officer patrols about the city [Cairo], more especially by night: . . . he takes up all persons he finds committing any disorders, or that cannot give an account of themselves.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 165.

Policeman, take me up—
No doubt I am some criminal!

W. S. Gilbert, Pyrenology.

(e) To assume; enter upon; espouse: as, to take up a profession; to take up a quarrel.

Fear not, Cesario; take thy fortunes up.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 151.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.

Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

(f) To set up; begin.

They shall take up a lamentation for thee.

Ezek. xxvi. 17.

(g) To encounter; challenge; oppose.

One power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce a third
Must take up us.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

King Henry in the mean Time followed his Pleasures, and in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and St. Charles Brandon took up all Comers.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 256.

(h) To meet and deal with; treat or dispose of satisfactorily; settle or adjust properly.

I knew when seven justices could not take up a quarrel.

Shak., As you Like It, v. 4. 104.

(i) To catch together and fasten: as, to take up an artery; to take up dropped stitches.

A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed.

Sturges, Surgery.

(j) To check with dissent, remonstrance, or rebuke.

One of his relations took him up roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.

Sir R. L'Ettrange.

(k) To stop; bring to a stand.

For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are taken up.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 78.

(l) To occupy; employ; engage; engross: as, to take up room or time; to take up one's attention.

He is taken up with great persons; he is not to know you to-night.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The men take them up [the public baths] in the morning; and in the afternoon the women.

Sandys, Travels, p. 54.

But his fault is only this, that his mind is somewhat much taken up with his mind, and his thoughts not laden with any carriage besides.

Sp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

My first days at Naples were taken up with the sight of processions, which are always very magnificent in the holy week.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 424).

(m) To obtain; especially, to procure on credit; borrow. [*Colloq.*]

My father could *take up*, upon the bareness of his word, five hundred pound, and live too.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

He *took up* (borrowed) £500 of Lawyer X., and he hankered after a bigger place, and then somehow he war bankrupt.

A Jessopp, Arcady, ii.

(n) To acquire, as land, mining property, etc., by purchase from a government, or by entering claim, occupying, improving, or working, as prescribed by law.

Mary and Mr. Trowbridge have *taken up* their Country to the South West, and as soon as he has got our house built we are going to live there.

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 183.

The facilities for *taking up* land (in settlement of Virginia) . . . enabled the better disposed, whose sole crime had perhaps been poverty, to obtain a fair start.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 11.

(o) To accept; specifically, in *sporting*, to agree and respond to, as a bet, or a person betting.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon eredit.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 34.

(p) To comprehend; understand; take the meaning of. [Scotch.]

I dinna believe he speaks gude Latin neither; nt least he dinna *take me up* when I tell him the learned names o the plants.

Scott, Rob Roy, xv.

"I do not *take you up*, sir," replied the Sergeant.

N. Macleod, The Stallion, v.

(q) To pay the amount or cost of; as, to *take up* a loan, note, or check; to *take up* bonds.—To *take up* a quarrel. See *quarrel*.—To *take up* arms. See *take arms*.—To *take upon* (one's self). See *take on*.—To *take up* short. See *short*.—To *take up* the cross, the cudgels, the gauntlet, the glove, the hatchet, the running. See the nouns.—To *take wind*. See *wind*.—To *take with*, to accept or have as a companion, hence, to let (a person) accompany or follow one's course of thought.

Soft you now, good Morgan Pigot, and *take us with ye* a little, I pray. What means your wisdom by all this?

Picte, Edward I., ii.

To *take with* a grain of salt. See *salt*. = Syn. 10. *Accept*, etc. See *receive*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To obtain; receive; acquire; become a recipient, an owner, or a possessor; specifically, in *law*, to acquire or become entitled to property, irrespective of act or express assent; thus, an infant upon the death of his father is said to *take* by descent or by will according as the father's estate is cast upon him by operation of law or by testamentary act.

For ehe that avith, *takith*; and he that seelith, fyndith, and it shal be opyde to a man knokynge.

Wyclif, Mat. vii. 8.

All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall *take* of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

John xvi. 15.

The exclusion of any claim of the next of kin to *take* under a resulting trust. *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 207.

2. To remove; abstract; figuratively, to detract; derogate: often followed by *from*.

Behold, he *taketh* away, who can hinder him?

Job ix. 12.

To *take from*.

The workmanship of Heaven is an offence

As great as to endeavour to add to it.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 3.

Ford's grammatical experiments *take from* the simplicity of his diction, while they afford no strength whatever to his descriptions.

Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. xliii.

3†. To *take place*; occur; result.

And if so be that pees hereafter *take*,
As alday happeth after auger gaue.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1562.

[The printed editions all have or insert *n* before *take*, but the MSS. do not have it, and it is objectionable on the score of meter.]

Fetch him off, fetch him off! I am sure he's eluded,
Did I not tell you how 'twould *take*?

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 7.

4. To *take effect*; work; act; operate.

I have had strategems and amusemendes;
But, God be thanked, they have never *took*!

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Glad you got through with the pock so well — It *takes* a second time, some say — It's worse than horn-all, loven, or core.

S. Judd, Margaret, n. 5.

5. To have the desired effect; hence, to please; to be successful or popular: sometimes followed by *with*; as, the play *takes* with a certain class.

He painted a witty Poeme called Tudibras, the first part . . . *took* extremely. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

He [Mr. Hobbes] knew what would *take*, and he liked; and he knew how to express it after a *taking* manner.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. lii.

The style *takes*; the style pays; and what more would you have?

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, vii.

6. To be disposed, inclined, or addicted; especially, to be favorably disposed toward some person or thing: usually followed by *to*; as, to *take* naturally to study; the dog seldom *takes* to strangers.

Certainly he will never yield to the duke's fall, being a young man, resolute, magnanimous, and tenderly and fairly affectionate where he takes.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 101.

Somehow or other, she *took to* Bath, and Ruth *took to* her.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 32.

Why do your teeth like crackling crust, and your organs of taste like spongy crumb, and your digestive contrivances *take* kindly to bread rather than toadstools?

O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

7. To betake one's self; have recourse; resort, as to a place, course, means, etc.: with *to*.

Each mounted on his prancing steed,
And *took to* travel straight.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 86).

A steamer in the mid-Atlantic encountered a storm, and was so shattered that all who could *took to* the boats.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 264.

We long to know the site of the church of Saint Michael, which our countrymen so stoutly guarded, till the Normans, Norman-like, *took to* their favourite weapon of fire.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 375.

8†. To proceed; resume.

Now turne to our tale, *take* there we left.

Destruction of Troy (C. E. T. S.), I. 747.

9. To be or admit of being taken, in any sense: used colloquially in many phrases: as, to *take* sick; specifically, of game, to be caught.

The small fish *take* freely — some go back into the winter, the few in good condition into the basket.

Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

"I hear my chilluns callin' me," sez Brer Habbitt, sezee; . . . "my ole 'oman done gone en *tuck* mighty slick," sezee.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvii.

Guns of various sizes have been so constructed as to *take* to pieces and stow away in a small compass.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 73.

10. To touch; take hold.

The cradles are supported under their centres by shores on which the keel *takes*.

Lucas, Seamanship, p. 179.

11. To be a (good or bad) subject for a photograph: as, he does not *take* well. [Colloq.] — To give and take, to offer, do, or say something, and to receive the like in return: said with reference to action which takes place by turns or reciprocally, as in a set-to: often used attributively or substantively: as, a give-and-take policy; the conversation was a sort of give and take.

— To *take after*, to pattern after; imitate; resemble.

An obstinate, passionate, self-willed boy! — Who can he *take after*?

Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 1.

To *take in* with, to enter into agreement with; make terms with.

Men once placed *take in* with the contrary faction to that by which they enter: thinking, belike, that they have their first cure, and now are ready for a new purchase.

Bacon, Faction (ed. 1857).

To *take off*, to set off; part; start; spring; specifically, to start to leap, as a horse in taking a fence.

If, when going at three parts speed, a horse's feet come just right to *take off* (in leaping a brook), the mere momentum of his body would take him over a fence 15 feet wide.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 108.

The other two headwaters of the Hingli bear witness to not less memorable vicissitudes. The second of them *takes off* from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 44.

To *take on*, to be incited; to display great excitement, grief, anger, or other emotion.

I *take on*, as one dothe that playeth his steracles, je tempeste.

Palsgrave, (Halliwell, under *sterracles*).

Lady Bothwell could not make herself easy; yet she was sensible that her sister hurt her own cause by *taking on*, as the maid-servants call it, too vehemently.

Scott, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, I.

There's Missis walking about the drawing-room *taking on* awful.

White Melville, White Rose, II. xiii.

To *take on one*. See *to take upon one*. — To *take to*. (a) See defs. 6 and 7. (b) To set about doing something; fall to; take a hand in: as, to *take to* rising early; to *take to* cards or billiards. — To *take to one's heels*. See *heel*.

— To *take to the road*. See *road*. — To *take up*. (a) To stop; hold up.

Sir, it is time to *take up*, for I know that anything from this place, as soon as it is certain, is stale.

Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Coz. Be not rapt so.
Cont. Your Excellence would be so, had you seen her.
Coz. *Take up, take up*.

Mansinger, Great Duke of Florence, I. 2.

(b) To reform.

The Good has borrowed old Bowman's house in Kent, and is retiring thither for six weeks: I tell her she has lived so rakish a life that she is obliged to go and *take up*.

Walspole, Letters, II. 28.

(c) To clear up: said of the weather. *Halliwell*. (Prov. Eng. 1) (d) To begin: as, school *takes up* next week. [Scotch, and local, U. S.] (e) To obtain a loan; borrow or obtain goods on credit.

I will *take up*, and bring myself in credit, sure.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

(f) In *mech.*, to close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water pipe. — To *take upon* (or *on*) one, to assume a character or part; play a specified rôle; act: followed by *as* or *like*.

Like some great horse he paceth up and downe, . . .
And *takes upon him* in each company
As if he held some petty monarchy.

Times' Whistle (C. E. T. S.), p. 24.

I will have thee put on a gown,
And *take upon thee* as thou wert mine helr.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

To *take up with*. (a) To consort or fraternize with; accept as a companion or friend; keep company with.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*?

South.

He *takes up with* younger folks,

Who for his wine will bear his jokes.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(b) To put up with; be satisfied with.

We must *take up with* what can be got.

Swift, To Abp. King, Oct. 10, 1710.

(c) To adopt; embrace; espouse, as an idea or opinion.

They [the French] *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.

Macaulay, Mirabeau.

To *take with*, to side with.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to *take with* the more passable than with the morcable.

Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1857).

take (tāk), *n.* [= Icel. *tak* = Sw. Dan. *tag*; from the verb.] 1. The act of taking, in any sense.

In such cases [as in angling and shooting] the pleasure of each successful throw needs to exert a lasting influence on the mind, rendering it easy to go on for a long time without a *take*.

A. Baia, Emotions and Will, p. 153.

2. That which takes. (a) A magic spell; a charm; an enchantment.

He has a *take* upon him, or is planet-struck.

The Quack's Academy (1678) (Harl. Misc., II. 34).

(b) A sudden illness. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

3. That which is taken; the amount or quantity taken. (a) In *hunting*, *fishing*, etc., the amount of game caught or killed: as, a *take* or catch of fish.

The yearly *take* of larks is 60,000. This includes skylarks, wood-larks, tit-larks, and mud-larks.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 68.

(b) An appropriation or holding of land; a lease; especially, in *coal-mining*, the area covered by a lease for mining purposes; a set. Compare *take*, 9. [Eng.]

At Marsh Gibdon a field of one hundred acres and another of twenty-five were divided about forty years ago into plots from one to one and a half acres, with larger *takes* up to fourteen or fifteen acres in grass.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 612.

(c) In *printing*, the portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type. Also *taking*. (d) Receipts, as from a sale; specifically, in *theat.*, *language*, the amount of money received from the sale of seats before the opening of the doors on the night of a performance. — *Fat take*. See *fat*.

take. An obsolete past participle of *take*.

take-heed (tāk'hēd'), *n.* Caution; prudence; circumspection. [Rare.]

I know you want good diets, and good lotions,
And, in your pleasures, good *take-heed*.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

take-in (tāk'in), *n.* 1. Deception; fraud; imposition. [Colloq.]

Anybody that looks on the board looks on us as cheats and humbugs, and thinks that our catalogues are all *take-ins*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 326.

Hence — 2. The person cheating; as, he is a humbug and a *take-in*. [Colloq.]

take, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *take*.

taken (tāk'n). Past participle of *take*.

taken†, *n.* A Middle English form of *token*.

take-off (tāk'ôf), *n.* 1. The act of taking off, in any sense: especially, an imitation or mimicking; a caricature; a burlesque representation. — 2. The point at which one takes off: specifically, the point at which a leaper rises from the ground in taking a fence or bar.

A hog-backed stile and a foot-board, four feet odd of strong timber with a slippery *take-off*, are to him articles of positive refreshment and relief.

W. H. Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

3. In *croquet*, a stroke by which the player's ball is driven forward in the line of aim or nearly so, and the ball it touches is barely moved or even allowed to remain undisturbed.

taker (tāk'ēr), *n.* [*< take* + *-er*.] One who takes, in any sense; specifically, a purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kyngys *taker* took up eche one.

Interlude of the viij. Elements, n. d. (*Halliwell*.)

Cheerful and grateful *takers* the gods love,
And such as wait their pleasures with full hopes.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, I. 3.

The *taker* of a degree . . . received the title of Danismend — a Persian word, signifying "Gifted with Knowledge."

J. Daker, Turkey, p. 150.

taker-off (tāk'ēr-ôf'), *n.* One who takes off or removes; specifically, in *printing*, the workman, usually a boy, who takes from a printing-machine each sheet as soon as it is printed. [Eng.]

In the United States this workman is called a *flyer* or *fly-boy*. When the delivery of sheets is done automatically, the apparatus is called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a *taker-off*, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

taket, *n.* A Middle English form of *tacket*.
take-up (tāk'up), *n.* In *mech.*: (a) Any device by which a flexible band, belt, rope, or tie may be tightened or shortened. (b) In many machines, any one of a variety of devices by which, when a part of the material is fed forward to be acted upon, that which has already been treated is wound upon a roller or otherwise "taken up." Also called *take-up motion*. Such devices are used in looms, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics, paper-hangings, oilcloth-printing, etc. Worm-gearing or ratchet-motions are features of most of them. (c) In a sewing-machine, a device for drawing up the slack of the thread as the needle rises.

A sewing machine, and a take up and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 138.

takie (tak'i), *n.* [Syr.] The skull-cap of the Eastern peoples of Syria, and those of the desert country. It is similar to the tarboosh, but is worn only by persons of some wealth, or by those who inhabit the towns.

takigrafi (ta-kig'ra-fi), *n.* A common phonetic spelling of *tachygraphy*.

taking (tā'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *take*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who takes, in any sense.—2. The state of being taken; especially, a state of agitation, distress, or perplexity; predicament; dilemma.

Well, I may jest or so; but Cupid knows
 My taking is as bad or worse than hers.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, iii, 3.

Waked in the morning with my head in a sad taking
 through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for.

Pepys, *Diary*, April 24, 1661.

3. That which takes. (a) A blight; a malignant influence.

Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and taking!
Shak., *Lear*, iii, 4, 61.

Hence—(b) An attack of sickness; a sore. *Hallivell*, *Prov. Eng.*

4. That which is taken. (a) *pl.* Receipts. [Colloq.]

There are but few [London crossing-sweepers] I have spoken to who would not, at one period, have considered fifteen shillings a bad week's work. But now "the takings" are very much reduced.

Mayheir, *London Labour and London Poor*, II, 523.

The average takings of the [electric] road are \$1,250 a week, as against \$750 for horses.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII, 309.

(b) In *printing*, same as *take*, 3 (c). *Ure*, *Dict.*, III, 640.

taking (tā'king), *p. a.* 1. Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing.

To say the truth, it is not very taking at first sight.

Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii, 237.

She's dreadful taking. . . . When she gets talking, you could just stop there forever.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxiv.

2†. Blighting; baleful; noxious; spreading contagion; infectious.

Strike her young bones,
 You taking airs, with lameness!
Shak., *Lear*, ii, 4, 106.

Come not near me,
 For I am yet too taking for your company.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv, 3.

3. Easily taken; contagious; catching. [Colloq.]

takingly (tā'king-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

So I shall discourse in some sort takingly.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, iv, 2.

takingness (tā'king-ness), *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being attractive or engaging.

All outward adornings . . . have something in them of a complaisance and takingness.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 41. (*Latham*.)

taking-off (tā'king-ōf'), *n.* 1. Removal; specifically, removal by death; killing.

Let her who would be rid of him devise
 His speedy taking-off.

Shak., *Lear*, v, 1, 65.

2. In *printing*, the act of taking sheets from a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Taking-off board**, the board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed. [Eng.]

taky (tā'ki), *a.* [*< take + -y*]. Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Colloq.]

Mr. Blyth now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art technically described as "putting in taky touches, and bringing out bits of effect."

W. Collins, *Hide and Seek*, i, 9.

tal, tala (tal, tā'lā), *n.* [E. Ind., *< Skt. tāla*.] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. See *palmyra*.

Talæporia (tal-ē-pō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), *< Gr. talai-poria*, hard work, severe labor, *< talai-poros*, having suffered much, much-enduring, prob. a collateral form of equiv. *talai-pērios*, *<*

talān, endure, + *peipān*, go through, try: see *pi-rate*.] A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Talæporiidae*, having twelve-veined fore wings, and in the male both palpi and ocelli. It includes certain European sac-bearing species formerly included in the family *Psychidae*. *T. pseudobombycella* is one of the best-known species.

Talæporiidae (tal'ē-pō'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Talæporia + -idae*.] A family of tineid moths, formerly placed among the *Bombyces*, and including the genera *Talæporia* and *Solenobia*. It differs markedly from the *Psychidae*, in which it was formerly put, by the non-pectinate male antennæ, by the presence of legs and antennæ in the female, and by the fact that the pupa works its way almost entirely out of the larval case. The larvæ live in triangular silk-lined bags, to which bits of wood or sand are attached, and the female moths resemble those of the *Psychidae* in being entirely wingless.

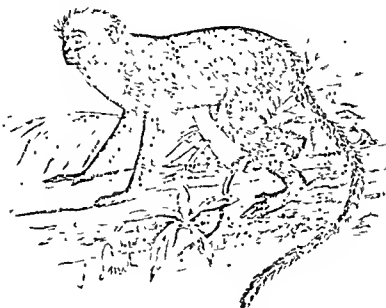
talapoin (tal'a-poin), *n.* [Formerly also *talapoin*, *tallapoi*, *tallipoic*, *talpoi*, *tallopin*; *Pg. talapão*, formerly *talapoy*, *It. talapoi*, etc.; of obscure E. Ind. origin.] 1. A Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, etc.

In Pegu they have many *Tallipoies* or priests, which preach against all abuses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 261.

How explicitly Buddhism recognizes such ideas (belief in spirits) may be judged from one of the questions officially put to candidates for admission as monks or *talapoints*:—"Art thou afflicted by madness or the other ills caused by giants, witches, or evil demons of the forest and mountain?"

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II, 125.

2. In *zool.*, a monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*.



Talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

talaria (tā-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle, *< talus*, the ankle,

the ankle-bone: see *talus*.] In *classical myth.* and *archæol.*, the sandals, bearing small wings, worn characteristically by Hermes or Mercury and often by Iris and Heos (Dawn), and by other divinities, as Eros and the Furies and Harpies. In late or summary representations of the deity the sandals are sometimes omitted, so that the wings appear as if growing from the ankles, one on each side of the foot. Sometimes, especially in archaic examples, the talaria have the form of a sort of greaves bearing the wings much higher on the leg. They symbolize the faculty of swift and unimpeded passage through space.

talaric (tā-lar'ik), *a.* [*< L. talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle: see *talaria*.] Pertaining to the ankles: especially in the phrase *talaric chiton* or *tunic*, of Greek antiquity—that is, one reaching to the ankles or feet, as the long tunic of the Ionian Greeks.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless *talaric chiton* with dipteros. *B. V. Head*, *Historia Numorum*, p. 177.

talbot (tā'bot), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] 1†. A kind of hound, probably the oldest of the slow-hounds. This dog had a broad mouth, very deep chops, and very long and large pendulous ears, was fine-coated and usually pure-white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and is probably the original stock of the bloodhound.

Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the *talbot*, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert.

The Century, XXXVIII, 189.

2. In *her.*, a dog, generally considered as a mastiff, represented with hanging ears, and tail somewhat long and curled over the back: it is represented walking unless otherwise blazoned.

Behold the eagles, lions, *talbots*, bears,
 The badges of your famous ancestries.

Drayton, *Baron's Wars*, ii, 27.

Talbot's head, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a large dog with hanging ears, sometimes freely treated, having a long and forked tongue issuing from the mouth. It is common both as a bearing on the escutcheon and as a crest.

talbotype (tāl'bō-tip), *n.* [*< Talbot* (see def.) + *type*.] A photographic process invented by an Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper prepared in a particular manner is used instead of the silver plates of Daguerre: same as *calotype*.

Talbot published, six months before the discovery of the Daguerreotype, his process with the chloride of silver; and the year following the Calotype, or, as it is now frequently denominated, the *Talbotype*, was made known.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 171.

talc (talk), *n.* [Formerly also *talk*, *talck* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *talk*; *< F. tale* = Sp. *talco*, *talque* = Pg. It. *talco* (ML. *talceus*, NL. also *talcum*) = Pers. *talq*, *< Ar. talq*, *talq*.] A magnesian silicate, usually consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc—foliated, massive (including soapstone or steatite), and indurated. Indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, etc., instead of chalk. Talc is not infrequently formed by the alteration of other minerals, particularly the magnesian silicates of the pyroxene group; thus, *rensselaerite* is talc pseudomorphous after pyroxene, and a fibrous form of talc (sometimes called *agalite*), pseudomorphous after enstatite, is found at Edwards, New York, and when finely ground is used in giving a gloss to paper. Talc is also used as a lubricator, and steatite or soapstone for hearthstones, etc.

All this promontory seems to have been the kingdom of Carpathia. I observed in this part a great quantity of talc in the hills. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II, i, 218.

Oil of talc. See *oil*.

talç (talk), *v. t.* [*< talc*, *n.*] To treat or rub with talc: as, in photography, to *talc* a plate to which it is desired to prevent the adherence of a film.

A glass plate is first cleaned, *talc*ed, and collodionized. *The Engineer*, LXVI, 334.

talca gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

Talchir group. [So called from *Tālchir*, one of the tributary states of Orissa, in India.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Gondwana series, a group of rocks of importance in India, consisting chiefly of shales and sandstones, which are almost entirely destitute of fossils, although having a maximum thickness of 800 feet, and extending over a wide area. The Gondwana system is believed by the geologists of the Indian Survey to range in geological age from the Permian to the Upper Jurassic.

talcite (tal'sit), *n.* [*< talc + -ite*]. 1. A massive variety of talc.—2. A kind of muscovite.

talcky (tal'ki), *a.* [*< talc(k) + -y*]. Talcose.

Also spelled *talky*.

talcochloritic (tal'kō-klō-rit'ik), *a.* [*< talc + chlorite + -ic*.] Containing both talc and chlorite: as, *talcochloritic schist*.

talcoïd (tal'koid), *a.* [*< talc + -oid*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of talc.

talcomiacaceous (tal'kō-mi-kā'shius), *a.* [*< talc + mica + -aceous*.] Containing both talc and mica: as, *talcomiacaceous schist*.

talcose (tal'kōs), *a.* [*< talc + -ose*.] Containing talc; made up in considerable part of talc.—**Talcose granite**. Same as *protogine*.—**Talcose schist** or *slate*. Same as *talc schist*.

talcous (tal'kus), *a.* [= *F. talqueux*; as *talc + -ous*.] Same as *talcose*.

talc-schist (talk'shist), *n.* A rock consisting largely of talc, and having more or less of a schistose or foliated structure. It is one of the rocks forming together the crystalline schist series, most of which are believed to be altered sedimentary rocks. See *state*² and *schist*.

Many rocks have been classed as *talc-schist* which contain no talc, but a hydrous mica. These have been called by Dana *hydro-mica-schists*. *Talc schist* is not specially abundant, though it occurs in considerable mass in the Alps (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Carinthia, etc.), and is found also among the Apennine and Ural Mountains.

Geikie, *Text-Book of Geology* (2d ed.), p. 130.

talcum (tal'kum), *n.* [NL.: see *talc*.] Talc; soapstone.—**Talcum powder**. See *powder*.

tale¹ (tāl), *n.* [*< ME. tale*, *< AS. talu* (in comp. *tal-*), a number, reckoning, also speech, voice, talk, tale; cf. *getal*, number, reckoning, division; = OS. *tala* = OFries. *talc*, *telc* = MD. *tale*, number, speech, language, D. *tal*, number, taal, speech, language, = MLG. *tal*, number, reckoning, count, *talc*, speech, plea, LG. *taul*, number, speech, plea, = OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *zahl*, number, = Icel. *tal*, a number,

talk, conversatioun, talo, *tala*, a number, speech, = Sw. *tal*, number, speech; = Dan. *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, *tal*, number; cf. Goth. **tals* in deriv. *talzjan*, instruct. Hence *tale*¹, *r.*, *tell*¹, and *talk*¹. For the relation of the two senses 'number' and 'speech,' cf. *rimel*¹, 'number' and 'tale.'] 1†. Number.

The tale of thritt, that is of thrisite ten.

Ayenbite of Inwytt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

2. Numbering; enumeration; reckoning; account; count.

To nem you the mowmber aytely be *tale*,

There were twenty and too.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2746.

The lawyer, that sells words by weight and by *tale*.

Randolph, Commencement of a Pot of Good Ale.

Both number twice a day the milky daas;

And once she takes the *tale* of all the fambes.

Dryden, tr. of *Vigil's Eclogues*, iii. 61.

3. A number of things considered as an aggregate; a sum.

Pilia. Jew, I must have more gold.

Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy *tale*?

Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.

Mariotte, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

To know, to esteem, to love — and then to part,

Makes up life's *tale* to many a feeling heart.

Coleridge, On Taking Leave of —.

Now Maggie's *tale* of visits to Aunt Glegg is completed, I mean that we shall go out boating every day until she goes.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 13.

4†. Account; estimation; regard; heed. See to *give tale*, below.

Ho wrogeta manlge [sinne] and bale,

Of that inlgt is ltel *tale*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

5†. Speech; language.

Bigamie is unklade [unnatural] thlag,

On engels *tale*, twice-wilag.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 450.

6†. A speech; a statement; talk; conversation; discourse.

In one swithe degele hale,

I-herde leh holde grete *tale*

An yle and one nighl-gale.

Owl and Nightingale, l. 3 (Morris and Skeat, l. 171).

She that was with sorow oppressed so,

That in effect she nocht his *tales* herle.

But here and ther, now here a worde or two.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 178.

7. A report of any matter; a relation; a version.

Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,

And every *tale* condemnns me for a villain.

Shak., *Rich. III.* v. 3. 104.

Malr of that *tall* he told to me,

The quhilk he said he saw.

Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Birds . . . plipd their Valentines, and woke

Desire in me to infuse my *tale* of love.

In the old king's ears, who promised help.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

8†. In law, a count; a declaration.

The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the *tale*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length.

Blackstone, *Com.* i. 11. xv.

9. An account of an asserted fact or circumstance; a rumor; a report; especially, an idle or malicious story; a piece of gossip or slander; a lie; as, to tell *tales*.

Pilgrims and palmers . . .

Weaten their lure way with meny vn-wyse *tales*,

And lauea lene to lye al lare lyf-time.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 10.

In thee are men [margla, men of slanders] that carry *tales* to shed blood.

Izek. xvii. 9.

The *tale* revived, the lle so oft o'erthrown.

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 350.

10. A narrative, oral or written (in prose or verse), of some real or imaginary event or group of events; a story, either true or fictitious, having for its aim to please or instruct, or to preserve more or less remote historical facts; more especially, a story displaying embellishment or invention.

With a *tale* forsooth he commeth vnto jon; with a *tale* which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told *tale*

Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 4. 105

Mine is a *tale* of Flodden Field,

And not a history. *Scott*, *Marmion*, v. 31.

Old wives' *tale*, or old men's *tale*¹, a proverbial expression for any tale of a legendary character, dealing usually with the marvelous.

I am content to drive away the time with an old wives' water's *tale*.

Peete, *Old Wives' Tale* (ed. Bullen), l. 93.

I find all these but dreams, and old men's *tales*,

To fright unsteady youth.

Ford, *'Tis Pity*, l. 3.

Out of *tale*, without *tale*¹, without number; more than can be numbered

Thanne wyndeth hi zwo uele defeates, and of motes and of doust wyth-oute *tale*.

Ayenbite of Inwytt (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Tale of a tub. See *tub*. — Tale of naughtt, a thing of no account; a mere trifle.

Alle suche prestes,

That han noythier kunnyng ne kynne but a croune [tongue] one,

And a tytyle, a *tale* of nougite to his lyfode at myschiefe.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 291.

To be (or jump) in a (or one) *talet*, to agree; concur; be in accord.

'Fore God, they are both in a *tale*.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 2. 33.

All generally agreeing that such places [heaven and hell] there are, but how inhabited, by whom governed, or what besides them that are transported to the one or the other, not two of them *impe* in one *tale*.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 66.

To *give tale*¹, to make account; set store; take notice; heed.

Of gyle ne of gabbyngne *gyne* thei nenere *tale*.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 451.

Therof yere I lytel *tale*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6375.

To hold *talet*. See *hold*¹. — To tell one's (or its) own *tale* or *story*, to speak for one's self or itself; be self-explanatory. — To tell *talet*. Same as to *give tale*.

He nas but seven year old,

And therfore ltel *tale* hath he told

Of any dreem, so holy was his herte.

Chaucer, *Non's Priest's Tale*, l. 209.

To tell *tales*, to play the informer.

The only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not *tell tales* to papa and mamma.

Swift, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

To tell *tales* out of school (formerly, forth of school), to reveal secrets; disclose confidential matters.

We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not *tell tales* forth of school.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 65.

Unit of *tale*. See *unit*. = *Syn.* 10. *Romanee*, etc. See *noel*, *n*.

*tale*¹ (tāl), *r. i.* [*< ME. talen, < AS. talian, speak, tell, count, think (= OS. talōn = OIG. talōn, MIIG. zah, G. zahlen, number, reckon), < talu, number, tale: see tale*¹, *n.* Cf. *tell*¹, *r.*] To speak; discourse; tell *tales*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ye shapen yow to *talen* and to pleye.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to *C. T.*, l. 772.

Whum they this strange vessel sigh

Come in and hath his saile aualed;

The town therof hath spoke and *taled*.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, viii.

*tale*², *n.* See *tall*.

tales (tāl'ē-j), *n.* [*L.: see tale*².] In *bot.*, a cutting for propagation.

talebearer (tāl'bār'ēr), *n.* One who tells *tales* likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth.

Prov. xxvi. 20.

talebearing (tāl'bār'ing), *n.* [*< tale*¹ + *bearing*.] The act of spreading *tales*, especially such as are either untrue or in some way detrimental to the person concerned.

talebearing (tāl'bār'ing), *a.* Spreading stories or reports which are likely to do harm.

tale-book (tāl'būk), *n.* A story-book. [Rare.]

I spent it in reading love-books, and *tale-books*, and play books.

Baxter, *Self-Denial*, xxi.

tale-carrier (tāl'kar'i-ēr), *n.* A talebearer.

Spirits called sples and *tale-carriers*.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 80.

taletful (tāl'fūl), *a.* [*< tale*¹ + *-ful*.] Abounding with stories.

Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taletful* there

Recounts his simple frolic.

Thomson, *Winter*, l. 90.

Talegallinae (tal'ē-gal'ī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Talegallus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Megapodidae* or mound-birds, typified by the genus *Talegallus*, including the brush-turkeys of the Australian and Papuan regions, and the *Megacerythra* of Celebes. G. R. Gray.



Brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*).

Talegallus (tal'ē-gal'ūs), *n.* [*NL.* (Lesson, 1826), also *Talegalla* (Lesson, 1828), *Tallgallus* (Sehlegel, 1880), said to be compounded of a native name + *L. gallus*, a cock.] The representative genus of *Talegallinae*, containing the true brush-turkey, as *T. lathami* of Australia, and *T. curviro* of New Guinea. See *brush-turkey*, and *cut* in preceding column. Also called *Alectura*, *Alectura*, or *Alectorura*, and *Catheturus*.

tale-master (tāl'mās'tēr), *n.* The author or originator of a tale.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master*" . . . is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.

Fuller, *General Worthies*, xxiii.

*talent*¹ (tal'ent), *n.* [*< ME. talent, < OF. talent, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, F. talent, a talent, also ability, a man of ability, = Pr. talen, talant, talan, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = Sp. Pg. It. talento, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = D. G. Sw. Dau. talent, gift, endowment, = Ir. talaint, a talent, tallan, Gael. talann, a talent, faculty, < L. talentum, a Grecian weight, a talent of money, ML. also will, inclination, desire, < Gr. τάλαντον, a balance, a particular weight, esp. of gold, a sum of money, a talent (see def.), < √ τάλω, τλα, lift, bear, weigh, as in τάλωται, bear, suffer, τάλωται, miserable, τάλωται, much-suffering, Ἀτλας, Atlas (see Atlas¹), L. tollere, lift, tolerare, bear (see tolerate), Skt. tulā, a balance, weight, tulana, lifting, √ tul, lift, weigh. The deflected uses of the word in ML. and Rom. are due in part to the fig. sense 'wealth,' and in part to the sense 'gift, endowment,' suggested by the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.).] 1. An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times. All the Assyrian weights had two values, the heavy being double the light, and there were also various types of each. The royal Babylonian commercial talent (or Assyrian talent) was divided into 60 minas, and each mina into 60 shekels. Its value (light weight) was in one type 29.63 kilograms (65 pounds 5 ounces avoirdupois), and in another 30.10 kilograms (66 pounds 5½ ounces). Derivatives of this talent (which was equivalent to 3,000 shekels) were in use in Syria and Palestine and in Phealcan colonies. Its money value is reckoned as approximately from £1,700 to £2,000. The Babylonian gold talent contained only 50 minas, and was thus five sixths of the commercial weight. The Babylonian silver talent was formed by multiplying the commercial talent by 1½ (the ratio of silver to an equivalent mass of gold), and afterward dividing by 10. The resulting light talent was sometimes again divided by 2. Derivatives of this talent were in use in Persia, Lydia, Macedonia, and Italy. It is the basis of much of the most ancient silver coinage. The Phealcan silver talent, probably derived from the Babylonian, was in its lighter types about 43.4 kilograms (95 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois), and, being halved, was adopted into the Ptolemaic system. The chief Greek talents were as follows: Old Liginetan, 40.3 kilograms (88 pounds 12 ounces); emporitic Attic (substantially later Liginetan), 30.4 kilograms (66 pounds 4 ounces); Solonic (= Egyptian), 25.8 kilograms (56 pounds 14 ounces). Talents mentioned by Homer and some other of the oldest writers appear to be small weights, perhaps shekels. The later Attic talent contained 60 minas, or 6,000 Attic drachmas, equal to 56 pounds 14 ounces. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to about £1,000. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to £29 G. 8d. sterling, or about \$450, and the little talent to £75 sterling, or about \$363.*

2†. Money; wealth; property in general.

Takez hym to hys tresory, *talentes* hym shewys.

Wars of Alexander (Dublin MS.), l. 1066.

Many a noble gallant

Sold both land and *talent*

To follow Stukely in this famous fight.

Life and Death of Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 310).

3†. Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase 'a wealth of golden hair'); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. 'golden tresses'). [Rare.]

And, lo, behold these *talents* of their hair,

With twisted metal amorously implech'd,

I have received from many a several fair,

Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 204.

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette

Hunge lowe downe to her knee.

King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 163).

[Some editors assume *talent* in these passages to be a different word, with the imagined meaning 'a clasp' or 'hair-pla.']

4. A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

In such works as I have and intende to sette forth, my pore *talent* shall be, God willing, in such wise bestowed that no mannes conscience shalbe therwith offended.

Sir T. Elliot, *Image of Governance* (ed. 1544), *Prof.*, sig. a.

[ill. r. (*F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 67.)

Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their *talents*.
Shak., T. N., I. 5. 16.

5. Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with *genius*. See *genius*, 5.

Talent is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry, such as writing a criticism, making a speech, studying the law. *Talent* differs from *genius* as voluntary efforts from involuntary power.

Hazlitt, Essays, The Indian Jugglers.
Talent takes the existing moulds, and makes its castings, better or worse, of richer or baser metal according to knack and opportunity; but *genius* is always shaping new ones, and runs the man in them, so that there is always that human feel in its results which gives us a kindred thrill.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

6. Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the *talent* of the country is enlisted in the cause.

Throughout the summer there were always two at least of the local *talent* engaged in fishing upon the manor.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

M. Pierre Loti is a new enough *talent* for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but done exactly the opposite.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 651.

7f. A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

Fleirc sone Ewell, wher haue ye take that *talent* and that herte for to love me and to seme another?
Mertin (E. L. T. S.), ii. 241.

Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable *Talent*; but among Women 'tis particularly rude.
J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1693), p. 7.

Pride is not my *talent*.
Richardson, Pamela (ed. Stephen), I. 98.

8f. Disposition; inclination; will; desire.
An unrightful *talent* with despyt.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1771.

So wille we all with grete *talent*,
For thy, lady, gifte the noght li.
York Plays, p. 462.

Dutch talent. See *Dutch*.—The *talent*, in sporting, the betters who rely on private judgment or information, especially in taking odds: opposed to *bookmakers*. [Strong] = *Syn. 5. Abilities, Gifts, Parts*, etc. See *genius*.

talent² (tal'ent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *talun*.

talented (tal'en-ted), *a.* [*< talent¹ + -ed*]. Endowed with talents; having talents or talent; having or exhibiting special mental aptitudes or superior mental ability; gifted.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle.
Abp. Abbot (1562-1633) in Rushworth's Collections, I. 145.

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles.
P. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 74.

talenter¹ (tal'en-tér), *n.* [*< talent² + -er*]. That which has talents or talons; a hawk.

The hounds' loud music to the flying stag,
The feather'd *talenter* to the falling bird.
Middleton and Boyly, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

talentiv¹ (tal'en-tiv), *a.* [*ME. talentif*, *< OF. talentif*, inclined, disposed, *< talent*, inclination, talent; see *talent¹*]. Disposed; willing; eager.

For me think hit not seemly, as hit is soth knawen,
Ther such an askyng is heuened so hyge in your sale,
Thaȝ ge your-self be *talentif* to take hit to your schen,
Whil myny so bolde yow alente vpon hench sytten.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. L. T. S.), l. 299.

And thei after that were full *talentif* hem to sie, yet thei myght hem take.
Mertin (E. L. T. S.), ii. 252.

tale-piet (tāl'pi'et), *n.* [*< tale¹ + piet*]. A tell-tale. Also *tale-pic*. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-piet*; but there are mair een in the world than mine.
Scott

talert¹ (tāl'ér), *n.* [*ME. < talen*, tell; see *tal¹*, *v.*]. A talker; a teller.

If . . . he be a *talert* of idle wordes of foly or vliance,
he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dooie.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt).

tales (tāl'ez), *n. pl.* [The first word of the orig. L. phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders,' in the order for summoning such persons; *L. tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, of such kind.] In *law*, a list or supply of persons summoned upon the first panel, or happening to be present in court, from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impaneled but are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors doth not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Tales-book, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.—To pray a *tales*, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz prayed a *tales*; the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

talesman¹ (tāl'z'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [*< tale¹*, poss. of *talē¹*, + *man*]. The author or relater of a tale. [Rare.]

My fault . . . shall be rather mendacia dicere than mentiri, and yet the *Tales-man* shall be set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie, to shield me from that imputation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

talesman² (tāl'ez- or tälz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [*< tales* + *man*]. In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

taleteller (tāl'tel'ér), *n.* [*< ME. taleteller, tale-tellour; talē¹ + teller*]. One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who retails gossip or slander.

If they be *tale tellers* or newes caryers, reprove them sharply.
Babees Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 61.

We read of a king who kept a *tale-teller* on purpose to lull him to sleep every night.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

talevas¹ (tal'e-vas), *n.* [*ME. also talleras, tal-race*, *< OF. tal-ras, talleras*, a shield or buckler having at the bottom a pike by which it could be fixed in the ground.] A pavise or muntlet, probably of wood, and heavier than the pavise carried by the soldier.

Alther brought unto the place
A pulke rownd *talevas*.
Pearce and Gaven, l. 3158. (*Hallivell*.)

talewise (tāl'wiz), *adv.* [*< talē¹ + wise²*]. In the manner of a tale or story.

tale-wis¹ (tāl'wiz), *a.* [*< ME. talewis, talewis; < talē¹ + wise²*. Cf. *rightwise, righteous*]. Talkative; loquacious.

How is takel of hire tayl, *talewis* of hire tonge.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 126.

Be not to *talewis* by no wey,
Thun owne tunge may be til fow.
Babees Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 49.

talht, *n.* An obsolete form of *tallow*.

tal¹, *n.* Plural of *talus*.

tal², *n.* Same as *tall¹*.

Taliacotian (tal i-a-kō'shian), *a.* [*Also Tagliacotian; < Taluacotus*, Latinized form of *Tagliacozzi* (see def.)]. Of, pertaining, or relating to Taliacotus or Tagliacozzi, an Italian surgeon and anatomist (1546-99).—**Taliacotian operation.** See *operation*.

taliager, *n.* Same as *tailage*.

talian (tal'i-an), *n.* [*Bohem. (t.)*]. 1. An old Bohemian national dance.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple.

talion¹ (tal-i-ō'shon), *n.* [*< L. talis*, such (cf. *talun*), + *-ation*]. A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just heav'n this *talion* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 26.

taliera (tal-i-ā'ri), *n.* [*E. Ind.*]. An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, resembling the talipot, but much lower, its leaves used in similar ways. Also *tara* and *taliera-palm*. See out under *Corypha*.

Talinum (tāl-i-nūm), *n.* [*NL. (Adanson, 1763)*, from the native name in Senegal]. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Portulacaceae*. It is characterized by two herbaceous and mostly deciduous sepals, usually ten or more stamens, a capsule three-lobed when young, and strophilote shining seeds borne on a globular stalked placenta. There are about 14 species, natives principally of tropical America, 2 occurring in Africa or Asia. They are smooth fleshy herbs, sometimes a little shrubby, bearing flat and mostly alternate leaves, and flowers with ephemeral petals, chiefly in terminal cymes, racemes, or panicles. *T. patens*, a plant of rocky coasts from Cuba and Mexico to Buenos Ayres, is cultivated as a border plant, especially in a white and variegated variety. (See *pachera*.) Several others are sometimes cultivated under glass for their handsome flowers, which are mostly red, yellow, pink, or purple. *T. terdefolium*, a native of the United States from Pennsylvania to Colorado and southward, a low tuberous-rooted perennial, growing on rocks and excepted in its cylindrical leaves, has been called *fame-thwart* from the transitoriness of its elegant purple petals. Other species also occur in the south and west.

talion² (tal'i-on), *n.* [*< F. talion = Sp. talion = Pg. talião = It. tagliare*, *< L. talio(n-)*, a punishment equal and of similar nature to an injury sustained, *< talis*, such, such like. Cf. *talion*, *retaliate*]. 1. The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted corresponds in kind and degree to the injury, as an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law (Lev. xxiv. 20).

The *talion* law was in request,
And Chancery courts were kept in every breast.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

2. Revenge; retaliation.

Her soul was not hospitable toward him, and the devil in her was gratified with the sight of his discomposure: she hankered after *talion*, not waited on penitence.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xvi.

talion², *n.* [*ME. < OF. taillon*, a cutting, *< L. talca*, a cutting, scion; see *tail²*]. A slip of a tree.

The droppe or *talions* to graffe is speed,
But *talions* the better me shall finde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. T. S.), p. 96.

talionic (tal-i-on'ik), *a.* [*< talion¹ + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to the law of talion; characterized by or involving the return of like for like.

The growing *talionic* regard of human relations—that, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties.
G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 31.

talipot (tal'i-pot), *n.* See *talipot*.

taliped (tal'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. talus*, ankle, + *pes* = *E. foot*. Cf. *LL. talipedare*, walk on the ankles, be weak in the feet, totter.]. I. *a.* 1. Clubfooted; twisted or distorted out of shape or position, as a foot; having a clubbed foot, or talipes, as a person.—2. Having the feet naturally twisted into an unusual position, as a sloth; walking on the back of the foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is taliped or clubfooted.

talipes (tal'i-pēs), *n.* [*NL.: see taliped*]. 1. A club-foot; a deformed foot, as of man, in which the member is twisted out of shape or position.—2. Clubfootedness; taliped malformation.—3. In *zool.*, a natural formation of the feet by which they are twisted into an unusual position, as in the sloths.—**Davies-Colley's operation** for talipes. See *operation*.—**Talipes calcaneovalgus**, a combination of talipes valgus with talipes calcaneus.—**Talipes calcaneus**, a form of talipes in which the toes are raised and the heel depressed.—**Talipes cavus**, a form of talipes in which the plantar arch of the foot is much increased and there is a claw-like condition of the toes.—**Talipes equinovarus**, a combination of talipes equinus and talipes varus.—**Talipes equinus**, a form of talipes in which the heel is elevated without eversion or inversion the toes pointing downward.—**Talipes valgus**, that form of talipes in which the foot is everted.—**Talipes varus**, the most frequent form of talipes, in which the foot is rotated inward.

talipot, **talipot** (tal'i-pot, -put), *n.* [*Also talipot, talipot; < Hind. tālpāt, < Skt. tālapattra*, leaf of the palm-tree, *< tāla*, a palm-tree, + *patra*, leaf.]. An important fan-leaved palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and elsewhere. It has at maturity a straight cylindrical ringed trunk 60 or 70 feet high, crowned with a tuft of circular or elliptical leaves 13 feet or more in diameter, composed of radiating plaited segments united except at the border, and borne on prickly stalks 6 or 7 feet long. The trunk does not develop, however, till the plant is about thirty years old, the leaves till then springing from near the ground. It then rises rap-



Talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

idly, and from the summit produces a pyramidal panicle 30 feet high, with yellowish-green flowers so unpleasantly odorous that the tree is sometimes felled at this stage. After maturing its fruit, which requires fourteen months, the tree dies. The leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas and fans, and frequently in the place of writing-paper. They are borne before people of rank among the Chigales. Other names are *basket-palm*, *sheet-palm*.

talipot-palm (tal'i-pot-pām), *n.* See *talipot*.

talisman¹ (tal'is-man), *n.* [*D. talisman = G. talisman = Sw. Dan. talisman = F. talisman = It. talismano*, *< Sp. Pg. talisman*, a talisman, = *Turk. Pers. tilsam, tilsam*, = *Hind. tilism*, *< Ar. tilsum, tilsam*, also *tilism*, pl. *tilsamān*, a talisman, *< MGr. τῖλῆμα*, a consecrated object, a talis-

man, a later use of LGr. *τέλεμα*, a religious rite, initiation, a particular use of Gr. *τέλεμα*, completion, < *τελεῖν*, end, complete, make perfect, initiate into sacred mysteries, < *τέλος*, end, completion, initiation. Cf. *telesm*.] 1. A supposed charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to *amulet*. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease or sudden death.

Quentin, like an unwilling spirit who obeys a *talisman* which he cannot resist, protected Gertrude to Pavillon's house. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xxviii.

2. Figuratively, any means to the attainment of extraordinary results; a charm.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells
By which the magic art of shrewd wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthralled.
Cowper, *Task*, vi. 63.

By that dear *talisman*, a mother's name.

Lowell, *Threnodia*.

=*Syn*. See *amulet*, and definition of *phylactery*.

talisman¹ (tal'is-man), *n*. [Also sometimes, as ML., in pl. *talismans*, *talismans*; = F. *talisman*, < ML. *talismans*, *talismans*, a Mohammedan priest, a mollah; of obscure Ar. origin; perhaps < Ar. *talāmiza*, students, disciples.] A Mohammedan priest.

This . . . Mosquito bath 69 gates, and 5 steeples, from whence the *Taliquan* call the people to the Mosquito. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 208.

This Mosquito bath fourscore and ninety gates, and five steeples, from whence the *Taliquan* call the people to their devotion. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 268.

talismanic (tal-is-man'ik), *a*. [= F. *talismanique*; as *talisman* + *-ic*.] Having the character or properties of a talisman; characteristic of a talisman; magical.

We have books . . . every one of which is *talismanic* and charmingly for it can persuade men. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 114.

talismanical (tal-is-man'ik-al), *a*. [*talismanic* + *-al*.] Same as *talismanic*. *Barley*, 1731.

talismanist (tal'is-man-ist), *n*. [*talisman* + *-ist*.] One who uses or believes in the power of talismans. [Rare.]

Such was even the great Paracelsus, . . . and such were all his followers: scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*.

Dezob, *Duncan Campbell* Ep. Ded. (*Dezob*).

talith (tal'ith), *n*. Same as *talith*.

talk¹ (tāk), *v*. [*ME. talken, talken*, talk, speak; with formative *-k*, with a freq. or dim. force, used also in *smirk*¹, *stalk*¹, etc., < *talen*, *talun*, speak, tell; see *tal*¹, *v*, formerly a common verb, whose place has been taken by *talk*, its freq. or dim. form. According to Skent, the ME. *talken* is derived from Sw. *talla* = Dan. *tolke*, interpret, explain, = Icel. *talla*, interpret, plead one's case, < Sw. Dan. *tolk* = Icel. *tolk* = D. *tolk*, an interpreter (ME. *tolc*, *tolc*, a man), < Lith. *tolkas*, an interpreter (see *tolc*); but this notion is inconsistent with the form of the verb (no ME. form **tolken* appears in either sense 'talk' or 'interpret'), with phonetic laws (ME. **tolken* would not change to *talken*, and would not produce a mod. form *talk*, pron. tāk), and with the sense ('talk' and 'interpret' being by no means identical or adjacent notions). The fact that the formative *-k* is not common in ME. is not an argument against its admission in this case, inasmuch as it does actually occur in *stalk*¹, *smirk*¹, and other cases. Some confusion with a ME. **tolken*, which, though not found, is paralleled by a MD. *tolken*, interpret, expound, may have occurred.] **I. intr.** 1. To make known or interchange thoughts by means of spoken words; converse: especially implying informal speech and colloquy, or the presence of a hearer.

The lady wonder-loude lnded & cryed,
& talkez to his tormentour.

Althartre Poesies (ed. Morris), II. 151.

When I am come home, I must commune with my wife, chat with my children, and talk with my servants.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Gilles, p. 5.

She is charming to talk to — full of wisdom — ripe in judgment — rich in information.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxv.

2. To speak incessantly or impertinently; chatter; prate; gossip.

A good old man, sir; he will be talking.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 4. 36.

And did Sir Aylmer . . . think —
For people *talk'd* — that it was wholly wise
To let that handsome fellow Averill walk
So freely with his daughter?

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. To communicate ideas through the medium of written characters, gestures, signs, or any other substitute for oral speech.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* very much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage they have sometimes done.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn, I. 512).

4. To have or exercise the power of speech; utter words; also, to imitate the sound of spoken words, as some birds, mechanical contrivances, etc.

"What! eanst thou *talk*?" quoth she, "hast thou n tongue?"

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 427.

The *talk*ing phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone, but, unlike any form of telephone, it is mechanical, and not electrical, in its action.

G. B. Prescott, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 306.

5. To consult; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments.

Jer. xii. 1.

But *talk* with Celsus, Celsus will advise
Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 10.

6. To produce sounds suggestive of speech. [*Colloq.* or technical.]

They [the bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-baller, "the soap *talks*."

W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 161.

Talking of, apropos of; with regard to.

"Talking of a siege," said Tibbs, . . . "when I was in the volunteer corps in eighteen hundred and six, our commanding officer was Sir Charles Napier."

Dickens, *Sketches, Tales*, I.

Talking startling. See *startling*. — To talk big, to talk pompously or boastfully. [*Colloq.*] — To talk from the point, subject, etc., to direct one's remarks or speech away from the matter under consideration; wander, in speaking, from the topic under discussion.

Talking from the point, he drew him in, . . .
Until they closed a bargain. *Tennyson*, *The Brook*.

To talk like a Dutch uncle. See *Dutch*. — To talk of, to mention, discuss, especially, to consider with a view to performing, undertaking, etc. as, he talks of returning next week. [*Colloq.*]

I had procured letters to the pasha to do me what service he could in relation to my designed expedition to Palmyra, and I talked of going to him myself.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 127.

To talk post. See *post*, *ade*. — To talk round, to exhaust a subject. [*Colloq.*]

He may ring the changes as far as it will go, and vary his phrase till he has talked round.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Pref.

To talk to. (a) To address, speak to. (b) To expostulate with, to prove, rebuke. [*Colloq.*] — To talk to the point, subject, etc., to continue one's remarks to the matter in hand, keep to the required subject. — To talk up, to speak boldly, impudently, or defiantly as, to talk up to an employer or other superior. [*Colloq.*] = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Speak*, *Talk*. See *quak*, *v*, 1.

II. trans. 1. To utter; articulate; enunciate.

The brute berte & blude bl-gunne to a-wake, . . .
& talkeden bi twene and tudy wordes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3677.

Stay, madam, I must *talte* a word with you.

Shak., *Rich. III.* (folio 162v), iv. 4. 198.

2. To express in words; make known orally; tell; as, to talk treason; to talk common sense.

Sche browed to us to *talte* the sothe

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1018.

Prithce, no more, thou dost *talke* nothing to me

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 170.

3. To discourse about; speak of; discuss; as, to talk philosophy; to talk shop.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*, and that first moved

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 183.

He *talk'd* philosophy with his neighbours, when he was not at law with them.

H. Hall, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, I.

It was the whim of the hour to *talk* Rousseau, and to affect indifference to rank and a general faith in a good time coming of equality and brotherhood.

J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, xiv.

4. To use as a spoken language; express one's self orally in: as, to talk French or German.

She almost made me adore her, by telling me that I *talked* Greek with the most Attic accent that she had heard in Italy.

Macaulay, *Fragment of a Roman Tale*.

5. To bring, send, induce, influence, or otherwise affect by speech; used in many phrases; as, to talk one into compliance; to talk one's tongue weary.

If they were but a week married, they would *talk* themselves mad.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1. 369.

As long as we have eyes, or hands, or breath,
We'll look, or write, or talk you all to death.

Prior, *Epilogue to Mrs. Maudslayi's Lullaby*.

Could she but have given Harriet her feelings about it all! She had *talked* her into love; but, alas! she was not so easily to be *talked* out of it.

Jane Austen, *Emma*, xxi.

6. To pass or spend in talking; with *away*: as, to talk away an evening.

We have already *talked away* two miles of your journey.

Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, II. 223.

To be talked out, to have exhausted one's stock of remarks. — To talk down, to out-talk.

St. something — I forgot her name —
Her that *talk'd down* the fifty wisest men.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

To talk Greek, to talk in language the hearer cannot understand. — To talk over. (a) To win over by persuasion or argument. (b) To go over in conversation; review; discuss.

And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will *talk over* the situation of your affairs with Maria.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 2.

To talk shop. See def. 3 and *shop*. — To talk up, to consider; discuss; especially, to discuss in order to further or promote: as, to talk up a new bridge. [*Colloq.*]

talk¹ (tāk), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *talke*, *tanke*; < *talk*¹, *v*.] 1. Discourse; speech; especially, the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation.

It [speech] by meeter] is beside a manner of utterance more eloquent and rhetorical than the ordinary prose which we use in our daily *talk*.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 5.

There is not any where, I believe, so much *talk* about religion as among us in England.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 65.

Talk, to me, is only spading up the ground for crops of thought. I can't answer for what will turn up.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, I.

There are always two to a *talk*, giving and taking, comparing experience and according conclusions.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, i.

2. Report; rumor; gossip.

Would to God this *talk* were not trewe, and that some mens doliges were not thus.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 55.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money.

Locke, *Works*, V. 81.

There is *talk* of inducing and instructing the Porte to govern better, to alter her nature and amend her ways.

W. B. Grey, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 56.

3. A subject or occasion of talk, especially of gossip; a theme.

Live to be wretched; live to be the *talk* of the conduit and the bakehouse.

Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, iv. 5.

Wert thou not lovely, Graceful, Good, and Young?
The Joy of Sight, the *Talk* of every Tongue?

Congreve, *Tears of Amaryllis*.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion conducted by a body of men, or by two opposing parties, concerning matters of common interest; a negotiation; a conference; a plaver.

And though they held with us a friendly *talk*,
The hollow peace-tree fell beneath their tomahawk.

Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, I. 15.

5. Language; speech; lingo. [*Colloq.*]

After marriage, the husband leaves his people and goes to live with those of his wife, even if it is in a different island, so long as they both speak the same language; if not, the man stays in his own island and the woman learns his *talk*.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 296.

Small talk. See *small*. = *Syn.* 1. Converse, colloquy, chat, communication, parley, gossip, confabulation. See *quak*, *v*, 1.

talk², *n*. An obsolete spelling of *talce*.

talkable (tāk'ə-bl), *a*. 1. Capable of being talked about.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, i. — 2. Capable of talking; having conversational powers.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, i. [Rare in both uses.]

talkative (tāk'ə-tiv), *a*. [*ME. talcatife*; < *talk*¹ + *-at* + *-ive*. This is an early example of a "hybrid" formation now common.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

A secret is more safe with a treacherous knave than a *talkative* fool.

Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, iv. 1.

The French are always open, familiar, and *talkative*.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

= *Syn.* *Talkative*, *Loquacious*, *Garrulous*. *Talkative* is a mildly unfavorable word; the others are clearly unfavorable.

Talkative is applied to a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, whether much is said at one speaking or not; thus, a lively child may be *talkative*. A *loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words, and perhaps a disposition to make many words of a small matter.

Garrulous is the word applied to mental decline, as in old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself or his own affairs or observations.

talkatively (tāk'ə-tiv-ly), *adv*. In a talkative manner; so as to be talkative.

talkativeness (tāk'ə-tiv-nes), *n*. The character of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Whence is it that men are so addicted to *talkativeness*, but that nature would make all our thoughts and passions as common as it can?

Baxter, *Dying Thoughts*.

talkee-talkee (tāk'kō-tāk'kō), *n*. [Also *talky-talky*; a reduplication of *talk*¹, with a meaning-

talkee-talkee

less terminal vowel, in imitation of the broken English of some barbaric races.] 1. A corrupt dialect.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the sugar islands. *Southey*, to John May, Dec. 5, 1810.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model. *Phillips*, *Essays from the Times*, II. 280. (*Davies*.)

2. Incessant chatter or talk. [*Colloq.*]

There's n woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself! All *talkee talkée*! I begin to be weary of her.

Miss Edgeworth, *Vivian*, x. *talker* (tá'kér), *n.* [*< talk¹ + -er¹.*] One who talks; especially, one who talks to excess.

You have provok'd me to be that I love not, A *talker*, and you shall hear me.

Beau, and Fl., *Coxcomb*, iii. 1. *talkful* (tá'k'fúl), *a.* [*< talk¹ + -ful.*] Talkative; loquacious. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, ii., The Ark. [*Rare.*]

talky (tá'king), *n.* [*ME. talking*; verbal *n.* of *talk*, *v.*] Speaking; speech; discourse.

Why! this yeman was thus in his *talkyng*, This chanoun drough him neer. *Chaucer*, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 131.

talkyng (tá'king), *n.* *a.* 1. Given to much speech; garrulous; loquacious. [*Rare.*]

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade— For *talkyng* age and whispering lovers made! *Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.*, l. 14.

2. Expressive.

Your tall pale mother with her *talkyng* eyes.

Browning, The Bishop orders his Tomb. *talkyng-machine* (tá'king-má-shén'), *n.* A machine which imitates or reproduces the human voice, as the phonograph.

talkyng-stock (tá'king-stók), *n.* A subject of talk.

Hee was like muche the more for that to be a *talkyng* stocke to all the gastes.

Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 96. *talkyng-to* (tá'king-tó), *n.* A reprimand; a scolding; as, to give one a good *talkyng-to*. [*Colloq.*]

talky¹ (tá'ki), *a.* [*< talk¹ + -y¹.*] Abounding in talk; disposed to talk; as, a *talky* man. [*Colloq.*]

It is by no means what is vulgarly styled a *talky* novel. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 233.

talky², *a.* See *talky*.

talky-talky (tá'ki-tá'ki), *n.* Same as *talky-talky*. Also used attributively.

These *Essays* . . . are very *talky-talky*. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1853, p. 129.

tall¹ (tál), *a.* [*< ME. tall, talte, tal*, seemingly, becoming, excellent, good, valiant, bold, *< AS. *tæl*, good, fit, convenient, with negative **untæl*, in pl. (ONorth.) *untala, untale*, bad, **getæl*, good (= OHG. *gizal*, active), with negative **ungetæl*, *ungetal* (Lyc), inconvenient, bad, *ungretæl* (Somner), unprofitableness, also in comp. *leóftæl*, friendly, deriv. *teala, tela*, well, excellently; = Goth. **tals*, in comp. *untals* (= AS. **untæl* above), indocile, disobedient, un instructed; akin perhaps to *tale¹*, and also to G. *ziel*, aim, end, etc.: see *tell¹*. In some uses confused with *tall²*, *lefty*.] 1†. Seemly; suitable; fitting; becoming; comely.

Ho tentit not in Tempull to no *tall* prayers, Ne no melody of monthe made nat the tyme, Ne speche of no spiritualite, with speciall ne other. *Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 309.

Tal, or semely. Decens, elegans. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

2†. Obsequious; obedient.

She made him at her lust so humble and *talle* That, when her deynted easte on him her ye, He tok in pacience to live or dye. *Chaucer*, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 23.

3. Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. [*Archaic.*]

Sir To. He's as *tall* a man as any's in Illyria. Mar. What's that to the purpose? Sir To. Why, he has three thousand ducats a year. *Shak.*, T. N., l. 3. 29.

We are grown to think him that can tittle soundly a *tall* man, nay, all-mau (Allemand) from top to toe. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 443.

We still hear people talk of *tall* (line) English. *Olyphant*, *New English*, I. 46.

4†. Beld; brave; courageous; valiant.

Well done, *tall* soldiers!

Peele, David and Bethsabe, xlii. Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., II. 1. 72.

A *tall* man is never his own man till he be angry. To keep his valour in obscurity is to keep himself as it were in a cloak-bag. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

tall² (tál), *a.* [*Appar. not found in ME.*; prob. *< W. tal* = Corn. *tal*, high, lofty, tall. The

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word as applied to a man has been confused with *tall¹*, fine, brave, excellent.] 1. High in proportion to breadth or diameter; lofty; having a relatively great stature.

Nounes that want sex are noated with it: as, it is a *tale* tree. *A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Were it not better, Because that I am more than common *tall*, That I did suit me all points like a man? *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 117.

I hate your little women—that is, when I am in love with a *tall* one.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodles's Confessions*, Dorothea.

2. Having a particular height; measuring in stature (as specified): as, a man six feet *tall*.—

3. Long; used absolutely, or as noting length in a scale of measurement: as, a *tall* copy (of a book).

Tall stockings, Short blisset's breeches. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 30.

Wi' arms *tall*, and fingers small,— He's comely to be seen *John o' Hazelgreen* (Child's *Ballads*, IV. 85).

4. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk; a *tall* fight. [*Colloq.*]

There always has been some kind of a *tall* yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. *New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

Tall blueberry. See *blueberry*.—*Tall buttercups*, *tall crowfoot*, a bright-dowered pasture weed, *Ranunculus acris*, from which cattle shrink on account of its acid juice, which, however, disappears in drying.—*Tall fescue*. See *Festuca*.—*Tall meadow-grass*. See *Glyceria*.—*Tall oat-grass*. See *oat-grass*. 2.—*Tall persicaria*. See *prince's feather*. 2.—*Tall quaking-grass*. See *rattle-snake-grass*.—*Tall redtop*. See *redtop*.—*Tall snake-root*. Same as *black snake-root* (b) (which see, under *snake-root*).—To *walk tall*, to carry one's head high; go about proudly. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

You're the first one of my Saturday afternoon fishin' boys that's got into college, and I'm 'mazing proud on t. I tell you I *walk tall*—ask em if I don't, round to the store. *H. B. Store*, Oldtown, p. 72.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Heb. Tall, Lefty*. High is the most general of these words, and it is some uses different from those of the others. When we say that a cloud is *high*, we may mean that it extends very far upward, or, more probably, that it is unusually far above the earth. *Tall* describes that which is slim in proportion to its height, as a mast, a pine or other tree, a steeple, a person possibly a cliff: *tall* houses may be found in some parts of the world; a *tall* cloud would be of small width and great comparative height. *Tall* is also associated with height to which we are used or which we have come to regard as standard.

A giant is *tall*, because so much *taller* than most men. *Lefty* is notes an imposing height: a room cannot well be *tall*, but may be *high*, or even *lefty*, as, the *lefty* arches of Westminster Hall. *Heb* and *lefty* may have application to moral or intellectual character, *tall* has not, except colloquially. *Tall* seems somewhat figurative when applied to that which does not live and grow.

tallage, *tallageability*, etc. See *tailage*, etc. *tallat* (tal'at), *n.* [*Also tallot, tallet, tallit*; said to be a corruption of dial. *† hay-loft*.] A hay-loft. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xxxi.

tall-boy (tal'boy), *n.* A high-stemmed wine-glass, generally large and showy, differing from a standing cup in having no cover and in being actually used on the table.

She then ordered some ewys, goblets, and *tall boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell*, tr. of *Isabelia*, V. xlii. (*Nares*.)

tallet (tal'et), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

talliable (tal'i-a-bl), *a.* [*< ML. talliabilis*, *< talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tall²*, *v.*] Capable of being tailed; subject to tailage. [*Rare.*]

The mayor and citizens came and acknowledged that they were *talliable*, and gave the king 3,000 marks for tailage. *S. Donell*, *Taxes in England*, I. 63.

talliage, *n.* See *tailage*.

talliate (tal'i-ät), *v. t.* [*< ML. talliatus*, pp. of *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tall²*.] To tailage.

The power of *talliating* the inhabitants within his own domesney, . . . granting to particular barons the power of *talliating* the inhabitants within theirs. *Hume*, *Hist. Eng.*

tallicoona oil. See *Carapa*.

tallier (tal'i-er), *n.* [*< tally + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which tallies; one who keeps a tally.

Formerly, accounts were kept, and large sums of money paid and received, by the King's Exchequer, with little other foria than the exchange or delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notched or scored, corresponding blocks being kept by the parties to the account: and from this usage one of the head officers of the Exchequer was called the *Tallier*, or Teller. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 234, note.

2†. Same as *teller*, 1 (b).—3. In some card-games, the banker. See *tally¹*, *v. i.*, 2.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come. *Pope*, *The Basset-Table*.

tallit (tal'it), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

tallow-face

tallith (tal'ith), *n.* [*Heb.*] The mantle or, as in present Jewish usage, scarf-like garment worn by the Jews, especially at prayer. Also *taliith, talles, tallis*.

tall-men (tál'men), *n. pl.* Same as *high-men*.

Heere's fullons and gourds, heere's *tall-men* and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sig. I 2. (*Nares*.)

tallness (tál'nes), *n.* The quality of being tall, in any sense; especially, height.

His *tallness* seemd to threat the skye. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

tallot (tal'ot), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

tallow (tal'ó), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *talowe, talwe, talugh, taluz, taluegh, talwz, talgh, talz*, *< AS. *tealg* (not found) = MD. *talgh, taleh*, D. *talk* = MLG. *talch*, LG. *talg* (> G. *talg*) = Icel. *tölgr, tölgr, tölkr* = Sw. *talg* = Dan. *tealg, telg*, color, dye; Goth. *talugus*, steadfast.] 1. *n.* The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is exported in large quantities from Russia.

Thorough the stoonc yf that the water synke, Take pitche and *talgh*, as nede is the to spende. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Tallow is the solid oil or fat of ruminant animals, but commercially it is almost exclusively obtained from oxen and sheep. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 34.

Bayberry-tallow. Same as *myrtle-wax*.—*Beech-ba-tallow*, a balsamic product of the beech-ba-nut, *Myristica Bicuiba*, of Brazil.—*Butter-and-tallow tree*. See *butter*.—*Maforra-tallow*, *n* wax resembling cacao-butter, the product of the maforra-tree, exported from Mozambique and the Isle of Reunion for use in the manufacture of soap and candles.—*Malabar tallow*. Same as *pinny tallow*.—*Myrica-tallow*. Same as *myrtle-wax*.—*Pinny tallow*. See *pinyl*.—*Vegetable tallow*, one of several fatty substances of vegetable origin resembling tallow. The Chinese vegetable tallow consists of the coating of the seeds of *Sapium sebiferum*. (See *tallow-tree*.) In China, where it forms an extensive article of trade, it is mostly consumed in making candles, which are generally coated with wax. In India and England it is more or less applied to lubricating, soap-making, etc. Malayan vegetable tallow is derived from the nuts of several species of *Hopea*, and is used chiefly for cooking, but somewhat for lighting. The seeds of *Litsea sebifera* (*Tetranthera laurifolia*), a tree widely diffused through tropical Asia and the Eastern archipelago, yield a vegetable tallow, used in Java and Cochin China for candles, though the odor in burning is disagreeable.—*Virola tallow*, a concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica (Virola) sebifera*. See *nutmeg*. 2.—*White tallow*, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of sheep and goats.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tallow: as, a *tallow* cake; a *tallow* dip.

O, 'tis fumoso with the *tallow* face. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

tallow (tal'ó), *v. t.* [= G. *talgen* = Sw. *talga* = Dan. *talge*; from the noun.] 1. To grease or smear with tallow.

The Trojans fast Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock High rigged ships; now fleets the *tallowred* keel. *Surrey*, *Æneid*, iv.

2. To fatten; cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, to *tallow* sheep.

tallow-berry (tal'ó-ber'í), *n.* Same as *glam-berry*.

tallow-can (tal'ó-kan), *n.* A vessel adapted for holding tallow for lubricating purposes.

tallow-catch (tal'ó-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech.

Thon whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 252.

tallow-chandler (tal'ó-chand'ler), *n.* [*See chandler*.] One whose occupation it is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

tallow-chandlery (tal'ó-chand'lér-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup (tal'ó-kup), *n.* A lubricating device for a journal-box, etc., in which tallow is melted by the heat of steam, and caused to run down upon the parts to be lubricated.

tallow-drop (tal'ó-drop), *n.* A name for a stylo of cutting precious stones in which the stone is domed on one or both sides. When the dome is very low, the cut is the same as a very low-domed cabochon, or double cabochon, or caruncle.

tallowier (tal'ó-er), *n.* [*< tallow + -er¹.*] A tallow-chandler.

tallow-face (tal'ó-fūs), *n.* A person of a pale, yellowish-white complexion: a term of contempt.

tallow-face

Ont, you baggage!
You tallow-face! *Shak.*, R. and J., ill. 5. 158.
tallow-faced (tal'ô-fâst), *a.* Having a face resembling tallow in color; pale or pasty in complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill favored, wrinkled, plimpled, pale, red, yellow, fard, *tallow-faced*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 519.

tallow-gourd (tal'ô-gôrd), *n.* Same as *war-gourd*.

tallowish (tal'ô-ish), *a.* [*< tallow + -ish*.] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow. *Bailey*, 1727.

tallow-keech (tal'ô-kêch), *n.* A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Formerly also *tallow-catch*.

tallow-nut (tal'ô-nut), *n.* A thorny tree, *Ximelia americana*, of tropical America, extending, as a shrub or low wide-spreading tree, as far north as Florida. Its wood is very heavy, tough, and hard, and it bears a plum-like edible fruit containing a white globose nut. Also *wild lime*, *hog-plum*, and *mountain-plum*.

tallow-nutmeg (tal'ô-nut'meg), *n.* See *nutmeg*, 2.

tallow-oil (tal'ô-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from tallow by pressure.

tallow-shrub (tal'ô-shrub), *n.* The bayberry or wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*.

tallow-top (tal'ô-top), *n.* A diamond or other precious stone which is much rounded in front and flat at the back.

tallow-topped (tal'ô-topt), *a.* Having a slightly rounded or convex surface, as that of a cushion; noting a precious stone so cut.

tallow-tree (tal'ô-trê), *n.* 1. One of the trees which yield a substance known as vegetable tallow; particularly, *Sapnum (Stillingia) schimperum*, a native of China, introduced and naturalized in India, the West Indies, and to some extent in the southern United States. It is a small smooth tree, with fruits an inch and a half thick, containing three seeds coated with a fatty substance forming the tallow. From the seeds themselves an oil is extracted in China, used for varnishing umbrellas, as a hair-oil, etc. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing blocks, and the leaves afford a black dye.
2. Same as *tallowwood*.

tallowwood (tal'ô-wôd), *n.* One of the stringybarked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus microcorys*. It attains a great size. The timber, which is hard and durable, is used for railroad-ties, wheel-work, etc. The wood is filled with an oily substance (whence the name).

tallowy (tal'ô-i), *a.* [*< ME. talay (= t. Sw. talga); < tallow + -y*.] Having the properties of tallow.

tallow (tal'wôd), *n.* [Formerly also *tallow-wood*, *tall wood*; *< talld + wood*.] Wood cut for billets. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tall wood, pacts woddle to make byllettes of, *tallies*.
Palgrave (Halliwell).

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to sale any *tallowwood*, billets, fagots, or other firewood not being of the full assize, which the same ought to hold.
Calthrop's Reports (1650). (*Nares*)

tally¹ (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tallie*; *< ME. tally, talie*, a later form of *taille, tale, tagle*, etc., a cutting, a cut, etc.; see *tail²*.] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut to mark numbers, as in keeping an account or giving a receipt; loosely, anything on which a score or an account is kept. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In purchasing and selling it was customary to make duplicate tallies of the transaction, or to split one tally through the middle. In the English Exchequer tallies were used till 1812, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. An Exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides, opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done, the rod was then split longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterfoil* or *counterstock*, was kept in the Exchequer, and only the other, the *stock*, issued. When the part issued was returned to the Exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This was called *tally* or *tallies*. The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.
Alas! I cannot pay a jot; therefore
I'll kisse the *tally*, and confesse the score.
Herrick, To God.

Have you not seen n Baker's Maid
Between two equal Panniers sway'd?
Her *Tallies* useless lie, and idle,
If plne'd exactly in the middle:
But, fore'd from this inactive State,
On either side you hear 'em clatter.

Prior, *Alma*, ii.

2. A score kept upon a notched stick or by other means; a reckoning; an account; a record as of debit and credit or of the score in a game.

Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our *tally* remained correct.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 755.

3. A mark made to register a certain number of objects; one of a series of consecutive marks by which a number of objects are recorded or checked; also, a number as thus recorded; a number serving as a unit of computation. Thus, when packages of goods of uniform size and character are being delivered and an account of them taken, every fifth mark usually is called *tally*, and in counting along the word *tally* is used instead of five, after which the enumeration begins again; this is marked on a clerk's book, *tally* being the diagonal mark; though sometimes each mark is a *tally*, and the fifth or diagonal one is a *tally of tallies*.

I buy turnips by the *tally*. A *tally's* five dozen bunches.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 92.

As a hundred is called, one of us calls out *tally*, and cuts one notch in a stick; . . . every hundred goes through, the same process is carried on.

Percy Clarke, *The New Chum in Australia*, p. 175.

All the Indians from Fort Yukon to Big Lake on the White River, and from the Tan-a-unah to the tributaries of the Porcupine, . . . were drawn up in *tallies*, and arranged according to families.
Science, XVI. 323.

4. A ticket or label of wood, metal, or the like used as a means of identification; specifically, in *hort.*, such a ticket bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.

Tallies of wood (in horticulture) should be slightly smeared with white paint, and then written on while damp with a black lead pencil.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 231.

At many pits it is customary to send the tills of coals to bank with the *tallies* attached, each tally bearing the number of the "bank," or "bank," where the coal has been got in the mine. This *tally* is so that the bankmen and welchmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and *tallies* bearing the same numbers.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

5. By extension, anything corresponding to another as duplicate or counterpart.

So suited in their minds and persons
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
Drayden.

Some (friends) she must have; but in no one could find
A *tally* fitted for so large a mind.
Drayden, *Eleonora*, I. 256.

6. An abbreviation of *tally-shop*.—By *tally*, on credit.—*Game-tally*. Same as *ribbon*, 9.—*Tally system*, the system of sales on short credit, in which accounts are kept by tallies. See *tally-shop*, *tally-trade*, *tallyman*, 2. To live *tally*, to live together as man and wife without marriage. [Prov. Eng.]

They're *living tally* is the way neighbours speak of them to imploring visitors; or "They've made a *tally bargain*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

To make a *tally bargain*. Same as to fire *tally*. [Prov. Eng.]—To strike *tally*, to be alike; act in harmony.
Fowler.

tally² (tal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tallied*, ppr. *tallying*. [Formerly also *tallie*, *tallie*; *< tally*, *n.* Cf. *tail²*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To mark or record on a tally; score; register.

Three other judges are called field judges; these measure mid *tally* the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults, and weight competition.
The Century, XL. 295.

2. To reckon; count; sum; with *up*.

I have not justly *tallied up* thy inestimable benefits.
Bp. Hall, *breathings of the Devout Soul*, § 4.
(*Richardson*.)

3. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to conform; suit; adapt; match.

Nor Sister either had, nor Brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.
Prior, *An Epitaph*.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.
Pope.

4. To parallel; do or return in kind.

Chill Law teacheth that long custom presterbeth; Divinity, that old things are pass'd; Moral Philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice.
Bp. Hall, *Holy Observations*, § 50.

5. *Naut.*, to put aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

When they hale aft the sheete of maine or fore-salles,
they say, *Tallee* aft the sheete.
MS. Hart, 6268. (*Halliwell*.)

And while the lee chee-garnet's lower'd awny,
Taut aft the sheet they *tally*, and belay.
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, li.

II. *intrans.* 1. To correspond, as one part of a tally to the other; conform; agree.

tally-shop

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 455).
On one point Mrs. Holt's plaint *tallied* with his own forebodings, and he found them verified.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxxvii.

He declared the count must *tally*, or the missing ones be accounted for, before we would receive any more rations.
The Century, XL. 619.

2. In *basset*, *faro*, etc., to act as banker.

They are just talking of *basset*; my lord Foppington has a mind to *tally*, if your Lordship would encourage the table.
Cibber, *Careless Husband*, iii. 1. (*Darwin*.)

"Oh," said she, "for my part, you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to *tally* to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."
Walpole, *Letters to Mann* (1748), II. 276. (*Darwin*.)

To *tally* on (*naut.*), to catch hold of a rope and haul.

tally² (tal'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *tally-ho*.] Same as *tally-ho*.

tally² (tal'i), *v. t.* Same as *tally-ho*.

Being *tallied* too soon, ho [a fox] entered the covert again.
The Field, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tally³ (tâl'li), *adv.* [*< ME. tally, talliche*; *< talld + -ly*.] In a tall manner. (a) Properly; fittingly; becomingly; finely.

Sehe went fo[r]th stille,
& blin in a bourde borwed bolges clothes,
& *talliche* hire a-tyred tiztil ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1706.

(b) Stoutly; boldly.

Do not mince the matter,
But speak the words plain;—and you, Lodovic,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.
Deau, and *Fl.*, *Captain*, ii. 2.

tally-ho (tal'i-hô'), *interj.* [An accom. form, simulating *ho*, of *F. taitaut*, *tally-ho*.] A hunting cry; a mere exclamation.

tally-ho (tal'i-hô'), *n.* [*< tally-ho*, *interj.*] 1. A cry of "Tally-ho." See the *interjection*.—2. A name for a mail-coach or a four-in-hand pleasure coach; by extension, in the United States, a general name for such coaches.

The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter or the tick-thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green *Tally-ho* or the yellow Independent.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, Int.

tally-ho (tal'i-hô'), *v. t.* [*< tally-ho*, *interj.*] To urge or excite, as hounds, by crying "Tally-ho" **tallyman** (tal'i-man), *n.*; pl. *tallymen* (-men). [*< tally¹ + man*.] 1. One who keeps a tally or score.

With the voice of a stentor the *tally-man* shouts out the number and sex of each calf.
T. Hoare, *The Century*, XXXV. 862.

2. One who keeps a tally-shop, selling goods on short credit, the accounts of which are kept by a system of tallies, without regular book-accounts.

The unconscionable *tallyman* . . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a week.
Four for a Penny, 1678 (Hart. Misc., IV. 143). (*Darwin*.)

The pedlar *tallyman* is a hawk who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly installments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 422.

3. One who sells by sample goods to be delivered afterward, or who takes orders for such goods. [Eng.]

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "*tallymen*," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.

S. Doicell, *Taxes in England*, III. 38.

In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the *tallyman*, who takes orders direct from the retail wearer without the intervention of any contractor.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 440.

4. A man who lives with a woman without marriage. See to live *tally*, under *tally¹*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

It is probable that the terms *tally-woman* and *tally-man* have arisen from the usage of pit tallies as a means of identity in the matter of coals; and so, figuratively, a man and woman living together without marriage bear each other's tally as a sign of temporary ownership.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

tally-mark (tal'i-mârk), *n.* One of a series of marks used in recording the number, as of articles sold and delivered, usually the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., of a series. See *tally¹*, 3.

tally-sheet (tal'i-shêd), *n.* A sheet on which a tally is kept; specifically, a sheet containing a record of votes, as at a popular election.

The growing disposition to tamper with the ballot box and the *tally-sheet*.
The Century, XXXVII. 622.

tally-shop (tal'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally

system. See *tally system* (under *tally*¹, *n.*), *tallyman*, 2.

Pawnbrokers, loan-offices, *tally-shops*, dolly-shops, are the only parties who will trust them [the poor]. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I, 36.

tally-stick (tal'i-stik), *n.* A stick upon which an account is kept by means of notches; a tally. See *tally*¹, 1.

tally-trade (tal'i-trād), *n.* Trade conducted on the tally system.

tally-woman (tal'i-wūm'an), *n.* 1. A woman who keeps a tally-shop.—2. A woman who lives tally. See *to live tally* (under *tally*¹, *n.*), and *tallyman*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

To "live tally" is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in all parts of Lancashire, as is also *tally-woman*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X, 297.

talma (tal'mā), *n.* [Named after *Talma*, a French tragedian.] 1. A woman's outer garment, cut like a clerical cope, having generally a hood, and falling loosely around the person, but not very long; worn during the first half of the nineteenth century.—2. A somewhat similar garment worn by men, usually as an overcoat.

I walked through the Forum (where a thorn thrust itself out and tore the sleeve of my *talma*), and under the arch of Titus towards the Coliseum. *Hawthorne*, French and Italian Note Books, p. 111.

talmet, *v. i.* [ME. *talmen*, < MLG. *talmen*, delay, = Icel. *talma*, hinder.] To become weak, faint, or disheartened.

Thow trowes with thy talkynge that my harte *talmet*? *Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), I, 251.

talmi-gold (tal'mi-gōld), *n.* One of the many names given to brass of varying composition as used for a cheap imitation of gold. Various alloys sold under this name in France have been found to contain from six to fifteen per cent. of zinc, the rest being copper. Some artists sold as talmi-gold really have a coating of gold welded to the brass by rolling, and these retain their gold-like appearance for a long time; other cheaper varieties are simply brass with an exceedingly thin coating of gold deposited on it. Also called *Abyssinian gold*.

Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmud*, = F. *Talmud* (ML. *Talmud*), < Chal. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. (and Syr.) *talmūd*, disciple, scholar. < *tāmad*, learn. *timmad*, teach.] In Jewish lit., the body of traditional laws, precepts, and interpretations contained in the Mishnah and its complement or completion called the Gemara, the former being the text on which the latter is based. By some *Talmud* is made synonymous with *Gemara*. As there are two *Gemaras*—the Palestinian and the Babylonian—so there are two *Talmuds*. See *Mishnah* and *Gemara*.

The *Talmud* . . . is the work which embodies the civil and canonical law of the Jewish people. It contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that nation is regulated. Whatever is obligatory on them, besides the law, is recorded in this work. Here doubts are resolved, duties explained, cases of conscience cleared up, and the most minute circumstances relative to the conduct of life discussed with wonderful particularity. *Kittó*, Cyc. of Bibl. Lit., II, 519.

Talmudic (tal-mud'ik), *a.* [*Talmud* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Talmud: as, *Talmudic literature*; *Talmudic lore*.

The *Talmudic* writings admit the conception of sufferings as falling to the lot of the Messiah, and apply to him predictions of this character in the Prophecies. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 273.

Talmudical (tal-mud'ik-al), *a.* [*Talmudic* + *-al*.] Same as *Talmudic*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

Talmudist (tal'mud-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmudist*; < *Talmud* + *-ist*.] 1. One of the writers or compilers of the Talmud.

The *Talmudists* say that Adam had a wife called Lilis, before he married Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

2. One who accepts the doctrines and teachings of the Talmud.

All (orthodox) Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are *Talmudists*. *The Century*, XXIV, 49.

3. One who is versed in the Talmud and in literature relating to it. *The American*, III, 186.

Talmudistic (tal-mu-dis'tik), *a.* [*Talmudist* + *-ic*.] Talmudic.

talocalcaneal (tāl'ō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [*< NL. talus + calcaneum + -al*.] Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum; astragalocalcaneal: noting certain ligaments.

talon (tal'on), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *talent*; < ME. *taloun*, *taloun*, *taloun*, < OF. (and F.) *talón* = Pr. *talo* = Sp. *talón* = Pg. *talão* = It. *tallone*, heel, < ML. *talō(n)*, talon, claw of a bird, < L. *talus*, ankle, heel: see *talus*.] 1. The

claw of a bird or other animal; specifically, the claw of a bird of prey.

For he hathe his *Talouns* so longe and so large and grete upon his Feet as though thei weren Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles or of Kyn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 269.

Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her *talents*; and you saw her paws
Full of the Feathers; both her petty singles,
And her long singles, grip'd her more then other.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, (IL 99).

An her little devil [dog] should be hungry, come sneaking behind me like a cowardly catpole, and elap his *talents* on my haunches. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, II, 1.

Swoops
The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A heel, or low esp., of a tooth.—3. In arch., same as *ogee*.—4. In locks, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.—5. That part of a pack of cards which remains after the hands have been dealt; the stock.—6. The heel of the blade of a sword.

taloned (tal'ond), *a.* [*< talon + -ed*.] Having talons or claws. *Watts*, To Mitio, my Friend, i.

talook, **talookdar**, *n.* See *taluk*, *talukdar*.

taloscaphoid (tāl'ō-skaf'oid), *a.* [*< talus + scaphoid*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.—*Taloscaphoid ligament*, the astragaloscaphoid ligament.

talotibial (tāl'ō-tib'i-al), *a.* [*< talus + tibia + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

Talpa (tal'pā), *n.* [NL. < L. *talpa*, a mole.] 1. The leading genus of the family *Talpidae*, formerly used for all the moles then known, now restricted to about 6 Old World species which, like the common mole of Europe, *T. europæa*,



Common European Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

have forty-four teeth, with three incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars above and below on each side. The American moles are all of different genera (*Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*).—2. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor under the skin, especially a wen on the head; so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole. Also called *testudo*.—3. [*l. c.*] A military engine used in sieges for undermining walls: probably only a roof or movable penthouse used to protect the miners from missiles.

talpacoti, *n.* [S. Amer.] A small South American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæptidia* (or *Columbigallina*), as *C. talpacoti*.

talpet, *n.* [*< ME. talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole: see *Talpa*.] A mole.

And either shall thee *talpet* volde or sterre. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Talpidae (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Talpa* + *-idae*.] A family of terrestrial and fossorial, rarely natatorial, insectivorous mammals; the moles. They are related to the shrews, but differ in having the skull smooth behind, the zygomatics completed, a bilate tympanic bone, and the scapular notch and fore limb more or less highly specialized with reference to fossorial habits, the scapula being long and narrow, the humerus short and broad, and the manus with accessory ossicles. The eyes are minute or rudimentary, the ears short and concealed, there is no caecum nor pubic symphysis; the manubrium sterni is broad and keeled, and the tibia and fibula are united. There are two main modifications of the family—moles proper, *Talpinae*, and musk-shrews, *Myogalinae*. The *Talpidae* are connected with the shrews by such genera as *Urotrichus*, *Neurotrichus*, and *Urospilus*. The rather numerous species of about 12 genera, are confined to the northern hemisphere. See cuts under *Condylura*, *desman*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

Talpinae (tal'pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Talpa* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Talpidae*; the moles proper and shrew-moles. They have the fore limbs highly specialized for digging, with a long narrow scapula, short broad clavicle and humerus, and no accessory calciform carpal bone, the fore limb peculiarly rotatory on its axis, the eyes rudimentary, the upper incisors 6, the lower 8 or 4. The living genera are *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, *Scaptocyrus*, *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*. See cuts under *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

talpine (tal'pin), *a.* [*< L. talpa*, mole, + *-in*.] Resembling or related to a mole; belonging to the *Talpinae*.

Taltarum's case. See *case*¹.

taluk, **talook** (ta-lök'), *n.* [Hind. *tālūk*.] In India, a dependency or subdivision of a district subject to revenue collection by a native officer; also, an estate or tract of proprietary land the revenues of which are under the management of a talukdar.

Each *tālūk* comprises from fifty to one hundred villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 186.

talukdar, **talookdar** (ta-lök'dār), *n.* [Hind. *tālūkdār*, < *tālūk*, a district, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a native officer who collects the revenues of a taluk; also, the proprietor of an estate; a landholder.

The Oudh *tālūkdārs* resemble English landlords even more closely than do the zamindārs of Bengal. In origin the majority were not revenue-farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority as much as from mere wealth. Their present legal status dates from the pacification that followed on the mutiny of 1857. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 772.

talus (tāl'us), *n.*; *pl. tali* (-li). [NL. < L. *talus*, ankle, heel. Hence ult. *talon*.] 1. In anat.: (a) The ankle or ankle-joint: as, os *tali*, the bone of the ankle. (b) The ankle-bone or huckle-bone; the astragalus.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *calcaneum*.—3. That variety of clubfoot in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn up; talipes calcaneus.—4. In *entom.*, the apex or distal end of the tibia, articulated with the tarsus. *Kirby and Spence*.—5. In arch., the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank.—6. In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—7. The mass of rocky fragments which lies at the base of a cliff or precipitous rock, and which has been formed by the accumulation of pieces brought down from above by the action of gravity, rain, frost, etc.; scree; debris; wash. See these words.

He . . . rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone, till his breath failed him. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

The debris of ice gathered into *talus* heaps below. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, vi.

Exterior talus, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—**Sustentaculum tali**. See *sustentaculum*.

talvacei, *n.* See *talervas*.

talvasi, *n.* Same as *talervas*.

talwood, *n.* See *tallwood*.

tamability (tā-mā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *tameability*; < *tamable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The character of being tamable; tamableness. *Sydney Smith*, Letters (1821).

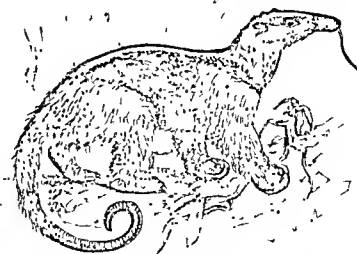
tamable (tā'mā-bl), *a.* [Also *tameable*; < *tame* + *-able*.] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

tamableness (tā'mā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being tamable. Also *tameableness*.

tamal (ta-māl'), or **tamale** (ta-mā'le), *n.* A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers.

tamandua (ta-man'dū-ā), *n.* [= Sp. *tamandua*, now *tamandua*; < Braz. *tamandua*, said to be < Tupi *taa*, ant, + *mundeu*, trap.] 1. The little ant-bear or four-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga tamandua*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus to which this species belongs, separated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.

tamanoir (tām'n-nwōr), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua*.] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.



Four-toed Ant-bear (*Tamandua tetradactyla*).

parated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.

tamanoir (tām'n-nwōr), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua*.] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.

tamanu (tam'a-nū), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, the source of East Indian tamarind-resin, and in its seeds of the poony- or poonseed-oil, or bitter oil of India. It is widely distributed through the East Indies and Pacific islands, a chiefly littoral tree, growing 60 feet high and bearing a fine crown of dark dense foliage, interspersed in season with white flowers. The oil is chiefly prized as a cure for rheumatism etc. The wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet makers. In the Fiji is also called *dito*, and the oil *dito-oil*.—**Tamanu-resin**, the East Indian tamarind-resin.

tamara (tam'a-rī), *n.* [E. Ind.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

tamarack (tam'a-rak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. The black or American larch, or hackmatack, *Larix Americana*, found in moist uplands in British America, and of less size massed in cool swamps in the northern United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and yields a heavy, hard, and very strong timber, valued for many purposes, particularly for the upper knees of ships. See *ent* under *larch*.

2. The abundant black or ridge-pole pine, *Pinus Murrayana*, of the Sierras and dry gravelly interior regions of western North America. The allied *Pinus contorta*, or scrub-pine, of the coast may be also included under the name.

tamarack-pine (tam'a-rak-pin), *n.* Same as *tamarack*, 2.

tamaricet, **tamarickt**, *n.* See *tamarisk*.

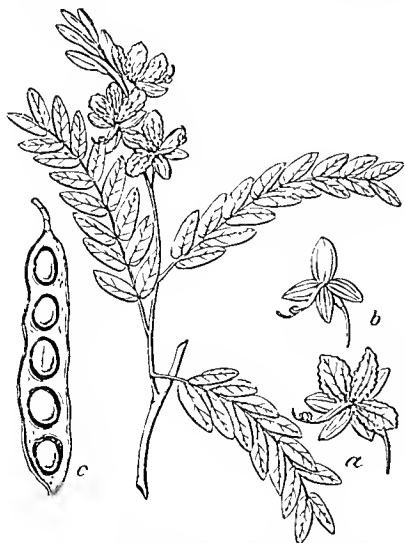
tamarin (tam'a-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] One of the small squirrel-monkeys of South America; a uarmoset of the genus *Mi-*



Lion Tamarin (*Midas leoninus*).

das, as *M. leoninus*, the lion tamarin; *M. rosalia*, the silky tamarin, or marikina; *M. ursulus*, the negro tamarin, etc.

tamarind (tam'a-rind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamerim*; = F. *tamarin*, formerly *tamarinde*, = Sp. Pg. It. *tamarindo* = It. *tamarindi*, < ML. *tamarindus*, < Ar. *tamr Hindi*, *tamr ul Hind*, the Indian date; *tamr*, date (Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree); *Hindi*, Indian, *Hind*, India: see *Indian*, *Hindi*.] The fruit of the leguminous tree *Tamarindus Indica*; also, the tree itself. The tamarind is widely cultivated through the tropics, being desir-



Flowering Branch of Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*).
a, a flower; b, same, petals removed; c, pod, longitudinal section.

able for its fruit, shade, and timber, and for the fragrance of its flowers. It reaches a height of 10 or 80 feet, with a widely spreading crown of dense foliage. The fruit is a flat thickened pod, 3 to 6 inches long, with a brittle brown shell containing a fibrous juicy pleasantly acid pulp enclosing the seeds. The pulp is used in hot countries to make cooling drinks, and preserved in syrup or sugar, or alone, it forms the tamarinds of commerce. It is used also in preparing tamarind-dist. It is officially recognized as a refrigerant and laxative. Besides the pulp, the seeds, flowers, leaves, and bark all have their medicinal applications in India or elsewhere. The leaves in India form an ingredient in curries. The wood is very hard and heavy, yellowish-white in color with purple blotches, and is used in turnery.—**Bastard tamarind**. Same as *silk-tree*.—**Black tamarind**. Same as *velvet tamarind*.—**Brown tamarind**, the velvet tamarind and other species of *Dialium*.—**Manilla tamarind**. See *Pithecolobium*.—**Tamarind of New South Wales**, *Cupania anacardioides*, an elegant slender sapindaceous tree, from 50 to 90 feet high, with whitish coarse-grained wood, and an acid fruit. It is also found elsewhere in Australia.—**Velvet tamarind**, *Dialium Guineense* (*Codarium acutifolium*), a small leguminous tree of western Africa, having slender branches and pinnate leaves, and pods of about the size and form of a filbert, covered with a black velvety down. These contain, surrounding the seeds, an acid farinaceous pulp, which is commonly eaten.—**Wild tamarind**. (a) See *Lysitoma*. (b) The brown tamarind. (c) In Jamaica, a large tree, *Pithecolobium pithecolobium* (*Acacia arborea*). (d) In Trinidad, *Pentacetrus flamentosa*, a leguminous tree also found in Guiana, Nicaragua, etc.—**Yellow tamarind**, *Acacia villosa*, of tropical America. [Jamaica.]

tamarind-fish (tam'a-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit, esteemed as a relish in India.

tamarind-plum (tam'a-rind-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

Tamarindus (tam-a-rin'dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < ML. *tamarindus*, tamarind: see *tamarind*.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cresalpiniceæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with colored caducous bracts, four sepals, three perfect and two rudimentary petals, three perfect monadelphous stamens, and a few staminodes in the form of minute teeth; and by the fruit, a thick indehiscent legume with a fragile crustaceous epicarp, pulpy mesocarp, and thick coriaceous endocarp forming partitions between the seeds. The only species, *T. Indica*, is widely diffused through the tropics, indigenous in Africa and Australia, and naturalized from cultivation in Asia and America. It is a tree bearing abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of small leaflets, and yellow and red flowers in terminal racemes. See *tamarind*.

2. [L. c.] The pharmacopoeial name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. It is laxative and refrigerant.

Tamariscæ (tam-a-ris'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tamariscus* + *-æ*.]

A tribe of plants, of the order *Tamariscineæ*. It is characterized by racemose or spiked flowers with free or slightly coherent petals, and numerous small smooth seeds without albumen, and terminated by a coma of long plumose hairs. Besides the type, *Tamarix*, it includes the genus *Myricaria*, comprising a few similar but smaller European and Asiatic species growing in sand.

Tamariscineæ (tam'a-ris'in'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. N. Desvaux, 1815), < *Tamariscus* + *-ineæ*.] An order of plants, the tamarisk family, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Caryophyllineæ*. It is characterized by usually shrubby stems clothed with small undivided alternate leaves, and by flowers with five or more stamens, a one-celled ovary with three to five placentæ, and the sepals and petals free or more or less united. It includes about 45 species, belonging to 5 genera classed in 3 tribes, for the types of which see *Tamarix*, *Reaumuria*, and *Fouquieria*. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere and also of South Africa, occurring mostly in maritime salt-marshes or in sands and gravelly places among mountains. Unlike the related *Caryophyllaceæ*, or pink family, the seeds are either pilose, comose, or winged, which, together with the frequent willowy habit and narrow leaves, has suggested a superficial resemblance to the order *Salicineæ*, the willow family. Many species have also been compared to the cypress, from their appressed scale-like leaves and tall slender stems. They are shrubs, rarely herbs or trees, their leaves commonly somewhat fleshy, and their flowers either small or showy, usually flesh-colored, pink, or white.

Tamariscus (tam-a-ris'kus), *n.* [L.] One of the old names for the tamarisk used by botanists and herbalists.

tamarisk (tam'a-risk), *n.* [Formerly also *tamaric*, *tamrick*, *tamaricke*, < ME. **tamarike*, *thamarike* (< L. *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. *tamarica*); = F. *tamaris*, *tamariz* = Pr. *tamarise* = Sp. *tamarisco*, *tamariz* = Pg. *tamarisco*, *tamaris* = It. *tamarisco*, *tamarice*, < L. *tamariscus*, also *tamariz* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. also *tamarica*, *tamarisk*; perhaps connected with Skt. *tamāṭaka*, *tamāṭakā*, *tamāla*, a tree with a dark bark, < *tamas*, darkness: see *dim*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Tamarix*: sometimes called *flowering cypress*. The common tamarisk is *T. Gallica*, a shrub or small tree of the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. It is a prized ornamental shrub of feathery aspect, with scale-like leaves, and bearing clouds of pink flowers in late summer. It is a highly adaptable plant, thriving in wet, dry, or salty ground, rooting readily from slips and pushing forth vigorously; hence it is suitable for planting on shores and embankments. In the northern United States, however, it dies



Flowering Branch of Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).
a, a flower; b, pistil; c, branch showing the scale-like leaves.

to the ground in severe winters. The stem and leaves contain much sulphate of soda. A variety produces Jews' or tamarisk manna. (See *manna*.) *T. articulata* (*T. orientalis*) is the chief source of tamarisk-galls, which are said to contain 50 per cent. of tannin, and are used in dyeing and medicine. It is found in northwest India and westward, and is sometimes distinguished as *tamarix salt-tree*, from its secreting salt which incrusts its trunk in sufficient quantity for some culinary use. It is a bush or tree of coniferous aspect. *T. dioica* of India, etc., yields a pale-yellow soluble resin.

He shall be like tamaric in the desert.
Jer. xvii. 6 (Douay version).

With this he hung them aloft upon a tamaricke bow.
Chapman, *Iliad*, x. 396.

Tamarisks with thick-leav'd Box are found.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

2. Any plant of the order *Tamariscineæ*. *Lindley*.—**German tamarisk**, a European shrub, *Myricaria Germanica*, allied both botanically and in appearance to the common tamarisk, bearing, however, very narrow flat leaves.—**Indian tamarisk**, a variety, *Indica*, of the common tamarisk. See *acacanth*.—**Oriental tamarisk**, *Tamarix articulata*. See *def* 1.

Tamarix (tam'a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *tamarix*, also *tamariscus*, *tamarice*, the tamarisk: see *tamarisk*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Tamariscineæ* and of the tribe *Tamariscæ*. It is distinguished by its free or slightly united stamens, and ovary usually with three or four short styles. About 60 species have been described, now reduced to about 25, natives of the Mediterranean region and central and tropical Asia, chiefly of salt-marshes of the sea-coast; a few occur in South Africa. They are shrubs, sometimes arborescent, bearing minute scale-like clasping or sheathing leaves. The numerous white or pinkish flowers form spikes or dense racemes, often small, but abundant and giving the branches a feathery appearance. See *tamarisk* and *manna*, 4.

tamarugite (ta-mar'û-git), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mineral from Tarapaca in Chili, allied to soda-alum in composition, but containing only about half as much water.

tamatia (ta-mā'ti-i), *n.* [F. *tamatia*; orig. (Buffon, 1780) applied to all the American *Bucconidae* and *Capitonidae*, also (Levaillant, 1806) designating any puff-bird, also, as NL. (Gmelin, 1788), the specific name of one fissirostral barbet, *Bucco tamatia*; from a native name.] A kind of fissirostral barbet; a barbaecou.

tambac (tam'bak), *n.* 1. Same as *tombac*.—2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

tambagut (tam'ba-gut), *n.* [Native name, from its cry; rendered 'peppersmith' in English.] The crimson-breasted barbet of the Philippines, *Megalæta lucæcephala*.

tambasading (tam-bas'a-ding), *n.* [Native name.] The fossa of Madagascar, *Fossa daubentoni*. See *Fossa*, 2.

tamboo, **tambu** (tam-bō'), *n.* Same as *taboo*. See the quotation.

The human heads . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These are larger and better built than the ordinary dwelling-houses, and are *tambu* (tabooed) for women.—L. c., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.

C. M. Woodford, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., X. 372.

tambor (tam'bor), *n.* [Cf. *tambour*.] 1. A kind of swell-fish or puffer, as the rabbit-fish, *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. See *ent* under *Tetrodon-tide*.—2. The red rockfish, *Sebastes (Sebastes) ruber*, a large scorpionoid abundant on the coast of California.

tambor-oil (tam'bor-oil'), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera* of Central America. It is purgative, but not gripping like castor-oil.

tambour (tam'bör or -bör), *n.* [*< F. tambour, a drum: see tabor¹.*] 1. A drum; specifically, the bass drum; also, something resembling a drum, as an elastic membrane stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, used in various mechanical devices.

After supper, the whole village [of Johar] came and sat round the carpet, and one of them played on a *tambour*, and sung a Curdean song.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 166.

When I sound
The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
Its voice, and answer to the call in arms.
Southey, (Imp. Dict.)

2. In *arch.*: (a) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the blocks of which each constitutes a course of the shaft of a column; a drum. (b) The interior part, or core, within the leaves, of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the *rase*, and the *campana* or *bell*. (c) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (d) The circular vertical part of a cupola; also, the basis of a cupola when this is circular. (e) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, etc., to break the current of air or draft from without.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have been constructed for *tambour*-working, and are still used.

Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your *tambour*, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.*

4. Silk or other stuff embroidered on a *tambour*.

With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible. *Colman, Man and Wife, I. (Davies.)*

5. In *fort.*, a defensive work formed of palisades, intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.—*Tambour de Basque*, a tambourine.

tambour (tam'bör or -bör), *v.* [*< tambour, n.: see tambour, n., 3.*] *tr. ans.* To decorate with needlework, as a piece of silk, muslin, or other stuff which has previously been strained on a *tambour*-frame to receive embroidery.

She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night debating between her spotted and her *tamboured* muslin.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

II. intrans. To do *tambour*-work; embroider by means of a *tambour*-frame. [*Colloq.*]

She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.
Darham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 325. (Davies.)

tamboura (tam'bör-rä), *n.* An Oriental musical instrument of the lute class, closely resembling the guitar or mandolin.

The Assyrians, and most likely the Babylonian Accadians, may have been furnished with the finger-board *tamboura* as well as the dulcimer and harp.

Athenaeum, No. 3214, p. 602.

tambour-cotton (tam'bör-kot'n), *n.* Cotton thread used in *tambour*-embroidery, usually on muslin.

tambour-embroidery (tam'bör-em-broi'dér-i), *n.* Same as *tambour-work*.

tambour-frame (tam'bör-främ), *n.* A light wooden frame used for straining and holding flat the material forming the ground in *tambour*-work. This frame was originally a double hoop: on the smaller hoop the silk, muslin, or other stuff was drawn tightly, and the larger hoop was then adjusted over the smaller. The modern *tambour*-frame is square, and can be slightly enlarged by wedges at the corners, like the stretcher of a painter's canvas.

Mrs. Grant and her *tambour* frame were not without their use.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, vii.

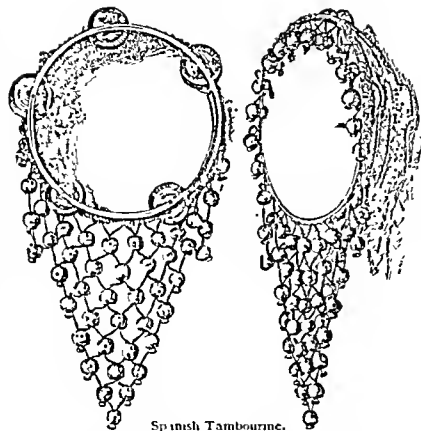
tambourgi (tam-bör'ji), *n.* [*Türk. "tanbörji, < tanbör, a drum: see tambour, tabor.*] A Turkish drummer. *Byrau.*

tambourine (tam-bör-rén'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also tamburine, tamburin; < F. tambourin (= Pr. tamborin = It. tamburino), dim. of tambour: see tambour, tabor¹.*] 1. A small drum formed of a ring or hoop of wood or sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a single head of parchment. The hoop carries several pairs of loose metal disks called *jingles*. The instrument is played either by shaking, or by striking with the hand or arm, or by drawing the finger across the head (or each in alternation). It is of Oriental origin, and is very common in Spain, whence it is often called *tambour de Basque*. See *ent* in next column.

I sawe Calliope wyth Muses mee,
Soone as thy oaten pype began to sound,
Their yvory Lutes and *Tambourins* forgooe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Shaking a *tambourine* set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, x.



Spanish Tambourine.

2. A long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence; also, a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt.—3. A Provencal dance originally executed to the sound of *tabor* and pipe, with or without singing.—4. Music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick tempo, and usually accompanied by a drone bass of a single tone, as the tone or the dominant, as if played by rubbing the finger across a *tambourine*.—5. A remarkable pigeon of Africa, *Tympanistria bicolor*. See *ent* under *Tympanistria*. *P. L. Selator.*

tambour-lace (tam'bör-läs), *n.* See *lace*.

tambour-needle (tam'bör-nē dl), *n.* The tool used in *tambour*-work: it is a small hook of steel resembling a crochet-hook, and usually fitted in a handle of ivory or hard wood.

tambour-stitch (tam'bör-stich), *n.* In *crochet*, a kind of stitch by which a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other at right angles is produced. Also *tambour-stitch*.

tambour-stitcher (tam'bör-stich'ér), *n.* A worker in embroidery done on the *tambour*-frame. See *tambour-work*. *Art Journal, 1883, p. 150.*

tambour-work (tam'bör-wörk), *n.* Embroidery on stuff which is strained on a *tambour*-frame; especially, such embroidery when done upon muslin or cambric, and in linen thread, either white or colored. Also called *passé*.

tambreet (tam-brēt'), *n.* [*Australian.*] The duck-male or duck-billed platypus of Australia, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See *ent* under *duckbill*.

tamburet-stitch (tam'bör-ret-stich), *n.* Same as *tambour-stitch*.

tamburine, **tamburinet**, *n.* Old spellings of *tambourine*.

tamburone (tam-bör-rō'ne), *n.* [*It., aug. of tamburo, a drum: see tambour, tabor¹.*] A large drum; specifically, the bass drum.

tame¹ (tām), *a.* [*< ME. tame, tome, prop. a weak or inflected form of *tam, tom, < AS. tam, tom = OFries. *tam (in aidertam) = D. MLG. LG. tam = OHG. MHG. zam, G. zahm = Icel. tamr = Sw. Dan. tam = Goth. *tams, tame; cf. tawel, v.*] 1. Reclaimed from wildness, savagery, or barbarism. (a) Of persons, civilized; made peaceable, docile, or polite in manners and habits.

Even wild man hunters,
And Jacob tame man tillers.
Genesis and Exodus (E. T. S.), I. 1482.

A *tame* black belonging to us is great at all sorts of hunting. I want to see if he can find us a lying dog for to-morrow.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxviii.

(b) Of beasts, birds, etc.: (1) Reclaimed from the feral condition or state of nature for the use or benefit of man; not wild; domesticated; made tractable. (2) Having lost or not exhibiting the usual characteristics of a wild animal, as ferocity fear of man, and shyness: as, a *tame* wild cat; the wild ducks are quite *tame* this season; the bear seemed very *tame*.

In the Mountains of Ziz there are Serpents so *tame* that at dinner time they will come like Dogs and Cats, and gather up the crumbs, not offering to hurt any.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

(c) Cultivated; improved: nothing land, vegetable products, etc. [*Now colloq.*]

Sugar Canes, not *tame*, 4. or 5. foot high.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 274.*

The careful pioneer invariably had his corral on land near his house, where the land had become *tame*. For the land to become *tame* it was only needed to denude it of timber and let in the sunlight to the surface of the corral. It was not necessary, probably, to plow and cultivate the ground, but this was sometimes done.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 6.

2. Submissive; spiritless; pusillanimous.

I have friends and kinsmen
That will not sit down *tame* with the disgrace
That's offer'd to our noble family
In what I suffer. *Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.*

Why are you so *tame*? why do not you speak to him, and tell him how he disquiets your house?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

This country [England] was never remarkable for a *tame* submission to injuries.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

3. Sluggish; languid; dull; lacking earnestness, fervor, or ardor.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor.
De Quincey, Phidias, of Rom. Hist.

The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
Not walk, with blood too pale and tame
To pay the debt they owe to shame.

Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against [Slave Power].

We are too *tame* for either aspirations or regrets, or, if we have them, we know as a matter of course that they cannot be indulged.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

4. Deficient in interesting or striking qualities; uninspiring; insipid; flat: as, a *tame* description.

Rome thought the architectural style of Athens too *tame*.
A. H. Welsh, Rhetoric, xii.

The western half of Victoria is level or slightly undulating, and as a rule *tame* in its scenery, exhibiting only thinly timbered grassy lands, with all the appearance of open parks.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 215.

5. Ineffectual; impotent; inert.

His remedies are *tame* in the present peace.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 2.

6. Accommodated to one's habits; wonted; accustomed. [*Rare.*]

Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 10.

Tame hay. See *hay¹ = Syn. 2. Mild, Soft, etc. (see gentle); doelle.—4. Feeble, rapid, prosy, prosaic.*

tame¹ (tām), *v. t.; pret. and pp. tamed, ppr. taming.* [*< ME. tamen, tamen, also temen, temeen, < AS. tamian, grow tamo, temian, make tame, = D. temmen = MLG. temen, temmen, LG. temmen = OHG. zamjan, zemman, MHG. zemen, G. zähmen = Icel. tenja = Sw. tånja = Dan. tæmme = Goth. gatamjan, tame; from the adj.; connected with L. domare = Gr. δαμάω = Skt. √ dam, tame, control. From the L. domare are ult. E. domitable, danna, etc., and (through dominus, master) dominant, dominate, etc.] 1. To reclaim from a wild or savage state; overcome the natural ferocity or shyness of; make gentle and tractable; domesticate; break in, as a wild beast or bird.*

Which [two lions] first he *tam'd* with wounds, then by the necks them drew,
And 'gainst the hard'ned earth their jaws and shoulders burst.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 360.

In vain they foamed, in vain they stared,
In vain their eyes with fury glared;
He *tamed* 'em to the lash, and bent 'em to the yoke.
Addison, tr. of Horace, Od. iii. 3.

2. To subdue; curb; reduce to submission.

Took towers & townships, *tamid* Knights,
Felled the false folk, ferked hem hard.
Alfred the Great, Mædweald (E. T. S.), I. 84.

And he so *tamed* the Scots that none of them durst build a ship or a boat with above three yron nails in it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 10.

I will *tame*
That haughty courage, and make it stoop too.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

That *tamed* the wave to be his posting-horse.
Lowell, Washers of the Shroud.

Nay—yet it chafes me that I could not bend
One will; nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Caesar.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. To destroy; kill.

Thou'g' so drinke poison, it schal not gou *tame*,
Neither harme gou, ne noo greof feele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. T. S.), p. 55.

4. To deprive of courage, spirit, ardor, or animation.

Boast that he had seen, when Conscience shook,
Fear *tame* a monarch's brow, Remorse a warrior's look.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 6.

5. To make subdued in color or luster; soften; relieve; tone down.

Some relies of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And *tamed* the glaring white with green.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 25.

tame² (tām), *v. t.; pret. and pp. tamed, ppr. taming.* [*< ME. tamen, tamen, by aphesis from atamun, and partly from entamen: see at-tame² and entame¹.*] 1. To open; branch.

Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
This flagette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.
Chester Plays, I. 124. (*Hallivell*.)

2. To divide; deal out; formerly, to cut; carve.
[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tayme that crabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller*.

tameability, tameable, etc. See *tamability*, etc.

tameheadt, *n.* [ME. *tamehed*; < *tame* + *-head*.] Tamehead; mildness; gentleness.

The fader lunced Esau wel,
For firme birthe & swete mel;
The moder, Jacob for *tamehed*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1485.

tameless (tām'les), *a.* [*tame* + *-less*.] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.

Ep. Hall.

Tameless tigers hungering for blood.

Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

tamelessness (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness.

From thes this *tamelessness* of heart.

Byron, Parisina, xiii.

tamely (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner; in any of the senses of *tame*.

Tamelier than worms are Lovers slain.

Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.

All this we *tamely* saw and suffered, without the least attempt to hinder it.

Swift, Conduct of Allies.

Rich enough, luscious enough; but, after all, somewhat *tamely* luscious, suggesting the word cloying!

D. G. Mitchell, Bonded Together, Old Fourth.

tameness (tām'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tame.

In spite of the strange contrast between his (Pitt's) violence in Opposition and his *tameness* in office, he still possessed a large share of the public confidence.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

tame-poison (tām'poi'zū), *n.* The swallowwort, (*Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, once regarded an antidote to poison. See *vincetoxicum*).

tamer (tā'mēr), *n.* [*tame* + *-er*.] One who or that which tames.

Thou, thou (true Neptune) *Tamer* of the Ocean.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

The lioness hath met a *tamer* here.

Beau. and Fl., Love's Cme, ii. 2.

Tamias (tā'mi-as), *n.* [NL: so called in allusion to their laying up stores: < Gr. *ταμιας*, a dispenser, steward, perhaps 'one who cuts or apportions food' (cf. *meat*), < *ταμιν*, *ταμιν*, cut.] A genus of ground-squirrels, of the family *Sciuridae*, connecting the *Sciurinae*, or true arboreal squirrels, with the *Spermophilinae*, or marmot-squirrels. They have a moderately long dished tail, well-developed cheek-pouches, and a characteristic coloration in several stripes of alternating light and dark colors along the back and sides. There is one European species, *T. cristatus*, the nearest relative of which in America is *T. quadrivittatus*, the four striped chipmunk of the West. There occur also several other distinct species, as *T. lateralis*, together with numerous geographical races; but the best-known is the common striped ground-squirrel, chipmunk, or lackee of eastern North America, *T. striatus*. See cut under *chipmunk*.

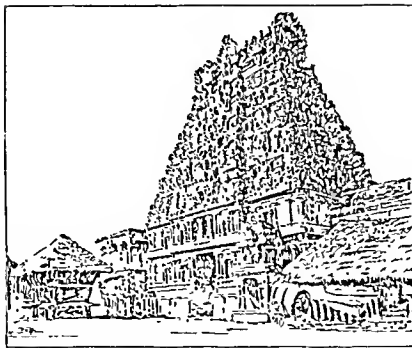
tamidine (tam'i-din), *n.* [Trade-name.] A substance used in the manufacture of electric glow-lamp filaments, obtained by treating collodion with a reducing agent, such as ammonium hydrosulphid.

Tamil (tam'il), *n.* [Also *Tamul*; Tamil name.] 1. One of a race of men inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—2. A language spoken in southern India and in parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See *Dravidian*.

Also *Tamul*, *Tamulic*.

Tamil architecture, the native style of architecture characteristic of southern India, within the limits of the present Madras Presidency. The most prominent creations of the style are numerous and large temples consisting of a square building with a pyramidal roof, and within a cella or adytum for the image of the god. A peculiar porch precedes the entrance to the cella. The temple is contained in a quadrangular inclosure, the gates of which are surmounted by lofty pyramidal structures of numerous tiers or stories, in some respects recalling the Egyptian pylons. Pillared halls are always associated with the temples, and the sacred inclosures always contain water-tanks or wells. Sculptured decoration, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly elaborate and exuberant. In the older examples, from the tenth to the sixteenth century, the designs are often elegant; the later work is barbarous from the overloading of its ornament. Also called *Dravidian architecture*. See cut in next column.

Tamilian (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Tamilian*; < *Tamil* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Tamils



Tamil Architecture.—Gopura or Gate-pyramid of the Great Temple, Srirangam, India.

or their language: same as *Dravidian*. See *Tamil*. Also *Tamul*, *Tamulic*.

tamin, tamine (tam'in), *n.* [Also *tammin*, and *tammy*, *taminy*; irreg. < F. *tamine*, or, by confusion with *tamin*, < OF. *estamine*: see *tamin*.] 1. A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

I took her up in an old *tamin* gown.

Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

Their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge.

Ozcl, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

2. A strainer or bolter made of hair or cloth.

taminy (tam'i-ni), *n.* Same as *tamin*.

tamis (tam'is), *n.* [*tamis*, dial. *taimi* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamisa*) (ML. *tamisum*), a sieve: see *temse*.] A cloth made for straining liquids.

tamisage (tam'i-saj), *n.* [= F. *tamisage*; as *tamis* + *-age*.] A method of finding invariants: a sifting process.

tamise (ta-nēz'), *n.* [Cf. *tamis*.] A trade-name given to various thin woolen fabrics.

tamkin (tam'kin), *n.* [For *tampkin*, an altered form of *tampion*, *tampoon* (cf. *pumpkin*, an altered form of *pumpion*, *pompion*, *pompon*).] Same as *tampion*.

People do complain of Sir Edward Spragg, that he hath not done extraordinary; and more of Sir W. Jennings, that he came up with his *tamkins* in his gams.

Peppes, Diary, III. 107.

tamlin (tam'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young cod, larger than a codling or skinner. *Yarrell*.

[Local, Eng.]

tammin, *n.* See *tamin*.

Tammuz (tam'uz), *n.* [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew month of twenty-nine days, being the tenth of the civil and the fourth of the sacred year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—2. A Syrian deity, same as the Phœnician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. Also *Thammoz*.

And, behold, there sat women weeping for Tammuz.

Izek, viii. 14.

tammy (tam'i), *n.* See *tamin*.

tammy-norie (tam'i-nō'ri), *n.* Some sea-bird, as the auk or puffin. [Scotch.]

The screech of a *Tammie Norie*. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

tam-o'-shanter (tam'ō-shan'tēr), *n.* [So called from *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.] Same as *braid bonnet* (which see, under *bonnet*); also, a lighter head-dress of the same general shape.

His head was capped with a ruby-colored *tam-o'-shanter* with a yellow feather.

St. Nicholas, XVIII. 222.

tamp (tamp), *v. t.* [Appar. developed from *tampion*, *tampon*, formerly *tampin*, perhaps regarded in some uses as a verbal *n.* **tamping*, of a verb thence inferred and used as *tamp*. Otherwise, a var., due to association with *tampion*, of *tap*: see *tap*.] 1. In blasting for quarrying and mining purposes, to fill (the hole made by the drill or borer) with tamping, after the charge of powder or other explosive has been introduced.—2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes: as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a floor.

Round the *tamped* earthen floor ran a raised bench of unglazed brick, forming a divan for nuns and sleeping rugs.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinnah, I. xi.

The track is raised, the gravel *tamped* well under the ties, and the track is ready for use.

Scribner's Mag., III. 667.

tampan (tam'pan), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *D. Livingstone*.

tamper (tam'pēr), *v. i.* [A var. of *temper*, in like use.] 1. To experiment rashly; busy one's

self unwisely or officiously; meddle: usually followed by *with* in this and the other senses.

The physician answered, This boy has been *tampering* with something that lies in his maw undigested.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Yet scarce I praise their venturesous part
Who *tampers* with such dangerous art.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 5.

2. To interfere, as for the purpose of alteration; make objectionable or unauthorized changes (in): as, to *tampers* with a will or other document.

We do not blame the ingenious author previously alluded to for his *tamperings* with the original text.

Academy, Dec. 7, 1890, p. 367.

3. To use secret or underhand measures; exert unfair or corrupt influence; especially, to use improper persuasions, solicitations, bribery, etc.

You have already been *tampering* with my Lady Plyant?

Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

There gleam'd a vague suspicion in his eyes:
Some meddling rogue has *tamp'd* with him.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tamper (tam'pēr), *n.* [*tamp* + *-er*.] 1. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

tamperer (tam'pēr-ēr), *n.* [*tamper* + *-er*.] One who tampers; one who uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth.

Dickens, Hist. Eng., xxxii.

Tampico fiber. A tough fiber, the piassava or theistle, used in place of bristles for brushes.

Tampico jalap. See *jalap*.

tampint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tampon*.

tamping (tam'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tamp*, *r.*] 1. In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge. This is done in order that the charge may not blow out through the hole instead of expending its force against the rock or other object of attack.

2. In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, etc., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—3. The material with which the hole made by the drill for blasting is filled after the introduction of the charge of powder or other explosive. Among the materials used for tamping are bore-meal or boring-dust, dried clay, dried fluean, pounded brick, soft slaty rock, and plaster of Paris. *Tamping* is called *stemming* in some parts of England.

The *tamping* should extend from the charge for a distance equal to at least 1½ times the line of least resistance.

Ernst, Man. Mil. Eng., p. 40.

tamping-bar (tam'ping-bār), *n.* A bar of iron, about 2½ feet in length, used in rock-blasting for driving the tamping into the bore-hole after the charge has been introduced. It is grooved on one side so as to leave room for the needle or fuse. Tamping-bars are sometimes tipped or faced with copper or bronze, or made entirely of these metals, to avoid accidents, which have frequently been caused by the iron striking fire from its contact with the quartzose rock. Also called, in England, *stemming-bar* or *stemmer*.

tamping-iron (tam'ping-ī'ērū), *n.* Same as *tamping-bar*.

tamping-machine (tam'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for packing into the mold the clay or other material for making pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

tamping-plug (tam'ping-plug), *n.* A mechanical substitute for tamping materials in blasting. It may be an iron cone, a tapering block, or other wedge-shaped casting, to be driven or jammed into the blast-hole.

tampion (tam'pi-on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tampyon* and *tompion*; also *tampon* (used chiefly in the surgical sense), formerly *tampoon*, and *tampin*; < OF. *tampoun*, a nasalized form of *tapon*, dim. or aug. of *tape*, a plug, bung, tap, < D. *tap* = Fries. *tap*, a plug, bung, tap; see *tap*.] Hence prob. *tamp*.] A stopper; a plug; a bung. Specifically—(a) The stopper of a cation or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to prevent the entrance of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot. (b) A plug for stopping the upper end of an organ-pipe. Also *tamkin*.

tampon (tam'pon), *n.* [See *tampion*.] 1. In *surg.*, a plug inserted to stop hemorrhage.—2. In *hair-dressing*, a cushion of curled hair or the like, used to support the hair in a puff or roll.—3. See the quotation.

An engraved stone [in lithography] is printed by using a small wooden tapper or *tampon*, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 701.

tampon (tam'pon), *v. t.* [*tampon*, *n.*] In *surg.*, to plug tightly, as a wound or a natural

tampon

orifice, with cotton, linen, or other form of tampon, to stop hemorrhage, to dilate the orifice, or for other purposes.

The hemorrhage was stopped by *tamponing* the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head].

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

tamponade (tam-pō-nād'), *n.* [*< tampon + -ade*.] The employment of a tampon; tamponage.

tamponage (tam-pōn-āj), *n.* [*< tampon + -age*.] The act of tamponing.

tamponing (tam-pōn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tampon*, *v.*] The operation of plugging a wound or a natural orifice by inserting a tampon.

tamponment (tam-pōn-ment), *n.* [*< tampon + -ment*.] The act of plugging with a tampon.

tampoon (tam-pōn'), *n.* [See *tampon*.] An obsolete form of *tampian*.

tamp-work (tamp-wérk), *n.* A surface rendered compact and plane by tamping.

He sees a plain like *tamp-work*, where knobs of granite act daisies, and at every fifty yards some hapless bird or blossom dying of inanition among the stones.

R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, I. xlii.

tam-tam, *n.* and *v.* See *tom-tam*.

tamtam-metal (tam'tam-met'al), *n.* Same as *gong-metal*.

Tamul, Tamulian (tam'ul, ta-mū'li-an). Same as *Tamil, Tamilian*.

Tamulic (ta-mū'lik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tamul + -ic*.] Same as *Tamilian, Tamil*.

Tamus (ti'mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), altered from its previous name *Tamnus* (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. tamnus*, a vine on which grew a kind of wild grape (*taminia ura*); perhaps *< Gr. θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceae*. It is characterized by diadelphous flowers, the female with six narrow distinct perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a fleshy globose berry containing a few roundish wingless seeds with solid albumen and a minute embryo. There are 2 species, one a native of the Canary Islands, the other widely distributed through Europe, northern Africa, and temperate parts of Asia. They are twining vines resembling species of *Dioscorea*, growing from a tuberous root, and producing alternate heart-shaped entire or three-lobed leaves. The small female flowers form very short axillary racemes or sessile clusters, the male racemes are usually long and loose. *T. edulis*, of Madeira, is sometimes known as *Port Monté yam*; *T. communis* is the black bryony of England, also known as *black bindweed*, *Idle-of-Wight vine*, or *lady's eal*, producing numerous handsome berries locally used as a remedy for chilblains, and known as *murraim-berries* or *osberries*. The acid juice of its large black root was used to remove bruise-stains, and was formerly in repute as a stimulative in plasters. The young suckers are used as asparagus in Greece. Compare *lady's eal*, 1.

tan¹ (tan), *v.* pret. and pp. *tanned*, ppr. *tanning*. [Formerly also *tanu*, early mod. *E. tanne*; *< ME. tannen*, *< AS. tannian* (found once, in the pp. *getanned*) = MD. *tannen*, *tanen*, *tännen*, *teynen*, D. *tanen*, *tan*; cf. OF. *tanner*, *taner*, F. *tanner*, dial. *tener* (ML. *tannare*, *tanare*), *tan*, dye of a tawny color; appar. from a noun not found in AS., = MD. *tanne*, *tane*, *taene*, OF. and F. *tan*, ML. *tannum*, oak-bark for tanning, *tan*; cf. Bret. *tann*, oak, oak-bark for tanning; *< OIG. tanna*, MHG. G. *taune*, fir, oak. The relations of these forms are in part uncertain. Hence (through F.) *E. tanny*, *tawny*.] *I. trans.* 1. To prepare, as skins of animals, by soaking in some liquid containing tannic acid, which is generally obtained from the bark of some tree, oak-bark being commonly thought to be the best. Other barks, especially that of hemlock, are also largely used. This process converts the raw hide into leather.

Ajax, to shield his ample breast, provides
Seven lusty bulls, and *tanns* their sturdy hides.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. By extension, to convert into leather by other means, as by the use of mineral salts (as those of iron and chromium), and even of oil or fat, as in the case of buckskin, elumois, and the like. See *leather*, *tan*¹, 2.—3. To make brown; embrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

His sandals were with tollsome travell torne,
And face all *tand* with scorching sunny ray.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

I am acquainted with sad misery,
As the *tann'd* galley-slave is with his oar.

W. C. C. Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

To the *tann'd* haycock in the mead.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 60.

And one, whose Arab face was *tann'd*
By tropic sun and boreal frost.

W. H. T. Tent on the Beach.

4t. To deprive of the freshness of youth; impair the freshness and beauty of. [Rare.]

Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents . . .
Tan sacred beauty.

Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

5. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

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If he be so stont, we will have a bout,
And he shall *tan* my hide too.

Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

The master couldn't *tan* him for not doing it.

Mrs. H. Wood, The Channings.

6. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, or an imitation of marble made from a mixture of gelatin and gum, to render (cast slabs of the mixture) hard and insoluble by steeping in a suitable preparation. See *tannage*, 3.—7. To treat with some hardening process as a preservation from rot, as fish-nets.—**Tanned pelt.** See *pelt*.

II. intrans. 1. To be or become tanned: as, the leather *tans* easily.—2. To become tan-colored or tawny: as, the face *tans* in the sun. **tan**¹ (tan), *n.* and *a.* [See *tan*¹, *v.*] The noun is prob. earlier than the verb in Rom., but appears later in E.] *I. n.* 1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, hemlock, spruce, and other trees abounding in tannin, brimmed and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides.

Let not stiff cowhide, reeking from the *tan*, . . .
Disgrace the tapering outline of your feet.

O. H. Holmes, Urania.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of *tan*: as, gloves of gray or *tan*.—3. An embrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

The clear shade of *tan*, and the half a dozen freckles,
Fondly remembrances of the April sun and breeze.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Flower or flowers of tan. See *flower*.—**Spont tan**, *tan* that has been used in tanning: It is employed for covering walks, for mashing, and for other purposes.—**The tan**, the crenis; the ring where a match is walked. [Slang.]—**To smell of the tan**, said of any act or expression which reminds one of the crenis. [Slang.]

II. a. Of the color of *tan*, or of a color approaching that of *tan*; yellowish-brown.—**Black and tan.** See *black*.

tan² (tan), *n.* [U. t. *< AS. tǣn*, a twig, bough: see *mishtun*.] A twig, or small switch. *Ital. lucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tan³, *n.* An obsolete Middle English contraction of *taken*, old infinitive or past participle of *takē*.

tan⁴, *n.* A Middle English contraction of *to an*. *Chaucer.*

tan⁵ (tan), *n.* Same as *fan-tan*.

Smoke a pipe of opium o' nights with other China boys,
And lose his little earnings at the game of *tan*.

L. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 213.

tan. An abbreviation of *tangent*.

tana¹, **tanna** (ti'nā, tan'ā), *n.* [Also *thannah*; *< Hind. thana*, *thāna*, a military fortified post.] In India, a military post; also, a police station.

tana², *n.* [Native name.] A small insectivorous mammal of Sumatra and Borneo, *Tupaia tana*; a bawring.

Tanacetum (tan-ā-sō'tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brumfles, 1530), *tansy*, an accented form, with *L. term. -etum*, of OF. *tanacie*, *tansy*; see *tansy*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideae*. It is characterized by small discoid corymbose flower-heads with a naked receptacle, involucrel bracts in numerous rows, pappus mostly a ring or crown, and usually two kinds of flowers, the outer row female, slender and tubular, with an oblique or two- or three-toothed apex, and three-angled achenes, the central flowers numerous, perfect, cylindrical, five-toothed, and with five-angled achenes. There are about 20 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, central and northern Asia, and North America. They are erect annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubby at the base, commonly strong-scented and hairy or silky. They bear alternate and usually variously dissected leaves, and yellow flowers. A few exceptional species produce larger solitary long-stalked flower-heads. Seven species are native to the western United States, and *T. ridgare* (for which see *tansy*) is naturalized in the Atlantic States and Canada. For *T. balsamita*, also called *alc-est* and *maudlin*, see *costmary*.

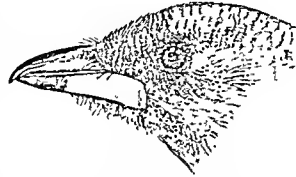
tanadar, tannadar (tā'nā-dār, tan'nā-dār), *n.* [*< Hind. thānadār*, *< thāna*, a military post, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, the keeper or commandant of a *tana*.

Tanæcium (ta-næ'si-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the elongated climbing stems; prop. **Tanaicium*, *< Gr. ταναίος*, long-stretching, *< ταναός*, outstretched, + *αἶψα*, a point.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceae*, tribe *Bignonieae*, and group *Pleiositicheae*. It is characterized by loosely few-flowered cymes, a truncate or infinitely toothed calyx, an extremely long and slender cylindrical corolla-tube, and a large smooth capsule with very thick and shallowly indurated concave valves, containing numerous compressed seeds in many rows. There are 1 or 5 species, natives of tropical America, by some reduced to a single species. They are shrubby climbers, reaching a great height, and bearing compound leaves of three entire leaflets, the terminal leaflet sometimes lacking or replaced by a tendril. The flowers are white, and consist of a spreading and somewhat two-lipped border surmounting a tube from 3 to 10 inches long. *T. Jaroba* is the pear-withe of Jamaica.

tanager (tan'ā-jēr), *n.* [*< NL. Tanagra*, *q. v.*] Some or any tanagrino bird; a member of the *Tanagridæ*. Few of these numerous brilliant birds are

Tanagra

actually known as *tanagers* except in technical treatises. Those to which the name is chiefly given are the few species which are conspicuous in the woodlands of the United States. These are the common scarlet tanager, or black-winged redbird, *Piranga rubra*, and the summer redbird, or rose-tanager, *P. aestiva* (also called *cardinal tanager*). Both of these inhabit the eastern parts of the country to New England and Canada. The male of the former is scarlet, with black wings and tail; the male of the latter is rosy-red all over; the females of both are greenish and yellow. In western North America are the Louisiana tanager (so called from much of the region west of the Mississippi was known as Louisiana), *P. ludoviciana*, the male of which is yellow and black, with a crimson head, and the hepatic tanager, *P. hepatica*, a dull liver-red and gray species of the southwest. The foregoing are all 6 or 8 inches long. A tiny and very beautiful tanager, *Euphonia elegantiissima*, which is chiefly blue, yellow, and black, comes from Mexico near or over the southern United States border. (See cut under *Tanagridæ*.) Throughout all the woodland of tropical and subtropical America tanagers abound, and represent, with the manikins, cotingas, and tyrant-flycatchers, the leading passerine birds of these regions. See cuts under *Piranga*, *Procnias*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *Tanagra*, *Tanagridæ*, *Phainopepla*, and *cashew-bird*.—**Black-faced tanager**, one of the bullfinch tanagers, *Pitylus grossus*, called by Latham *white-throated grosbeak*.—**Black-headed tanager**, *Lanio atricapillus*, of an orange-yellow color varied with orange-brown, black, and white. It inhabits northerly parts of South America.—**Brazilian tanager**, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*, 7½ inches long, the male rich scarlet with black wings and tail, the bill black with the enlarged base of the under mandible white. Also called *tapiranga*.—**Bullfinch tanager**. See *bullfinch*.—**Cardinal tanager**. (a) See *def.* (b) Any finch of the genus *Paroaria*.—**Cooper's tanager**, a western variety of the summer tanager.—**Crested tanager**, specifically, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, the male of which is chiefly black with a long scarlet crest. Crests are unusual in this family of birds.—**Crimson-headed tanager**, the Louisiana tanager. See *def.* *Coues*, 1878.—**Divergated tanager**, *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*, the male of which is of a glossy black and white color with yellow bill, and 5½ inches long.—**Grand tanager**, *Saltator magnus*, of which both sexes are chiefly olive-green and ashy-gray. It is found from Panama to southern Brazil, and was formerly misnamed *Cayenne roller* (Latham).—**Green-headed tanager**, either of two species of the beautiful genus *Calliste*—*C. tricolor* and *C. festiva*.—**Hooded tanager**, *Nemotria pileata*, the male of which is 5 inches long, of a bluish-gray, white, and black color, with yellow feet.—**Liver-colored tanager**, the hepatic tanager.—**Mississippi tanager**, the summer tanager. Latham, 1783.—**Red-breasted tanager**, *Rhamphocelus jacapa*, a near relative of the Brazilian tanager.—**Red tanager**, the scarlet tanager. Latham.—**Rose-throated tanager**, *Piranga roseigularis*. See cut under *Piranga*.—**Rufous-throated tanager**, *Glossopelia ruficollis*, peculiar to Jamaica, the male of which is black and bluish, with chestnut throat, and 5 inches long. Formerly called *rufous-chinned finch* by Latham, and *American hedge-sparrow* by Edwards. It is not a tanager, but a gnatcatcher (*Cercariidae*).—**Scarlet tanager**, *Piranga rubra*, the black-winged redbird of the United States and warmer parts of America. The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, 7 inches long and from 11 to 12 inches in extent.



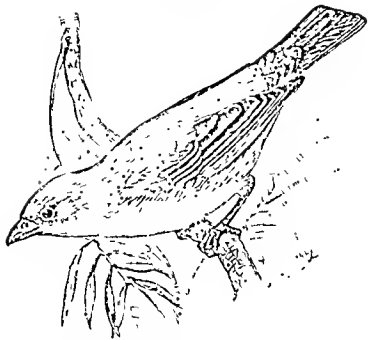
Brazilian Tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*), natural size.



Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), male

The female is olive-green above and greenish-yellow below. This brilliant bird nests in woods and groves upon the horizontal bough of a tree, building a loose flat fabric of fibers, twigs, and rootlets, and lays from three to five greenish-blue eggs speckled with brown.—**Silent tanager**, *Arrhemon silens*, a small conirostral species, of varied greenish, blackish, or yellow coloration.—**Spotted emerald tanager**, *Calliste guttata*, bright green varied with golden-yellow, black, and white.—**Variegated tanager**, the young male summer tanager, when it is passing from a greenish and yellow coloration like that of the female to the rose-red of the adult male, and is then patched irregularly with all these colors.—**Yellow tanager**, *Calliste flava*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black. It inhabits southeastern Brazil.

Tanagra (tan'ā-grā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), prop. *Tanagra* (Brisson, 1760), *< Braz. tangara*, some bird of this kind, especially *Calliste tatau*.] The name-giving genus of the family *Tanagridæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude to include all of these and some other birds; it is now restricted to 12 or 14 species, such as the episcopal tanager, *T. episcopus*,

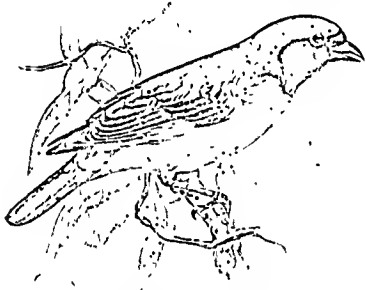
Episcopal Tanager (*Tanagra episcopus*).

or the palm tanager, *T. palmarum*. They are less brilliant birds than most other tanagers, build open nests like those of finches, and lay spotted eggs.

Tanagra figurine. See *figurine*.

Tanagrella (tan-ā-grel'ē), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Tanagra* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of very small slender-billed tanagers, mostly of a brilliant blue color, ranging from Guiana to southeastern Brazil. There are 4 species — *T. velia*, *iridina*, *cyanocephala*, and *calophrys*.

Tanagridæ (tā-nag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds; the tanagers, or so-called dentirostral finches. They have nine primaries, serrate tarsi, and more or less couirostral bill, which usually exhibits a slight notch. They are confined to America, and almost entirely to the Neotropical region, only one genus (*Piranga*) having any extensive dispersion in North America. They are small birds, the largest scarcely exceeding a thrush in size, and the average length being about 6 inches. They are remarkable even among tropical birds for the brilliancy and variety of the plumage, in



Iphonia elegantissima, male

one or both sexes. The *Tanagridæ* are closely related to the finches (*Fringillidæ*), and some of them have the bill as stout as that of a bullfinch; in other cases the bill is slender and acute, approaching that of the American warblers and gnatcatchers (*Mniotiltidæ* and *Corvidæ*). In some instances the bill is strongly notched, and even toothed. The family has never been satisfactorily defined, and is probably insusceptible of exact technical delimitation. It includes several hundred species, of numerous genera. It is divided by Schater into *Procnatinæ*, *Euphoniinæ*, *Tanagriniæ*, *Lamprolinæ*, *Phainophilinæ*, and *Pitillinæ*. See cuts under *Phainophilus*, *Procnas*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *Tanager*, *Tanagra*, and *catcher-bird*.

Tanagriniæ (tan-ā-grī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-inæ*.] 1. The tanager family, *Tanagridæ*, regarded as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—2. The typical subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, embracing numerous tanagers with a comparatively lengthened dentirostral bill, the tail and tarsi of moderate dimensions. There are upward of 200 species, of 36 genera, in this group, of most brilliant colors, highly characteristic of the Neotropical region.

tanagrine (tan'ā-grīn), *a. and n.* [< *Tanagra* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the *Tanagridæ*, and especially to the *Tanagriniæ*: as, a *tanagrine* bird; *tanagrine* characters.—2. Inhabited by tanagers: as, the *tanagrine* area of the Neotropical region. *P. L. Schuler*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tanagridæ*.

tanagroid (tan'ā-groid), *a.* [< *Tanagra* + *-oid*.] Resembling a tanager; related to the *Tanagridæ*; tanagrine.

Tanaidæ (tā-nā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanais* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Tanais*; the so-called cheliferous slaters.

Tanais (tā'ū-īs), *n.* [NL., < *L. Tanais*, Gr. *Tánuis*, the river Don.] The typical genus of *Tanaidæ*.

tanaiist (tan'ā-ist), *n.* Same as *tanist*. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 37.

tanakint, *n.* See *tanikint*.

Tanarite (tan'ā-rīt), *n.* One of an order of Jewish doctors which taught the traditions of

the oral law from the time of the great synagogue to that of the compilation of the Mishna. *L. Abbott*, *Diet. Rel. Knowledge*.

tan-balls (tan'bālz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of a tanner's yard pressed into balls, which harden and serve for fuel. Also called *tan-turf*.

tan-bark (tan'bārk), *n.* Same as *tan¹*, 1.—*Tan-bark* desiccator. See *desiccator*.—*Tan-bark* oak. See *oak*.

tan-bath (tan'bāth), *n.* A bath in which the extract of 10 to 12 handfuls of oak-bark is added to 60 gallons of water.

tan-bay (tan'bā), *n.* Same as *loblolly-bay*.

tan-bed (tan'bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed or bark-stove. See *bark-bed*.

Tanchelmian (tang-kel'mi-an), *n.* [< *Tanchelm* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] One of a sect in the Netherlands, in the twelfth century, followers of one Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who claimed to be equal to the Messiah. Also *Tanchelminian*.

tan-colored (tan'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of tan, or somewhat resembling tan in color.

tandem (tan'dem), *adv.* [A humorous application, prob. first in university use, < *L. tandem*, at length, with ref. to time, taken in the E. use with ref. to space, 'at length, stretched out in a single file,' < *tan*, so much, as, + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix.] One behind the other; in single file: as, to drive *tandem* (that is, with two or more horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast).

tandem (tan'dom), *n.* [< *tandem*, *adv.*] 1. A pair of horses (sometimes more) harnessed one before the other.—2. A carriage drawn by two or more horses harnessed one before the other.

The Duke of St. James now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Disraeli*, *Young Duke*, l. 2.

3. A bicycle having seats for several riders placed one behind another; specifically, such a bicycle for two riders.

Some cyclists were making the most of the fine day. . . . Two rode a *tandem*; the third a bicycle. *J. and E. R. Pennell*, *Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle*.

Tandem engine, a steam-engine having two cylinders in line, with a piston-rod milting their pistons: used with compound marine and stationary horizontal engines.

tane¹ (tān), *a.* A spelling of *ta'en* for *taken*.

tane² (tān), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tone²*.

Yield me thy life, or thy lady bright,
Or here the *tane* of us shall die.

Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

That the heat o' the *tane* might cool the tither.

Burns, *There was a Wile*.

tanekaha (tan-e-kū'hij), *n.* [New Zealand.]

One of the celery-pines, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains 28 per cent. of tannin, and is imported into Europe, where it is used chiefly for dyeing glove-leather. See *pine*.

tan-extractor (tan'eks-trak'tor), *n.* A machine for crushing tan-bark and digesting the crushed material, to extract the tannic acid and other astringent matter. Such machines are made with crushing-rollers, tanks, and conveyers, for crushing and leaching the bark, and drying the residue. *E. H. Knight*.

tan-fat (tan'fat), *n.* Same as *tan-fat*.

Had she as many twenty pound bags as I have knobs of leather in my *tan-fat*. *Hepwood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 60).

tang¹ (tang), *n.* [< ME. *tang*, *tange*, a point, sting, dagger; < Icel. *tangi* = Norw. *tange*, the tang of a knife, a spit, or projection of land; related to Icel. *tong* (*tang*-) = AS. *tange*, *tang*, etc., E. *tong*, in pl. *tangs* (see *tong*); akin to Gr. *dáxer*, bite, Skt. *√ dang*, *dag*, bite. Cf. *tang²*. The word in some senses (as the 'tongue' of a buckle) seems to be confused with ME. *tang*, *tonge*, E. *tongue*.] 1. A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another. (a) Such a part made solid with the blade of a sword, knife, chisel, or other implement, its use being to secure the handle firmly to the blade. In some cases the handle consists merely of two rounded plates of wood, ivory, or the like, secured on the two sides of the flat ribbon-like tang: in others the spike-shaped tang is driven into the solid handle. See cuts under *scorper* and *eythe*. (b) In old-fashioned guns and pistols, a strip prolonged from the breech of the barrel, having screw-holes which allow it to be screwed fast to the stock. See cuts under *breach-pin* and *rifle* (Winchester). (c) A projecting slender and pointed member, as the tongue of a buckle.

2. The sting of an insect or a reptile. [Prov. Eng.]

A *tange* of a nedyr [an nder], acus.

MS. Diet., c. 1500. (*Halliwel*).

3. A dagger.—4. In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from

flowing under the mold in the casting-box. Also called *tail-piece*.

tang¹ (tang), *v. t.* [< *tang¹*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tang, or with something resembling one.

I will have your carrion shoulders goar'd
With scourges *tang'd* with rowels.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Schisme

2. To tie. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To sting.

tang² (tang), *n.* [Also dial. *tank* and *twang*; < ME. **tange*, *tongge*, a sharp taste; prob. lit. 'sting,' a particular use of *tang¹*, sting; cf. MD. *tangher*, *tanger* = MLG. LG. *tanger* = OHG. *zanger*, *zankar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp; from the samo root as *tang¹*.] 1. A strong taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

Tongge, or scharpsesse of lyeure yn tastynge. *Acumen*.

Pronipt, *Parv.*, p. 496.

A *tang* of the cask.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. i. § 17.

This is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a *tang* of the swine-skin. *Longfellow*, *Spanish Student*, l. 4.

2. A specific flavor or quality; a characteristic property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tincture.

Before, I thought you

To have a little breeding, some *tang* of gentry.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, l. 1.

Something with a spiteful *tang* to it was rankling in her mind.

R. D. Blackmore, *Kit and Kitty*, vi.

tang³ (tang), *n.* [< Dan. *tang* = Sw. *tång* = Norw. *tang*, *taang* = Icel. *thang*, seaweed, kelp. Hence ult. Norm. F. *tangon*, seaweed, and (through Icel. *thöngull*) E. *tangle*, seaweed, whence *tangle²*, interlace: see *tangle¹*, *tangle²*.] A kind of seaweed; tangle. See *tangle¹*.

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*.

Sp. Richardson, *Obs. on Old Test.* (1655), p. 11. (*Latham*.)

tang⁴ (tang), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *twang*, *tung*, *tung-tang*, *tingle-tangle*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To ring; twang; cause to sound loudly: as, to *tang* a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a twang.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.

Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5. 163.

2. To affect in some way by a twanging sound: as, to *tang* bees (to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle).

II. *intrans.* To ring; twang; sound loudly.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could *tang*

Shook'd the dame with a volley of slang.

Hood, *Tale of a Trumpet*.

tang¹ (tang), *n.* [< *tang¹*, *v.*] Sound; tone; ring; especially, a twang, or sharp sound.

For she had a tongue with a *tang*,

Would cry to a sailor, Go hang!

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 2. 52, old song.

Very good words; there's a *tang* in 'em, and a sweet one.

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, III. 1.

I have observed a pretty affectation in the Allenan and some others, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours.

Holder, *Elem. of Speech*, p. 78.

tang⁵ (tang), *n.* [Also *tangue* (F. *tangue*); from a native name.] Same as *terree*.

tangalung (tang'ga-lung), *v.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The civet-cat of Sumatra, *Viv-*

Tangalung (*Viverra tangalunga*).

terra tangalunga, about 2½ feet in length, of which the tail is about one third.

Tangarat, *n.* Same as *Tanagra*. *Brisson*, 1760.

tangence (tan'jens), *n.* [= F. *tangence*; as *tangence* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *tangency*.

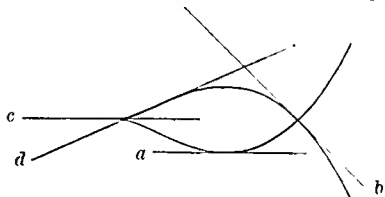
tangency (tan'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *tangencies* (-siz).

[As *tangence* (see *-cy*.)] The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called *taction*.—*Problem of tangencies*, among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

tangent (tan'jent), *a. and n.* [= F. *tangente* = Sp. Pg. It. *tangente*, < *L. tangen* (t-), ppr. of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*) (< *√ tag*), touch, akin to E. *take*: see *take*. From the *L. tangere* are also

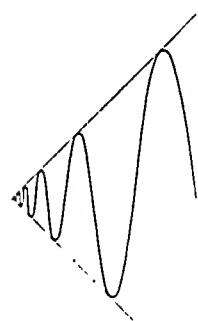
E. *taet*, *tactile*, *contact*, *contingent*, etc.] I. a. Touching; in *geom.*, touching at a single point: as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other. — **Stationary tangent plane of a surface.** See *stationary*. — **Tangent plane**, a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, etc.

II. n. 1. In *geom.*: (a) A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under *consecutive*) of a curve or surface. If we take the line through any two points of the locus, and then, while one of these points remains fixed, consider the other as brought by a continuous and not infinitely protracted motion along the locus into coincidence with the former, the line in its final position will be a tangent at that point. The idea of time which appears in this definition is only so far essential that some parameter must be used in order to define a tangent at a singular point, and this parameter must be such as to present no discontinuity or point-singularity at that point. A tangent at an ordinary point of a curve or surface may be defined, without the use of any parameter, simply as a line through two points infinitely close together; although, if the doctrine of limits is used to explain away the idea of infinity, a parameter will be used for that purpose. A curve has only one tangent at an ordinary point, or a mere line-singularity, or a cusp, but



Tangent.—The equation of the curve is $y^2 = (x-x_1)^2 + 4a(x-x_1)$. *a*, ordinary tangent; *b*, nodal tangent; *c*, cuspidal tangent; *d*, multi-tangential tangent.

has two or more tangents at a node. A surface has a single infinity of tangents lying in one plane at an ordinary point; and two of these (real or imaginary), called the *inflectional tangents*, pass through three or more consecutive points of the surface. On the nodal curve of a surface the tangents lie in two or more tangent planes; at a conical point they are generators of a quadric cone. The tangents of a curve in space form two sets which are all generators of one developable. There are points upon some curves and surfaces at which, according to the doctrine of limits, there are no tangents. Such is the point in the second figure where the two multiple tangents intersect; for, as a second point on the curve moves toward this, the line through the two points will oscillate faster and faster, without tending toward any limit. In the same sense, a curve may have no tangent at any point; it may be an undulating line with small undulations on the large ones, and still smaller on these, and so on *ad infinitum*, the lengths and amplitudes of the undulations being duly proportional. But an intelligence situated on such a curve might see that the tangent had a definite direction, for there is no logical absurdity in this. It is antithetical to the principle of duality which rules modern geometry to define the tangent of a plane curve as the line through two consecutive points on the curve. On the contrary, the definition of a plane curve is a locus described by the parametric motion of a line with a point upon it, the point slipping along the line and the line turning about the point, and such a generating line is a tangent. In like manner, a surface is the locus formed by a plane with a point upon it, the position of the point in the surface and the aspect of the surface about the point varying, the one and the other, according to the variations of the same pair of independent parameters. Such a plane is a tangent plane, and a tangent may equally be conceived as the line through two consecutive limit-points, or as the line of intersection of two consecutive tangent planes. The tangent plane of a space curve is a line lying in a plane and having a point upon it, the plane turning continuously about the line, the point moving along the line, and the line turning in the plane around the point as a center. Enell's definition of a tangent ("Elements," bk. III, def. 2) as a line meeting a circle and not crossing it when produced does not extend to curves having inflections. The definition of the tangent as the limiting case of a secant, which is due to Descartes (but was perfected by Isaac Barrow, 1674), may well be considered as the foundation of modern mathematics. (b) The length cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the line of abscissas and the point of tangency.—2. In *trigon.*, a function of an angle, being the ratio of the length of one leg of a right triangle to that of the other, the angle opposite the first leg being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function. Formerly the tangent was regarded as a line dependent upon an arc—namely, as the line tangent to the arc at one extremity, and intercepted by the produced radius which cuts off the arc at the other extremity. Abbreviated *tan*.



Multiple Tangents

3. In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the strings, and produce tones. Its action was not like that of the pinnoforte-hammer, since it remained in contact with the string, and fixed the pitch of the tone by the place where it struck. If pressed too hard, it raised the pitch by increasing the string's tension. Accordingly the tone of the clavichord was necessarily weak. — **Artificial tangents.** See *artificial*. — **Chief tangent**, a tangent to a surface which is also a tangent of the intersection of the surface by the tangent plane at the same point of tangency. — **Conjugate, cotriple, double, imaginary, inflectional tangent.** See the adjectives. — **Ideal tangent**, a real line touching a real curve at two imaginary points. — **Inverse method of tangents**, the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent. — **Method of tangents.** (a) A method of obtaining the quadrature of a curve by means of an evaluation of the tangent to it, due to Roberval. (b) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve. — **Multiple tangent.** See *multiple*. — **Natural tangents**, tangents expressed by natural numbers. — **Principal tangent**, a tangent bisecting the angle between the chief tangents at the point of tangency. — **Principal tangent conic.** See *conic*. — **Stationary tangent of a curve.** See *stationary*. — **Tangent balance.** — **Principal tangent**, a balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight; chiefly used for weighing letters. Also called *bent-ter balance*. — **Tangent galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*. — **Tangent sailing.** Same as *middle-latitude sailing*. See *latitude*. — **Tangent scale**, in *ordnance*, a notched piece of metal fitted to slide circumferentially on the breech of a piece of artillery, the notches being at stated distances from the axis of the gun. In sighting, the scale is turned till one of its notches corresponding to the desired elevation or range is brought into intersection with the plane of the trajectory. — **Tangent screw**, a screw attached to or forming part of a clamp, and serving to move pieces clamped together relatively to one another with a slow motion. — **To fly or go off at a tangent**, to pass suddenly from one line of notion or train of thought to another diverging widely from the first.

From Dodson and Fogg's It (his mind) flew off at a tangent to the very center of the history of the queer client. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxii.

The velocity is as the square of the time, and the curve is therefore a parabola tangencying the time with its vertex at the start of motion. *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 163.

tangent (tan-jent), *r. t.* [*< tangent*, *n.*] To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

tangential (tan-jen-tal), *a.* [*< tangent* + *-al*.] Same as *tangential*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 2. [Rare.]

tangentially (tan-jen-tal-i), *adv.* Same as *tangentially*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), [Rare.]

tangential (tan-jen-shal), *a. and n.* [*< tangent* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent. — 2. Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go. [Rare.]

Emerson had only tangential relations with the expertment (brook farm). *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 165.

Simple tangential strain. See *strain*. — **Tangential coordinates**, displacement, force, inversion, stress. See the nouns. — **Tangential plane.** Same as *tangent plane* (which see, under *tangent*).

II. *n.* In the *geom.* of plane cubic curves, the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential of the point of tangency.

Conic tangential, a point at which the cone of five-point contact with a given cubic curve at a primitive point meets the cubic again.

tangentiality (tan-jen-shi-al-i-ti), *n.* [*< tangential* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 335.

tangentially (tan-jen-shal-i), *adv.* In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangerine (tan-je-rin'), *a. and n.* [= *P. Tangerin*, *< Tanger*, Tangiers. See def.] I. *a.* Relating to Tangiers, an important seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

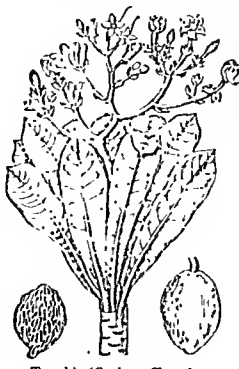
II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tangiers. — 2. [I. c.] A Tangerine orange. See *orange*. Also spelled *tangerine*.

tangey, *a.* See *tangy*.

tangfish (tang-fish), *n.* A seal. [Shetland.] *Imp. Dict.*

tangham, tanghan (tang-gam, -gan), *n.* See *tangum*.

tanghin (tang-gin), *n.* [Malagasy.] A deadly poison ob-



Tanghin (*Cerbera tanghin*).

tained from the fruit of a tree of Madagascar, *Cerbera tanghin* (*Tanghinia venenifera*); also, the tree itself. The tree bears smooth oblanceolate leaves crowded toward the end of the branches, from the midst of which rise cymes of small flowers. The fruit is yellow, containing a fibrous nut, of which the kernel is the poisonous part. Also spelled *tanghin*. — **Trial by tanghin**, a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted — a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened, and innocence was established.

tangibile (tan-jib'i-lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] A tactile sensation or object.

Not only does every visible appear to be remote, but it has a position in external space, just as a *tangibile* appears to be superficial and to have a determinate position on the surface of the body.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 300.

tangibility (tan-jib'i-lē-ti), *n.* [*< F. tangibilité* = Sp. *tangibilidad*, *< NL. *tangibilita(t)-s*, *< LL. tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] The property of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling; tangibility.

Tangibility and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 770.

tangible (tan-jib'l), *a.* [*< F. tangible* = Pr. Sp. *tangible* = Pg. *tangível* = It. *tangibile*, *< LL. tangibilis*, that may be touched, *< L. tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] 1. Capable of being touched or grasped, or of affecting the sense of touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air. *Dacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. Discernible or discernible by the touch.

By this sense [touch] the tangible qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

3. Capable of being possessed or realized; such that one can lay the hand on it; within reach; real: as, tangible security.

Direct and tangible benefits to ourselves and others. *Southey*, (Imp. Dict.)

Men . . . who were not such blots as to cling to any views when a good tangible reason could be urged against them. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

tangibleness (tan-jib'l-ness), *n.* The state or character of being tangible; tangibility.

tangibly (tan-jib'l-i), *adv.* In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tangle (tang'l), *n.* [Appar. dim. of tang³. But the touch in the legend, "as a man covered with seaweed," may be due to an accidental resemblance to tang³.] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, fabled to appear sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed. *Keightley*, Fairy Mythology, p. 173.

tangerine, *n.* See *tangerine*, 2.

Tangier pea. See *pea*¹.

tangle¹ (tang'gl), *n.* [*< ME. *tangel*, *< Icel. thöngull*, seaweed, dim. of *thang* = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, *> E. tang*, seaweed: see tang³. Henceo (prob.) tangle², *r.*] 1. A mass of various large species of seaweed, especially *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina*. See *ent* under *seaweed*. Also called *tangle-crack* and *hanger*.

The Alga Marina, or Sea-Tangle, as some call it, Sea-Ware. *M. Martin*, Western Islands (ed. 1716), p. 140. (*Jamieson*.)

And hands so often clasped in mine Should toss with tangle and with shells. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, x.

2. A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [*Scotch*.] — **Tangle tent**, in *surg.*, a tent made of *Laminaria digitata*, or tangle. (See also *rose-tangle*.)

tangle² (tang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tangled*, ppv. *tangling*. [Early mod. E. also *tangell*; appar. lit. 'twist together like seaweed,' *< tangle¹*, *n.* But the development of such a verb from a noun of limited use like *tangle¹* is somewhat remarkable, and needs confirmation.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite or knit together confusedly; interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to separate them; snarl.

His speech was like a tangled chain: nothing impaired, but all disordered. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 125.

London, like all other old cities, is a vast tangled network of streets that for the most part begin nowhere and end nowhere. *The Century*, XLII. 142.

2. To catch or involve as in a snarl; entrap; entangle.

Nevertheless we were so tangled in among the saydo despite yles that we could not gette oute fromo amonges them unto the next daye at nyght. *Sir R. Guylford*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

Look, how a bird lies tangled in a net. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, 1. 67.

tangle

3. To embroil; embarrass; confuse; perplex; involve; complicate.

I stood mate—those who tangled must untie
The embroilment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 23.

=Syn. 1. To entangle, intertwine, snarl (up).

II. *intrans.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

The cavern wild with tangling roots.
Burns, Despondency.

While these thoughts were tangling in my brain, an
outer force cut the knot. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

tangle² (tang'gl), *n.* [*< tangle², v.*] 1. A snarl
of threads or other things united confusedly,
or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Anarchy in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neera's hair?
Milton, Lycidas, l. 69.

The eastern edge of the great tangle of mountains which
makes up the western third of our territory is encountered
by the traveller from the east, after passing over a thou-
sand miles in width of the central valley, in longitude 103°
If he strikes the Black Hills in latitude 44°, or in 105° if he
follows up the Platte and finds himself at the base of the
Rocky Mountains proper.

J. D. Whitney, The Yosemite Book, p. 24.

2. A device used in dredging, for sweeping the
sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of ma-
rine life, too small or fragile to be obtained
by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported
on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses
of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles
the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without
injuring them.

3. A perplexity or embarrassment; a compli-
cation.

The judge puts his mind to the tangle of contradictions
in the case. *Emerson*, Courage.

Forest tangle, a virgin forest unnumbered or rendered
impassable by underwood, vines, creepers, or fallen trees;
a jungle.

tangle³, *a.* [*ME. tanggyl*; origin obscure. Cf.
tanglesome².] Froward; peevish. [*Rare.*]

Tanggyl, or froward and angry. *Blossus*, felleus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

tangleberry (tang'gl-ber'i), *n.* The dangle-
berry; same as *bluetangle*.

tangle-fish (tang'gl-fish), *n.* The needle-fish,
Syngnathus acus. See *cut* under *pipefish*. *En-
cyc. Diet.*

tanglefoot (tang'gl-füt), *n.* [*< tangle², v., +
obj. foot.*] Whisky or other intoxicating bev-
erage. Also *tangleleg*. [*Slang*, U. S.]

tangle-picker (tang'gl-pik'er), *n.* A bird, the
turnstone, *Streptopus interpres*; so called from
its habit of searching for food among tangle or
seawrack. See *cut* under *turnstone*. *J. F. Yar-
rell*. [*Norfolk*, Eng.]

tanglesome¹ (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [*< tangle² +
-some.*] Tangled; complicated. [*Colloq.*]

Things are in such a tanglesome condition.

The Engineer, LXV. 317.

tanglesome² (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [*< tangle³ +
-some.*] Fretful; discontented; obstinate. *Hal-
lucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tangle-swab (tang'gl-swob), *n.* A mop of hemp
attached to a tangle used in dredging.

The handles [of the dredge] were modified in different
ways, and several *tangle-swabs* were generally attached to
the hinder end of the bag. *Science*, IV. 112.

tangle-wrack (tang'gl-rak), *n.* Same as *tun-
gle¹*, 1.

tanglingly (tang'gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling
manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tangly¹ (tang'gli), *a.* [*< tangle¹ + -y¹*.] Cov-
ered with tangle or seaweed.

Prone, helpless, on the tangly beach he lay.

Falconer, Shipwreck, lii.

tangly² (tang'gli), *a.* [*< tangle² + -y¹*.] Knot-
ted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

tangram (tan'gram), *n.* A Chinese puzzle con-
sisting of a square of wood or other material
cut into seven pieces of various shapes (five tri-
angles, a square, and a lozenge), which can be
combined so as to form a square and a variety
of other figures.

tangue, *n.* See *tangö*.

tanguin, *n.* See *tanguin*.

tangum (tang'gum), *n.* [*Also tangham, tanghan*;
said to be native Tibetan.] The Tibet horse,
Equus caballus varius, a piebald race or strain
of horse found wild in Tibet and some other
parts of Asia. It appears to be related to the Tartar
horse, and has been supposed to be a primeval or indige-
nous stock. But the origin of the domestic horse has
passed out of the memory of man, and all that relates to
it is conjecture.

tang-whaup (tang'hwäp), *n.* [*< tang³ + whaup.*]
The whinbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*. [*Local*,
British.]

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tangy (tang'i), *a.* [*Also, inprop., tangey; < tang²
+ -y¹.*] Having a tang; having an unpleasant
acquired flavor, sound, or other characteristic.

A flavour coarse and tangey. *Ure*, Diet., III. 189.

tan-house (tan'hous), *n.* A building in which
tan-bark is stored.

tanier, *n.* See *tannier*.

tanist (tan'ist), *n.* [*Also tanaist; < Ir. Gael.
tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country, the
presumptive or apparent heir to a lord, < *tanais*,
dominion, lordship, < *tan*, country, region, ter-
ritory.] The chief, or holder of the lands and
honors, in certain Celtic races; sometimes, the
chief's chosen successor. See *tanistry*.

Every Signory or Chieftry, with the portion of laud which
passed with it, went without partition to the Tanist, who
always came in by election or with the strong hand, and
not by descent. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 183.

tanistih, *n.* [*Repr. Ir. tanaisteachd, tanistry*,
< *tanaiste*, tanist: see *tanist*.] Same as *tanis-
try*.

tanistry (tan'is-tri), *n.* [*< tanist + -ry*: see *-cry*.]
A mode of tenure that prevailed among various
Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist, or
holder of honors and lands, held them only for
life, and his successor was fixed by election.
According to this custom the right of succession was not
in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged—
that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elec-
tive in the individual. The primitive intention seems to
have been that the inheritance should descend to the
oldest or the most worthy of the blood and name of the
deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest,
and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

I have already called it *Tanistry*, the system under which
the grown men of the tribe elect their own chief, general-
ly choosing a successor before the ruling chief dies, and
almost invariably electing his brother or nearest male
relative. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 145.

Soon after the accession of James I. a decision of the
King's Bench, which had the force of law, pronounced
the whole system of *tanistry* and gavelkind, which had
grown out of the Breton law, and which had hitherto
been recognised in a great part of the Island, to be illegal.
Lecty, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

tanite (tan'it), *n.* [*< tan¹ + -ite²*: a trade-
name.] A cement of emery and some bind-
ing substance, used as a material for molding,
grinding-wheels, disks, laps, etc. *E. H. Knight*,
—Tanite wheel, a grinding-wheel of emery combined
with tanite.

tanjib, tanzib (tan'jib, -zib), *n.* [*Also tan-
jeeb; < Hind. tanjib.*] A kind of muslin made
in the Oude district in India, the weavers of
which have great skill in introducing into the
fabric any pattern which they may desire, and
even inscriptions and texts from sacred books,
etc. *S. R. Handbook Indian Arts*, II. 82.

tank¹ (tangk), *n.* [*In local E. use a var. of
stank¹ (cf. *stamin* as related to *stamin*); in E.
Ind. use prob. < Pg. *tangue*, a tank, pond, pool,
= Sp. *estauque* = Pr. *estauque*, *stane* = OF. *estauque*,
a pond, pool: see *stank¹*, the same word in more
orig. form. The E. Ind. terms (Marathi *tänken*,
Guzerathi *tänkh*, *tänkh*, in Rajputana *tänka*, a
reservoir, tank) are prob. independent words,
whose similarity to the Pg. and E. words is ac-
cidental.] 1. A pool of deep water, natural or
artificial. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]*

Here . . . the surface is smooth sandstone, with here
and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These
places are called *tanks* by the ranchmen, and are the
only water-supply for deer or cattle on the mesa.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 201.

2. A large vessel or structure of wood or metal
designed to hold water, oil, or other liquid, or
a gas. Specifically—(a) That part of a locomotive ten-
der which contains the water. See *cut* under *passenger-
engine*. (b) A stationary reservoir from which the tank of
a tender is filled. (c) A cistern for storing water on board
ship. (d) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower
edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water sur-
face, forming a seal for the gas. See *cut* under *gasome-
ter*. (e) Any chamber or vessel for storing oil, molasses,
or the like.

3. In the East Indies, a storage-place for water;
a reservoir. Such tanks are used especially for irriga-
tion, but they also serve for storage of water for all pur-
poses during the dry season. Some of them are of great
extent, and form lakes, conforming to the natural shape
of the ground and covering thousands of acres; others
are of square or other regular shape, and form decorative
features in pleasure-grounds.—Cable-tank, a large cylin-
drical tank of sheet-iron used in telegraph-cable factories
for storing the cable.—Filtering-tank. Same as *filter³*, 2.
—Tank drama, a sensational or cheap melodrama in
which water is employed to the scenic effects, as in repre-
senting a rescue from drowning. [*Theatrical slang.*]

tank¹ (tangk), *r. t.* [*< tank¹, n.*] 1. To throw,
or cause to flow, into a tank.

If this [water] can be tanked or weighed, no material
error should occur. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9130.

2. To put or plunge into a tank; bathe or steep
in a tank.

tankard-turnip

They tanked her cruel, they did; and kept her under
water till she was nigh gone. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

tank² (tangk), *v.* [*< ME. tank; origin obscure.*]
The wild parsnip, *Peucedanum (Pastinaca) sati-
vum*. [*Old or prov. Eng.*]

tank³ (tangk), *n.* A variant of *tang¹* and *tang²*.
Tanka, Tankia (tan'kä, tan'kyä), *n.* [*Chinese*,
literally, 'the Tan family or tribe'; < *Tan*, an
aboriginal tribe who formerly occupied the re-
gion lying to the south and west of the Meiling
(mountains) in southern China, + *kia* (pro-
nounced *ka* in Canton), family, people.] The
best population of Canton in southern China,
the descendants of an aboriginal tribe named
Tan, who were driven by the advance of Chi-
nese civilization to live in boats upon the river,
and who have for centuries been forbidden to
live on the land. "Since 1730 they have been per-
mitted to settle in villages in the immediate neighbour-
hood of the river, but are still excluded from competition
for official honours, and are forbidden by custom from in-
termarrying with the rest of the people." [*Giles*, Glossary
of Reference.]

tanka-boat, tankia-boat (tan'kä-, tan'kyä-
böt), *n.* The kind of boat used by the Tankia
as a dwelling by night and a passenger-boat by
day. These boats are about 25 feet in length, and contain
only one room, but are fitted with movable mats which
cover the whole vessel at night. As passenger-boats they
are usually rowed by women. Sometimes called *egg-
boat*, from *tan*, 'egg,' the Chinese character used in writ-
ing the tribal name *Tan*.

tankage (tang'kä), *n.* [*< tank¹ + -age.*] 1.
The act or process of storing oil, etc., in a
tank; also, the price charged or paid for stor-
age in a tank; the capacity of a tank or tanks;
quantity, as of oil, that may be in a tank or
tanks.—2. The waste residue deposited in
lixiviating-vats or in tanks in which fat is
rendered. The latter product, dried, is much
used as a fertilizer.

A new drier adapted for drying . . . tankage, sewage
clay, fertilizers, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

tankard (tang'kärd), *n. and a.* [*< ME. tan-
kard = MD. tanekardt (cf. Ir. *tancard*, < E.), <
OF. *tanguard*, *tanguart*, a tankard; origin un-
known. The notion that the word is < *tank¹*
+ *-ard* is wholly untenable.] 1. *n.* A vessel,*



Tankard presented to the first white person born in New
Netherlands.

larger than a common drinking-cup, used for
holding liquor. The word is used loosely, but gener-
ally implies a covered vessel holding a quart or more, and
is commonly associated with the tap-room of an inn.

One of the Priests was to go with a large Golden Tankard
to the Fountain of Siloam, and, having filled it with water,
he brings it up to the water-gate over against the Altar.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

Our coachman . . . eschews hot potations, and addicts
himself to a tankard of ale.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

Cool tankard. See *cool-tankard*.—Sapling-tankard.
Same as *stave-tankard*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence,
convivial; festive; jovial. [*Rare.*]

No marvel if he brought us home nothing but a meek
tankard drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smeectymnus.

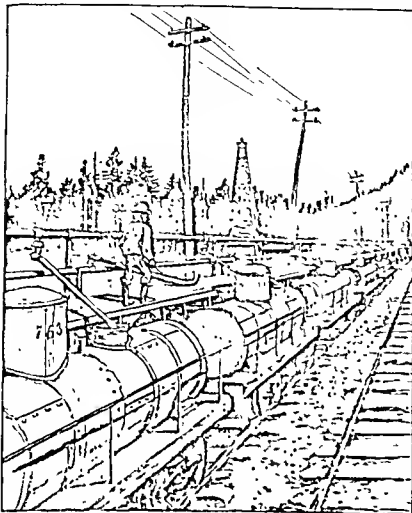
tankard-bearer¹ (tang'kärd-bär'er), *n.* One
who, when London was very imperfectly sup-
plied with water, fetched water in tankards,
holding two or three gallons, from the conduits
and pumps in the street. Such persons were
compelled to wait their turn to draw water.

A gentleman of your sort, parts, carriage, and estima-
tion to talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone,
like a tankard-bearer at a conduit! He!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

tankard-turnip (tang'kärd-tär'nip), *n.* A
name given to such common field-turnips as
have the root oblong and in general rising a
good deal above the surface of the ground.
There are several varieties. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tank-car (tang'kür), *n.* A railway platform-car carrying a long cylindrical closed iron tank,



Tank cars

adapted for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. Sometimes called *oil-car*.

tank-engine (tang'k'en'jin), *n.* A locomotive that carries its own water and coal, and does not draw a tender for this purpose.

tank-furnace (tang'k'f'er'näs), *n.* See *furnace*.

tanking (tang'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tank*, *v.*] The operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

tank-iron (tang'k'f'ern), *n.* Plate-iron thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-locomotive (tang'k'lō'kō-mō-tiv), *n.* A tank-engine.—Belgian-tank locomotive. See *locomotive*.—Double-truck tank-locomotive. See *locomotive*.

tank-vessel (tang'k'ves'el), *n.* A ship of which the hold is so arranged that oil or other liquid can be carried in bulk.

tank-worm (tang'k'wern), *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus mediusensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See *guinea-worm*.

tanling (tan'ling), *n.* [*< tan* + *-ling*.] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. *Tennyson*, *Dualisms*. [Rare.]

Hot summer's tanlings and
The shrinking slaves of winter.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 4. 29

tan-liquor (tan'lik'ör), *n.* Same as *tan-ooze*.

tan-mill (tan'mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tanna, *n.* See *tana*.

tannable (tan'n-äbl), *a.* [*< tan* + *-able*.] Capable of being tanned.

tannadar, *n.* See *tandadar*.

tannage (tan'äj), *n.* [*< tan* + *-age*.] 1. The act of tanning, or the state of being tanned; especially, the tanning of leather which is prepared by soaking in an infusion of bark. See *tan*, *v.* 2. The bark or other substance used in tanning. [Rare.]

Urged that . . . practical tanners be appointed by the government to make a scientific investigation into the relative merits of the several *tannages*, and to determine definitely, if possible, for what purposes the different *tannages* could be advantageously used.

Farrow, *Mil. Encey.*, II. 807.

3. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, the process of steeping cast slabs of the material in a weak solution of potash alum, for the purpose of hardening the composition and rendering it insoluble. Also *tanning*.

The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of *tannage*, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material.

Marble-Worker, § 129.

4. Browning from exposure to the sun and air, as the human skin. [Rare.]

They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.

Browning, *Flight of the Duchess*, III.

tannate (tan'ät), *n.* [*< tann*(ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of tannic acid: as, potassium *tannate*. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep

bluish-black color with ferrie salts.—*Tannate-of-lead ointment*. See *ointment*.
tanner (tan'er), *n.* [*< ME. tannere* (cf. MD. *tanner*); *< tan* + *-er*.] Cf. OF. **tanier* (ML. *tanarius*), also *tanneur*, F. *tanneur* (ML. *tannator*), a tanner, *< tanner*, *tan*: see *tan*.] One whose occupation it is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by tanning.

A tanner will last you nine year; . . . his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a great while.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 183.

Tanners' bark, the bark of trees containing tannic acid, stripped and prepared for use in tanning skins.—**Tanners' ooze**. Same as *tan-ooze*.—**Tanners' sumac**. See *sumac*.—**Tanners' waste**, hide-cuttings, etc.

tanner (tan'er), *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin: *< "Gipsy tano, little, the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling."* This is doubtful.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

Two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, "How much a piece?" The Man in the Monument replied, "A *Tanner*." It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxxvii.

tannery (tan'er-i), *n.* pl. *tanneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tannerie*, OF. (and F.) *tannerie* (ML. *tanaria, tannaria, tannaria*); as *tan* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.—2. The art or process of tanning.

Miraculous improvements in *Tannery*!

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. v. 7.

tannic (tan'ik), *a.* [*< tan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *tan*.—**Tannic acid**, *tannin*, a white inextinguishable inodorous substance, C₁₄H₁₀O₆, having a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It is very soluble in water, much less so in alcohol. It has an acid reaction, and combines with most soluble bases. It precipitates starch, albumin, and gluten, and forms with gelatin a very insoluble compound which is the basis of leather, and on which the art of tanning is founded. The word *tannin* has been loosely applied to all astringent vegetable principles. Commercially, tannic acid is of two kinds—*gallic-tannic acid*, derived from nutgalls, and *quercitannic acid*, which occurs in healthy leaves and bark. Gallotannic acid is the kind chiefly used. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent and externally as an astringent and styptic. Also called *tannin* and *gallic acid*.—**Tannic-acid ointment**. See *ointment*.

tannier (tan'ier), *n.* [Also written *tanner*; origin obscure.] The blue or nut eddoes, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (*Caladium sagittifolium*), of the West Indies, cultivated in tropical countries for its farinaceous tuberous root, which resembles that of the eddoes or taro, to which it is allied.

tanniferous (tan-nif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< tann*(in) + *-iferous*.] Tannin-yielding; abounding in and readily supplying tannic acid.

The most advantageous *tanniferous* substance, etc.

Cre. Dict., IV. 897.

tannikin (tan'i-kin), *n.* [Also *tanakin*; appar. a particular use of *Tannikin*, a dim. of *Anne* (with prefixed *t-* as in *Ted* for *Ed*).] A girl or woman. [Slang.]

A pretty nimble-eyed Dutch *tanakin*.

Marston, *Dutch Courtesan*, l. 1.

tannin (tan'in), *n.* [= F. *tannin*; as *tan* + *-in*.] Same as *tannic acid*. Also called *taya*. See *tannic*.

tanning (tan'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tan*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of converting hides and skins into leather; the manufacture of leather.

The process is chiefly chemical, and depends essentially upon the action of tannic acid, gallic acid, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, salt, and other agents on the gelatin, gluten, albumin, and other constituents of animal skins. Strictly, tanning is the treatment of hides with tannin, or tannic acid; the treatment of hides with alum and other minerals is called *tawing* (which see). In tanning proper, raw, salted, and dried hides of cattle are treated with some form of tannin, either by itself or in connection with other agents, and the product is called *leather* to distinguish it from the *white* or *alum leather*, *kid*, *lambskin*, etc., produced from the skins of goats, sheep, and other small animals. While a great number of plants yield tannin, the chief source of it is the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and beech, and the powdered leaves and young shoots of the sumac. Nutgalls are also used, as they carry gallic acid with the tannic acid. Many other vegetable matters are also used. The treatment of the hides in tanning is essentially a steeping or soaking in baths formed of extracts of tannin either by placing the ground bark directly in the baths, or by employing fluid extracts of the barks or sumacs. The hides are first freed from hair and fleshed, and are then placed in the baths. The art of tanning also includes the mechanical and chemical treatment of the hides to make them supple and water-proof. See *leather*, 1.

2. An appearance or line of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

Diseases and distempers incident to our faces are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride: as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like.

Jer. Taylor (O. Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105. (Latham.)

3. Same as *tannage*, 3.—4. A whipping; a flogging. [Slang.]—**Red tanning**, bark-tanning.—**Tanners' or tanning sumac**. See *sumac*.

tannin-plate (tan'in-plät), *n.* In *photog.*, a collodion dry plate finally treated with a preservative solution of tannin: no longer in use.

tannometer (ta-nom'e-ter), *n.* [*< tann*(in) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning-liquor.

tanny, *a.* An obsolete form of *tawny*.

tan-ooze (tan'üz), *n.* In *tanning*, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, as hemlock- or oak-bark or mixtures of these barks, or of other vegetable substances or mixtures of such substances with one another or with tan-bark, used in tanning. The ooze also usually contains in a suspended state the material or mixture of materials from which the water dissolves out the tannin in making the extract; and, after the more or less prolonged immersion therein of the hides or skins, the latter absorb a large proportion of the extracted tannin, and the ooze becomes somewhat shiny from animal matters. Also called *tan-liquor*.

tan-pickle (tan'pik'l), *n.* The liquor of a tan-pit: same as *tan-ooze*.

The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the fool was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tanpickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxiv.

tan-pit (tan'pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan.—2. A bark-bed.

tan-press (tan'pres), *n.* A machine for the purpose of expressing moisture from wet spent tan.

tanquam, *n.* [*< L. tanquam, tamquam*, so much as, as much as, as if, *< tam*, so much, + *quam*, as.] See the quotation. [Old slang.]

Tanquam is a fellow's fellow in our Universities.

Blount (ed. 1681), p. 638. (Halliwell.)

tanrec, *n.* See *tenrec*.

tan-ride (tan'rid), *n.* An inclosure spread with tan, in which to exercise horses. *E. H. Yates*, *Fifty Years of London Life*, ii.

tan-spud (tan'spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

tan-stove (tan'stöv), *n.* A hearth with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tansie*, *tansy*; *< ME. tansaye*, *< OF. tansie, tansie*, *tansie*, F. *tansie*, an aphetic form of OF. *athanasie*, *tansy*, = OSP. *atanasia*, Sp. *atanasia*, *tansy*, costmary, marshmallow, = Pg. *atanasia*, *athanasia* = It. *atanasia*, *tansy*, *< ML. athanasia*, *tansy*, *< Gr. áthanasia*, immortality, *< áthavatos*, immortal (*> Olt. atanato*, rose-campion), *< a-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death, *< θάνατον*, *óthavaton*, die. For *tansy*, lit. 'immortality,' as the name of a plant, cf. *live-forever* and *immortelle*. Hence ult. *Tanacetum*.] 1. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, a stout erect plant 2 or 3 feet high, with pinnate cut-toothed leaves, and yellow rayless heads in a terminal corymb. It is native in the northern Old World, and well known as an introduced roadside weed in North America. The dried strong-scented leaves and tops are an official drug with the properties of an aromatic bitter and an irritant narcotic. The volatile oil is highly poisonous. The leaves were formerly used as a seasoning. See def. 3.

2. One of several plants with somewhat similar leaves, as the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, the silverweed (also *goose-tansy*), and the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. See the phrases below.—

3†. A pudding or cake made with eggs, cream, sugar, rose-water, and the juice of tansy, to which that of spinach, sorrel, or other herbs was sometimes added.

Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays, which days we have Fish at dinner, and *tansy* or pudding for supper.

Strype, in Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 178.

The custom of eating *tansy* pudding and *tansy* cake at Easter is of very ancient origin, and was no doubt to be traced to the Jewish custom of eating cakes made with bitter herbs (Numbers ix. 11); but, to take from it any Jewish character, at a very early date it became the custom to eat pork or bacon with the cakes.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 261.



Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

a, a disk-flower; b, a ray flower; c, an achene.

Dog's tansy. Same as *goose-tansy*. [Scotland.]—**Double tansy**, a form of the common tansy with the leaves more cut and crisped.—**Like a tansy**, perfect; complete; thoroughly; with nothing lacking: probably in allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken or a shoulder out, with being turned o' the stones like a tansy.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

Oil of tansy. See *oil*, and def. 1.—**Tansy-mustard.** See *mustard*.—**White tansy**, the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, and the agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. [Prov. Eng.]

tant (tant), *n.* Same as *tant*¹, 5.

tantalate (tan'tā-lāt), *n.* [*< tantalum + -ate*.] A salt of tantalic acid.

tantalic (tan-tal'ik), *n.* [*< tantalum + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to tantalum.—**Tantalic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of tantalum pentoxid.

Tantaline (tan-tā-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tantalus + -ine*.] A subfamily of *Ciconiidae* (formerly of *Ardeidae*), containing the wood-storks or wood-ibises, as distinguished from the true storks, or *Ciconiinae*. These birds are neither herons nor ibises, but modified storks, inhabiting warm countries of both hemispheres. The bill is long and large, stout at the base, and gradually tapering to a decurved tip, with the nostrils pierced in its hard substance high up at the base of the upper mandible; the toes are lengthened; the hallux is nearly insistent; and the claws are less nail-like than in the true storks. The two genera, of the Old and New World respectively, differ in the conformation of the windpipe, which is folded upon itself several times in the former, and is straight in the latter. See *cut* under *Tantalus*.

tantaline (tan'tā-līn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinae*. *Concs.*

tantalisation, tantalise, etc. See *tantalization, etc.*

tantalism (tan'tā-lizm), *n.* [*< Tantalus* (see *tantalize*) + *-ism*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of something desirable but not attainable; tantalization. See *tantalize*. [Rare.]

Think on my vengeance, choke up his desires,
Then let his banquetings be *Tantalism*.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

tantallite (tan'tā-līt), *n.* [*< tantalum + -ite*.] A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and massive, of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is very heavy, having a specific gravity between 7 and 7.5. In composition it is a tantalate of iron and manganese, corresponding to the niobate columbite; between the two minerals there are many intermediate compounds.

tantalum (tan-tā'li-um), *n.* See *tantalum*.

tantalization (tan'tā-li-zā'shən), *n.* [*< tantalize + -ation*.] The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. Also spelled *tantalisation*.

Rose had no idea of *tantalization*, or she would have held him awhile in doubt. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, ix.

tantalize (tan'tā-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tantalized*, ppr. *tantalizing*. [= *F. tantaliser*; with suffix *-ize*, *< L. Tantalus*, *< Gr. Τάνταλος*, in myth., son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe, who, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy hunger or thirst.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach; excite expectations or hopes or fears in (a person) which will not be realized; tease; torment; vex. Also spelled *tantalise*.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.

Dryden.

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xliii.

I will *tantalize* her; keep her with me, expecting, doubting. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxix.

tantalizer (tan'tā-lī-zēr), *n.* [*< tantalize + -er*.] One who or that which tantalizes. *Wakefield*, *Memoirs*, p. 227.

tantalizingly (tan'tā-lī-zing-lī), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

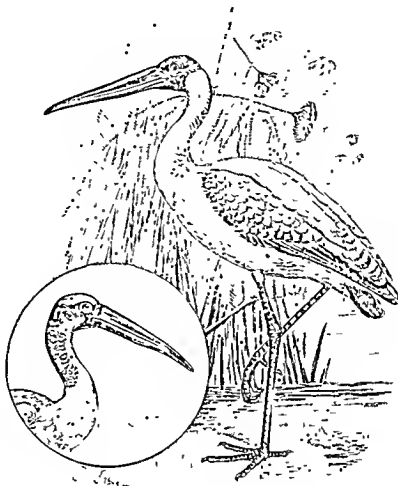
Both of them [geysers] remained *tantalizingly* quiet. *J. Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, ii. 20.

tantalizingness (tan'tā-lī-zing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being tantalizing. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 555.

tantalum (tan'tā-lum), *n.* [NL., also *tantalum*; *< L. Tantalus*, Tantalus, father of Niobe: see *tantalize*, and cf. *niobium*.] Chemical symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 183. One of the rare metals occurring in various combinations, but hardly known at all in the separate metallic state. As prepared by Berzelius, but not entirely pure, it appeared as a black powder, which assumed a grayish me-

talic luster under the burnisher, and which when gently heated took fire, and burned to an oxid. It was discovered by Ekeberg, in 1802, in the mineral afterward named by him *ytrotantalite*, and it has since been found in various rare minerals, as tantalite, columbite, pyrochlore, fergusonite, etc., in which it is almost always associated with niobium. It also occurs in small quantities in various tin, tungsten, and uranium ores. In its chemical relations it is allied to bismuth, antimony, and niobium.

Tantalus (tan'tā-lus), *n.* [NL., so called because they never seem to have enough (they are very voracious); *< L. Tantalus*, *< Gr. Τάνταλος*, Tantalus: see *tantalize*.] The leading genus of *Tantalinae*, now generally separated into two. The Old World form is *Tantalus ibis*, with several related species, of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. The



Tantalus ibis and Head of *Tantalus loculator*.

only American representative is *T. loculator*, the wood-ibis of the southern United States and southward. It is known in Arizona and southern California as the *Colorado turkey* (or *water-turkey*), from the Colorado river. (See *wood-ibis*.) The name has been erroneously applied to several different ibises which belong to another family—a misnomer due in part to an old error which identified *T. ibis* with the Egyptian ibis, *Ibis religiosa*.

Tantalus cup. A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure is in the position of Tantalus, who in the fable (see *tantalize*) is unable to quench his thirst.

tantamount (tan'tā-məunt), *v. i.* [*< OF. (AF.) tant*, so much, as much (*< L. tantus*, so much), + *amont*, amount: see *amount*.] To be tantamount or equivalent. [Rare.]

It will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God to do that which, in God's estimate, may tantamount to a direct undervaluing.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 193.

tantamount (tan'tā-məunt), *a.* [*< tantamount, v.* Some association with *paramount*, *a.*, prob. affected this adj. use.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer; they are plainly tantamount: at least, the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland*, *Works*, IV. 16.

I cannot make your consciousness tantamount to mine. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 180.

tantamountingly (tan'tā-məun'ting-lī), *adv.* In effect; equivalently.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, tantamountingly to give her the lie? *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 28. (*Davies*.)

tantara (tan-tar'ā), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of a trumpet or horn. Cf. *tarantara*, *taratan-tara*; cf. also Sp. *tarantaran*, the sound of a rapid beating of a drum; *tarad*, the sound of a trumpet; OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell.] A blast on a trumpet or horn.

On Pharan now no shining Pharvs shoves;

A Heav'nly Trump a shrill *Tantara* blows.

Sylvestre, tr. of *De Barts's Weeks*, II, The Lave.

The baying of the slow-hound and the *tantaras* of the horn died away further and fainter toward the blue Atlantic. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, iii.

Tantany pig. See *Tantony pig*.

tantipartite (tan-tī-pār'tīt), *a.* [*< L. tantus*, so much, + *partitus*, parted, divided: see *partite*.] Having *n* sets of *n* facients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.—**Tantipartite function**, a function of several variables linear in each.

tantity (tan'tī-tī), *n.* [*< L. tantum*, so much, + *-ity*. Cf. *quantity*.] The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to *quantity*.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *adv.* [Supposed to be imitative of the note of a hunting-horn; cf. *tantara* and *tiry*.] Swiftly; rapidly; at full speed.

He is the merriest man alive. Up at five a' Clock in the morning, . . . and *Tantivy* all the country over, where Hunting, Hawking, or any Sport is to be made.

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, iv. 1.

How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania.

The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares*.)

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *a.* [Formerly also *tantivee*; *< tantivy, adv.*] Swift; rapid; hasty; on the rush.

This sort, however, is not in esteem with high *tantivee* scaramouches. *Arbutnot* (Mason's Supp. to Johnson)

Being *Lady Certainly*—and *Lady Perhaps*—and grand here—and *tantivy* there.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxi.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *n.*; pl. *tantivies* (-iz). [*< tantivy, adv.*] 1. A hunting cry, inciting to speed or denoting full chase.

Æsop. To boot and saddle again they sound.

Rog. Tara! tan tara ra! . . . *Tantive!* *Tantive!* *Vanbrugh*, *Æsop*, II. 1.

2. A rapid, violent movement; a gallop; a rush; a torrent.

The *tantivy* of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 125.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea.

Cleveland, *Works*, xxi. (*Nares*.)

3. A High-church Tory of about the time of James II.

About half a dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted (in a caricature) upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, *Tantivy*, to Rome.

Roger North, *Examen*, I. ii. § 130.

He says that an ambitious *tantivy*, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spicen on the late ministry.

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxxii.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tantivied*, ppr. *tantivying*. [*< tantivy, adv.*] To hurry off.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying*?

Mme. D'Arblay, *Camilla*, III. 8. (*Davies*.)

tantling (tant'ling), *n.* [Irreg. *< tant(a)ll(ice) + -ing*.] One seized with the hope of unattainable pleasure; one exposed to be tantalized. *Imp. Diet.*

tanto (tān'to), *adv.* [It., *< L. tantus*, so much: see *tantity*.] In music, so much or too much: as, *allegro non tanto*, not so quick, or quick but not too much so. Compare *troppo*.

tantony (tan'tō-nī), *n.* [Also *tantany*; short for *Tantony pig*.] Same as *Tantony pig*; hence, a petted follower; a servile adherent.

Some are such *Cossets* and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 595. (*Davies*.)

Tantony cross. Same as *St. Anthony's cross*. See *cross*¹, 1.

Tantony pig. [Also *Tantiny pig*; short for *St. Antony pig* or *St. Anthony's pig*; also called *Antony* or *Anthony pig*: said to be so called in allusion to the pigs which figure in the legend of St. Anthony (prop. *Antony*), who is said to have had a pig for his page. The first quot. gives a different explanation.] The favorite or smallest pig in the litter.—To follow like a *Tantony pig*, to be constantly at the heels of a person. See the quotation from *Stow*.

The Officers charged with oversight of the Markets in this City [London] did divers times take from the Market people Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance. . . . One of the Proctors for St. Anthones (Hospital) tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghills, no man would hurt, or take it up; but if any one gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverbe, Such an one will follow such an one, & whine as it were an *Anthone pig*.

Stow, *Survey of London* (ed. 1633), p. 190.

Lord! she made me follow her last week through all the shops like a *Tantiny pig*.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, i.

tantra (tan'trā), *n.* [Skt. *tantra*, thread, warp, fig. fundamental doctrine, the division of a work, *< √ tan*, stretch: see *tend* and *thin*.] One of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part. They are chiefly in the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. There are also Buddhist *tantras*, of a somewhat similar character.

tantrism (tan'trizm), *n.* [*< tantra + -ism*.] The doctrines of the *tantras*.

tantrist (tan'trist), *n.* [*< tantra + -ist*.] A devotee of *tantrism*.

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* [Also dial. *tantum*; perhaps < W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a sudden start of impulse, a whim, lit. tension; akin to L. *tendere*, stretch, *tenuis* = E. *thin*, etc.: see *tend*.] A burst of ill humor; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice.

The Duke went to him [the King], when he threw himself into a terrible *tantrum*, and was so violent and irritable that they were obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. *Gréville*, *Memoirs*, Nov. 20, 1829.

However, she [Oldfield] did this much for our poor poet: when she found she had succeeded in banishing him, she went into her *tantrums*, and snapped at and scratched everybody else that was kind to her. *C. Reade*, *Art*, p. 250.

tantum (tan'tum), *n.* See *tantrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tantum Ergo (tan'tum ér'gō). [So called from these words in the hymn: L. *tantum* (*sacramentum*), so great (a sacrament); *ergo*, therefore: see *ergo*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, the last two stanzas of the hymn of Aquinas, beginning "Pango lingua gloriosi corporis mysterium," which are sung when the eucharist is carried in procession and in the office of benediction.—2. A musical setting of these stanzas.

tan-turf (tan'térf), *n.* Same as *tan-balls*.

There is a tradition . . . that during the prevalence of the plague in London the houses where the *tan-turf* was used in a great measure escaped that awful visitation. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 99.

tanty (tan'ti), *n.*; pl. *tanties* (-tiz). [Hind. *tānt*, a loom.] The Hindu loom, consisting of a bamboo frame, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the great toes of the operator are inserted, a needle which sews as a shuttle, and a lay. *E. H. Knight*.

tan-vat (tan'vat), *n.* [Formerly also *tan-fat*; < *tan* + *vat*, *fat*.] A tanners' vat in which the hides are steeped in a solution of tannin.

tanya (tan'yā), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *tanner*, a W. Indian name of a similar plant; see *tanner*.] The eddoes or taro, (*Colocasia antiquorum*. [Southern U. S.; West Indies.]

tan-yard (tan'yārd), *n.* A yard or enclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Tanygnathus (tā-nig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *tanyv*, stretch (see *than*), + *gnathos*, jaw.] A notable genus of parakeets, of



Tanygnathus megalorhynchus

Malayan and Papuan regions, related to the ring-parrots, with a comparatively long and slender upper mandible. There are several species, as *T. megalorhynchus*.

Tanyptera (tan-i-sip'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), < Gr. *tanypteros*, with outstretched wings, < *tanyv*, stretch, + *ptērō*, feather.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidae* and subfamily *Daceloninae*. The bill is shorter than the tail, with smooth rounded culmen, and the tail-feathers are only ten in number, of which the middle pair are narrow and long-exserted. There are 12 or 14 species, nearly or quite confined to the Australian and Papuan regions. The name refers to the long acuminate tail. Also called *Uroleyon*.

Tanystomata (tan-i-stō'mā-tā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *tanyv*, stretch, + *stōma*, mouth.] In Latroille's system of classification, the second family of *Diptera*. It is not exactly coincident with any modern family, but agrees to some extent with the tremendous division of brachycerous flies. See *Tabanidae*, *gadfly*. Also *Tanystoma*.

tanystome (tan'i-stōm), *n.* A fly of the division *Tanystomata*, as a gadfly, horezo, or eieg. See *Tabanidae*.

tanystomine (tā-nis'tō-min), *a.* Same as *tanystomous*.

tanystemous (tā-nis'tō-mns), *a.* [< NL. **tany-stomus*; < Gr. *tanyv*, stretch, + *stōma*, mouth.] Having a long beak, as a gadfly; of or pertaining to the *Tanystomata*.

tanzib, *n.* See *tanjib*.

tanzimat (tan'zi-mat), *n.* [Turk., < Ar., pl. of *tansim*, a regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish empire, issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, and also called the *Hatti-sherif of Gülhane*. It attempted to provide for increased security of life and property, for equitable taxation, and for reforms in the military service.

Taoism (tā'ō-izm or tou'izm), *n.* [Chinese *tao*, the way, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Lao-tszu, an ancient Chinese philosopher (about 500 B. C.), as laid down by him in the *Tao-te-king*. It is generally reckoned as one of the three religions of China.

Taoist (tā'ō-ist or tou'ist), *n.* [< *Tao-ism* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Taoism.

Taoistic (ta'ō- or ton-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Taoism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 101.

Taonurus (tā'ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer-Ooster, 1858), < Gr. *taōv* (*taōn*), a peacock (see *pa*), + *ourv*, tail.] A genus of fossil plants occurring in large numbers in the Swiss flysch (which see). It has the form of a membranaceous frond twisted spirally and ribbed, the ribs being curved or scythe-shaped, and converging to the borders, which are either free, trilled, or attached on one side or all around to the axis or its branches. Lesquereux has described plants referred by him to this genus from the Carboniferous of Pennsylvania. *Alcatorius*, *Spiraphyton* (which see), *Phyophycus*, *Taonurus*, and *Cancellophycus* are all names of supposed genera included by Schimper in the group of *Alcatoridae*, or cock's-tail ferns, so called from the resemblance of the ribbed fronds, as spread out on the surface of the rock, to the arrangement of the feathers in that familiar form. See *cauda galli* (under *cauda*).

tao-tai (tā'ā tī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *tao*, circuit, + *tai*, a title of respect given to certain high provincial officers.] A high provincial officer in China, who has control over all civil and military affairs of a *tao*, or circuit, containing two or more *fu*, or departments, the officers of which are accountable to him. By foreigners he is usually styled *intendant of circuit*. In circuits containing a treaty port he is also superintendent of trade, and has as his associate a foreign commissioner of customs of the same rank. By treaty stipulation all foreign consuls rank with the *tao-tai*.

Taoism, Taoist. Same as *Taoism, Taoist*.

tap (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe*, *teppe*, < AS. *teppa* = OFries. *tap* = D. *tap* = MLG. *tappe* = OHG. *zapha*, MHG. *zapfe*, G. *zapfe*, *zapfen* = Icel. *toppi* = Sw. *tapp* = Dan. *tap*, a tap, plug, faucet. Hence *tap*, *v.*, and ult. *tampious*, *tampion*, *tamp*.] 1. A movable wooden plug or stopper used to close the opening through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

For sickerly when I was here anon
Death drough the *tappe* of life and let it gon,
And ever since hath so the *tappe* yrome,
Till that almost all empty be the tunne.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Reeve's Tale*, l. 38.

The *tap* went in, and the elder immediately squirted out in a horizontal shower.
T. Hardy, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, II.

2. A faucet or cock through which liquor can be drawn from a cask. Compare *spigot*.—3. The liquor which is drawn through a tap: used to denote a particular quality, brew, or vintage. [Colloq.]

Never brew w'l bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor *tap*. *George Eliot*, *Mosses from the Floss*, l. 3.

4. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, parts of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This, being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required. Taps are usually made in sets of three. The first, called the *entering tap* or *taper tap*, generally tapers regularly throughout its length; the second, or *middle tap*, sometimes tapers, but is usually cylindrical, with two or three tapering threads at the end; the third, called the *plug tap* or *finishing tap*, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. See cut under *screw-tap*.—On tap. (a) Ready to be drawn and served, as liquor in a cask in distinction from liquor in bottles. (b) Tapped and furnished with a spigot or a tap, as a barrel containing liquor.—Pipe-tap, in *nich*, a taper tap made in any one of the nominal sizes suitable for tapping holes or fittings for receiving the screw-threaded ends of iron pipes such as are used in the arts of steam-fitting and plumbing. These sizes are arbitrarily fixed, and are different from the actual sizes—the nominal sizes corresponding with the internal diameters of pipes, whereas the actual sizes are the same as those of the standard externally threaded ends of the pipes. (See also *bottoming-tap*.)

tap¹ (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [< ME. *tappen*, < AS. *teppan* = MD. D. *tappen* = MLG. LG. *tappen* = G. *zapfen* = Icel. Sw. *tappa* = Dan. *tappe*, tap; from the noun: see *tap*, *n.* Hence *tapster*, etc.] 1. To draw the tap or plug from (a cask) so as to let the liquor flow out; hence, to broach or pierce (a cask); in general, to pierce so as to let out a contained liquid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe*, *Surgery*.

The best form of instrument for *tapping* the pleura or peritoneal cavity. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1091. Specifically—(a) To pierce (a cask) for the purpose of testing or using the liquor.

To taste the little barrel beyond compare that he's going to *tap*. *T. Hardy*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, II.

(b) To make an incision in (a tree or other plant) with a view to take some part of the sap: as, to *tap* the trunk of a maple-tree for the sap for making maple sugar.

2. To cut into, penetrate, or reach for the purpose of drawing something out: as, to *tap* telegraph-wires for the purpose of taking off a message.

Several branch lines leave the main route to *tap* collieries, which abound in the district. *The Engineer*, LXX. 323.

Shoshong . . . would speedily become the center of converging trade-routes *tapping* all districts lying to the south of the Congo and Zanzibar districts. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 169.

3. To cause to run out by breaching a vessel; especially, to draw for the first time, as for examination, or when the time has come for using the contents.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison*, *Whig-Examiner*, No. 3.

II. intrans. To act as a drawer or tapster.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap*. *Shak.*, *M. of W.*, I. 3. 11

To *tap* the admiral, to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits the sailors *tapped* the cask containing it, and drank the liquor. [Colloq.] **tap**² (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [< ME. *tappen*, *teppen*, < OF. *tapper*, *taper*, tap, rap, strike, < MLG. *tappen*, *tappen*, LG. *tappen* = G. *tappen*, grope, fumble; cf. Icel. *tapsta*, *lepta*, tap; cf. G. *tappe*, MHG. *tappe*, foot, paw; origin unknown. Cf. *tip*.] 1. To strike lightly with something small; strike with a very slight blow; pat.

With a riding-whip
Lelsurely *tapping* a glossy boot.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xiii.

He walked and *tapped* the pavement with his cane.
Browning, *How it Strikes a Contemporary*.

2. To strike lightly with; hit some object a slight blow with.

The by-standers began now to look at each other, nod, wink significantly, and *tap* their fingers against their foreheads. *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 61.

3. To peek or hack with the beak, as a woodpecker a tree, or a nuthatch a nut; break into or excavate with repeated blows.—4. To apply a thickness of leather upon, as a previously existing sole or heel. Compare *heel-tap*.

II. intrans. To strike a gentle blow; pat; rap.

A jolly ghost, that shook

The curtains, whirled in lobbies, *tapped* at doors.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mall*.

tap² (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe*, *tape*; < *tap*², *v.*]

1. A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing.

Git I the telle trwly, quen I the *tape* haue,
& thus mo smoothly hatz enuyen, smartly.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

This is the right fencing grace, my lord: *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV., II. 1. 208.

2. pl. *Milit.*, a signal on a drum or trumpet, sounded about a quarter of an hour after tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters must be extinguished.—3. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.—Tip for tap. See *tip*².

tap³ (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-house* or *tap-room*.]

A tap-house or tap-room; also, the room in a tavern where liquor is drawn and served to guests.

They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor like the other sort of labor to a free *tap*. *N. A. Rev.*, CLXIII. 57.

tap⁴ (tap), *n.* A Scotch form of *tap*¹.

Oh leave me on my spinning-wheel, . . .

Frae *tap* to tae that cleeds me blen.

Burns, *Bess and her Spinning-Wheel*.

Tap of tow. (a) The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

Gae spin your *tap o' tow*!
Burns, *The Weary Taud o' Tow*.

(b) A very irritable person; n person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

I . . . had no notion that he was such a *tap* of tar.
Gall, Annals of the Parish, p. 229. (Jamieson.)

tap⁵ (tap), n. [Abbr. of *tap-cinder*.] Same as *tap-cinder*.

Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with *tap*, pottery mine, &c.
Ure, Diet., IV. 493.

tap⁶ (tāp), n. [Hind. *tāp*, heat, fever, < Skt. *tāpa*, heat.] In India, a malarial fever.

The country, my entertainer informed me, was considered perfectly safe, unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

tap⁷ (tap), n. [Abbr. of *tapadera*.] Same as *tapadera*.

tapa (tā'pā), n. [Also *tappa*; Hawaiian, Marquesas, etc., *tapa*.] A material much used for mats, hangings, and loin-girdles by the natives of the Pacific islands, consisting of the bark of the paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is prepared by steeping, and afterward beating with mallets, the width being thus increased and the length diminished; two strips are beaten into one to increase the strength.

Women [in the Hawaiian Islands] wore a short petticoat made of *tapa*, . . . which reached from the waist to the knee.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 529.

tapa-cloth (tā'pā-kloth), n. *Tapa* in its manufactured state.

tapacolo (tap-ā-kō'lō), n. [Chilian.] A Chilian rock-wren, *Pteroptochus megapodius*. Also called *tuato* and *tapaculo*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 743.

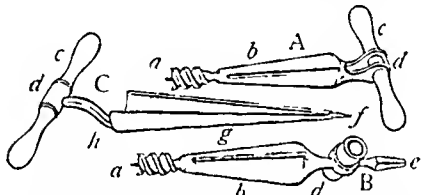
tapadera (tap-ā-dā'rā), n. [Sp., a cover, lid, < *tapar*, stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the stirrup of the Californian saddle, designed to keep the foot from slipping forward, and also as a protection in riding through thick and thorny underbrush. See *cut under stirrup*.

tapalpite (tā-pal'pit), n. [*Tapalpa* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, occurring in granular massive form of a steel-gray color in the Sierra de Tapalpa, State of Jalisco, Mexico.

tap-bar (tap'bār), n. See *tap-hole*.

tap-bolt (tap'bōlt), n. A bolt which is screwed into the material which it holds, instead of being secured by a nut. Also *tap-screw*.

tap-borer (tap'bōr'ēr), n. A hand-tool for bor-



A, B, tap-borers with auger bits *a*, and taper reaming cutters *A* and *B*. *C* has a socket at *e* and a handle at *d*. *B*, besides the socket for the auger handle at *e*, has a shank *f* for the use of a bit stock. *C* has a gimlet point at *f*, and a hollow half cone cutter *g*, with sharp beveled edges at *h*.

ing tapering holes in casks, etc., for the spigot or the bung.

tap-cinder (tap'sin'dēr), n. Slag produced during the process of puddling. It is a siliceous containing a large amount of the oxide of iron. When roasted it is called *bulldog*, and is extensively used for lining the bottoms of puddling-furnaces. A very inferior quality of iron (called *cinder-iron*) is also smelted from it. Also called *tap*.

tape¹ (tāp), n. [*ME. tape*, *tappe*, < *AS. tæppe* (pl. *tæppan*), a fillet, tape; with omission or loss of the radical consonant retained in the parallel forms *tapped*, tapestry (> *E. tappet*), and *tappet*, tippet (> *E. tippit*), < *L. tapete*, cloth, tapestry, carpet, < *Gr. τᾱπες* (*τᾱπηρ*), a carpet, woolen rug; see *tappet* and *tippet*, both doublets of *tape*.] 1. A band of linen; an ornamental fillet or piece.

The *taper* of his white volupers
Were of the same suite of his eolers
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

2. A narrow strip of linen or of cotton, white or dyed of different colors, used as string for tying up papers, etc., or sewed to articles of apparel, to keep them in position, give strength, etc.

Will you buy any *tape*,
Or lace for your cape?
Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 322 (song).

With *tape*-tied curtains never meant to draw.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 302.

3. A narrow, flexible band of any strong fabric, rotating on pulleys, which presses and guides the movement of sheets in a printing-machine or paper-folding machine.—4. In

teleg., the strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument.—5. A tape-line; a tape-measure.—6. A long narrow fillet or band of metal or mineral: as, a corundum *tape*.—7. Red tape. See the phrase below.—8. A tape-worm.—9. Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

Every night cellar will furnish you with Holland *tape* [gin], three yards a penny.

Connoisseur (1755), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 78. Red *tape*. (a) Tape dyed red, crimson, or pink, much employed in public and private business for tying up papers. Hence—(b) The transaction of public business as if it consisted essentially in the making, indorsing, tapping, and filing of papers in regular routine; excessive attention to formality and routine without regard to the right of the government or of the parties concerned to a reasonably speedy conclusion of the case.

Of *tape*—red *tape*—it [the Circumlocution Office] had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. 8.

Tape gulpure. See *gnipure*.—**Tape lace**. See *lace*. **tape¹** (tāp), v. t.; pret. and pp. *taped*, ppr. *taping*. [*tapē*, n.] 1. To furnish with tape or tapes; attach tape to; tie up with tape; in *bookbinding*, to join the sections of (a book) by bands of tape.

Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote our thrifty parent at Castlewood *taped* and docketed and put away.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiv.

2. To draw out as tape; extend.
And ye shall have a my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—Th *tape* it out weel.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

tape² (tāp), n. [A var. of *tappe*, *tappe*, < *L. tapia*, a mole.] A mole. *Hall'sell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tape-carrier (tāp'kar'i-ēr), n. A tool-holder in which a corundum- or emery-coated tape is carried in the manner of a frame-saw, for cutting or filing. *E. H. Knight*.

tape-grass (tāp'grās), n. An aquatic plant, *Fallisneria spiralis*.

tapeinocephalic (tā-pi-nō-se-fal'ik or -sef'al'ik), a. [*tapinocephal-y* + *-ic*.] In *craniol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a low, flattened skull. Also written *tapinocephalic*.

The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microsome, platyrrhine, *tapinocephalic*.
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI. 150.

tapinocephaly (tā-pi-nō-sef'al-i), n. [*Gr. τᾱπεινος*, lying low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The condition of having a flattened cranial vault.

tape-line (tāp'lin), n. An implement for measuring lengths, commonly a long piece of tape, but now often a specially made linen ribbon with wires included in the fabric to prevent stretching, or a ribbon of thin steel, marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter. This name is given especially to the larger measures, as those from 20 to 50 feet long, usually coiled in a case of leather or metal, and used by engineers, builders, and surveyors.

tape-measure (tāp'mezh'ūr), n. A piece of tape painted and varnished and marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter; especially, such a piece about a yard or a yard and a half long, in use by tailors and dressmakers. Compare *tape-line*.

tapen (tā'pn), a. [*tapē* + *-en*.] Made of tape. [Rare.]

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables and its *tapen* bounds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.

C. Reade, Never too Late, xxv. (Daries.)

tape-needle (tāp'nō'dl), n. Same as *bodkin*, 3. **tapeneri**, n. [*ME.* < *tapē* + *-n-er*.] A weaver; a narrower; one who regulates the width of the cloth. *English Gloss* (E. E. T. S.). Glossary.

tape-primer (tāp'pri'mēr), n. A form of primer, now obsolete, for firearms, consisting of a narrow strip of paper or other flexible material containing at short and regular intervals small charges of a fulminating composition, the whole coated with a water-proof composition. It required a special form of lock, with a chamber to hold the tape, and mechanism for moving the fulminating charges forward successively to the nipple.

taper¹ (tā'pēr), n. [*ME. taper*, < *AS. tapor*, *tapor*, a candle, taper; perhaps < *Ir. tapar* = *W. tampir*, a taper, torch; cf. *Skt. √ tap*, burn.] A candle, especially a very slender candle; any device for giving light by the agency of a wick coated with combustible matter.

Sermon being ended, every person present had a large lighted *Taper* put into his hand.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

Thou watchful *Taper*, by whose silent light
I lonely pass the melancholy night.
Congreve, To a Candle.

taper² (tā'pēr), a. [Prob. first in comp.; < *tapē*, a candle; so called from the converging

form of the flame of a candle (or, less prob., from the converging form of the candle itself). It is possible that the noun preceded the adj., and that *taper²*, n., is merely a transferred use of *taper¹*, n. The *AS. *tæper*, in comp. *taper-ax* = *leel. tapar-ōx*, an ax, is not related, being ult. of Pers. origin, through Scand. < *Finn. tappara*, < *Russ. toporū* = *Pol. topor*, etc., = *OBulg. toporū* = *Hung. topor* = *Armenian tapar* = *Turk. teber*, < *Pers. tabar*, an ax, a hatchet.] 1. Long and becoming slender toward the point; becoming small toward one end.

Half a leg was scrimpy seen; . . .
Sae straght, sae *taper*, tight, and clean.
Burns, The Vision, l.

Rosy *taper* fingers. *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

2. Diminished; reduced. [Slang.]

One night I spent over 12s. in the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe, and that sort of thing soon makes money show *taper*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 237.

taper² (tā'pēr), v. [*tapē*, a.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become taper; become gradually slenderer; grow less in diameter; diminish in one direction.

Her *tapering* hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a fist.
Waltter, Snow-Bound.

2. To diminish; grow gradually less.

Those who seek to thrive merely by falsehood and cunning *taper* down at last to nothing.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 270.

3. To spring up in or as in a tall, tapering form. [Rare.]

Sir George Villiers, the new Favorite, *tapers* up apace, and grows strong at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. l. 2.

To *taper* off. (a) To taper; become gradually less. (b) To stop slowly or by degrees; cease gradually.

II. *trans.* To cause to taper; make gradually smaller, especially in diameter; cause to diminish toward a point.

Her *taper'd* fingers too with rings are grac'd.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 47.
The line is a water-proof silk *tapered* with a delicate gut leader ten or eleven feet long.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 164.

Tapered rope. See *rope*.

taper² (tā'pēr), n. [*tapē*, a.] Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form: as, the *taper* of a spire.

It [a feeder for irrigation] should taper gradually to the extremity, which should be 1 foot in width. The *taper* retards the motion of the water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 365.

taper-candlestick (tā'pēr-kan'dl-stik), n. In *her.*, a bearing representing a pricket candlestick of any shape.

tapered (tā'pērd), a. [*tapē* + *-ed*.] Lighted with tapers. [Rare.]

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me tread.

T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

taper-fuse (tā'pēr-fūz), n. A long, flexible fuse, in the form of a ribbon, charged with a rapid-burning composition.

taperingly (tā'pēr-ing-ly), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

taperness (tā'pēr-nes), n. The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its taperness and foliage.

Shenstone, Taste.

Fold
A rose leaf round thy finger's *taperness*.

taper-pointed (tā'pēr-poin'ted), a. In *bot.*, acuminate.

taper-stand (tā'pēr-stand), n. A pricket candlestick, especially one used for the altar of a church. See *cut under pricket*.

taper-vise (tā'pēr-vis), n. A vise with cheeks adapted for grasping objects of which the sides are not parallel. *E. H. Knight*.

taperwise (tā'pēr-wiz), *adv.* In a tapering form; taperingly.

It [the box-tree] groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

Tapes (tā'pēz), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. τᾱπης*, a carpet, rug; see *tappet*.] A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Peneridae*, some of which are edible and known as *pullets*.

tapesium (tā-pē'si-um), n.; pl. *tapesia* (-i). [*NL.*, < *ML. tapesium*, tapestry, carpet; see *tapis*, n.] In *bot.*, a carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated. *Philips*, British Discomycetes, Glossary.

tapestried (tap'es-trid), a. [*tapēstry* + *-ed*.] 1. Woven or embroidered in the manner of tapestry.

Remnants of *tapestried* hangings, window-curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedizened his tatters. *Scott*, *Waverley*, lxiii.

2. Hung or covered with tapestry.

In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lighten'd up a tapestried wall.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 23.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *n.*; pl. *tapestries* (-triz). [Formerly also *tapistry*, *tapstry*; with excrement *t*, for earlier *tapiserie*, *tapysserie*, < ME. *tapecery*, *tapecerye*, *tapiserie* = Sp. *tapeceria* = Pg. *tapecaria*, *tapicaria* = It. *tapeczeria* (ML. *tapicaria*), < OF. *tapiserie*, tapestry, hangings, < *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry: see *tapis*, *r*.] A fabric resembling textile fabrics in that it consists of a warp upon which colored threads of wool, silk, gold, or silver are fixed to produce a pattern, but differing from it in the fact that these threads are not thrown with the shuttle, but are put in one by one with a needle. Pieces of tapestry have generally been employed for covering the walls of apartments, for which purpose they were used in the later middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, and afterward for covering furniture, as the seats and backs of sofas and arm-chairs. See cut under *screen*.

In the desk
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry
There is a purse of ducats.

Shak., *C. of L.*, iv. 1. 104

Aubusson tapestry. (a) Tapestry made at the former royal factory at Aubusson, in the department of Creuse, France. The factory was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV. (b) Tapestry now made in the city of Aubusson for wall-hangings and curtains. The greater part of the modern tapestry offered for sale in Paris is attributed to this make. Some of it is of great beauty; but in general old designs are copied, or modified to suit the size of rooms for which the hangings are ordered. — **Bayeux tapestry**, a piece of needlework, 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the hôtel de ville of Bayeux in Normandy. It represents the invasion of England by William of Normandy, with the previous incidents leading to the conquest, and is undoubtedly a contemporary work. — **Cluny tapestry**, a strong thick cloth, made of wool and silk, especially for hangings and curtains, of which the manufacture was introduced into England about 1575; the designs are often ecclesiastical in character. — **Gobelins tapestry.** (a) A class of rich French tapestries bearing complicated and often pictorial designs in brilliant and permanent colors, produced at the national establishment of the Gobelins, Paris. (b) By abuse of the name, a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. See *gobelin*. — **Needle-woven tapestry.** See *needle-weave*. — **Neuilly tapestry**, a modern tapestry made on the Jacquard loom, in imitation of that of the Gobelins. — **Russian tapestry.** See *Russian*. — **Savonnerie tapestries**, Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of La Savonnerie, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV., and afterward united with the Gobelins factory. — **Tapestry Brussels carpet**, Brussels carpet woven with a common loom and printed in the warp. — **Tapestry carpet**, a kind of twill carpet of which the warp or weft is printed before weaving so as to form a figure in the fabric. It has along warp, is often dyed of many colors and embellished with threads of gold or silver, and is used for hangings as a substitute for real tapestry. — **Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**, tapestry Brussels cut like Wilton. — **Tapestry weaver**, one of certain rectilinear spiders of the group *Tubulifer*.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tapestried*, ppr. *tapestrying*. [Formerly also *tapistry*; < *tapestry*, *n.*] 1. To adorn with tapestry. — 2. To adorn with hangings or with any pendant covering.

We were conducted to the lodgings, *tapistry'd* with incomparable arras. *Ecceles*, *Diary*, Oct. 8, 1611.

The Trossachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with brown and wild roses.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

tapestry-cloth (tap'es-tri-kloth), *n.* A corded linen cloth prepared for tapestry-painting. **tapestry-moth** (tap'es-tri-moth), *n.* The common clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and North America, or a similar species, as *T. flavifrontella*. See cut under *clothes-moth*.

tapestry-painting (tap'es-tri-pân'ting), *n.* Painting on linen in imitation of tapestry. The linen so painted and put together in large pieces is used for wall-hangings.

tapestry-stitch (tap'es-tri-stich), *n.* Same as *gobelin stitch* (which see, under *gobelin*).

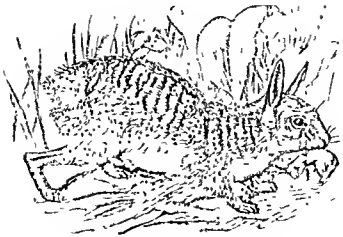
tapet, *n.* and *v.* See *tappet*.

tapetal (tap'ê-tal), *a.* [*tapel*(um) + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the tapetum. — **Tapetal cell**, in *bot.*, an individual cell of the tapetum. Also called *manile-cell*.

tapete (tā-pé'tō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tapete*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*.] In *bot.*, same as *tapetum*.

tapeti (tap'ê-ti), *n.* [Braz.] The Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis*, the only South American representative of its tribe. It is a small species, resembling the common wood-rabbit or molly-cottontail of the United States. See cut in next column.

tapetless (tap'et-less), *a.* [Appar. < *tap*, Se. form of *top*, head, + *dim. -et* + *-less*. But it



Tapeti (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

may be an irreg. form < *tapet*, prop. *tappit*, Se. form of *topped*, headed, + *-less*.] Foolish; heedless. [Scotch.]

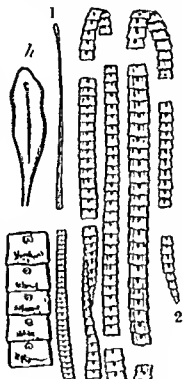
The tapetless rascal's d' hizzie,
She's salt at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

tapetum (tā-pō'tum), *n.*; pl. *tapeta* (-tū). [NL., < L. *tapete*, ML. *tapetum*, < Gr. *τάπηξ* (*tapēx*), a carpet, rug: see *tappet*.] 1. In *bot.*, the cell or layer of cells which is immediately outside an archesporium. It is disorganized and absorbed as the spores develop and mature. Also *tapete*. — 2. The pigmentary layer of the retina; the tapetum nigrum. — 3. The fibers from the corpus callosum forming a layer lining the roof of the middle and posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles. — **Tapetum lucidum**, the bright-colored light-reflecting membrane between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the eyeball; a modified choroid. — **Tapetum nigrum**, the pigmentary layer of the retina. See def. 2.

tape-work (tāp'wërk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work consisting of knots, rosettes, etc., made of tape, and connected together by braid or cord, arranged in varied patterns and sewed strongly into a continuous texture, or else worked with the crochet-needle to form a background to the figures made by the tape.

tapeworm (tāp'wërm), *n.* An entozoic parasitic worm, of flattened or tape-like form and indeterminate length, consisting of many separable joints, found in the adult state in the alimentary canal of most vertebrate animals.

Such worms belong to the order *Cestoda* or *Teniada*, family *Tenidae*, and several different genera, especially *Tenia*, the true tapeworms, and *Bothriocephalus*, the broad tapes. The so-called "head" of a tapeworm, small and inconspicuous in comparison with the great length to which the body may attain, is the whole of the real worm, all the rest of the joints being merely successive generative buds, which contain the matured sexual elements, and are technically called *proglottides*. They are continually budded off from the head, the oldest joint being the one furthest from the head; and any number of them may be broken off and expelled from the body without stopping their continual gemination. This is why no tapeworm can be eradicated unless the head is expelled from the host. The chain of links or joints is the strobila; it may consist of several hundred generative buds, and grow to be several yards long. These formidable parasites are paracelminths, having no mouth nor alimentary canal, and live by absorbing nourishment from that intended to nourish the host, so that persons thus parasitized may suffer from defective nutrition while acquiring a ravenous appetite. The head of the tape is provided with hooks or suckers, or both, for adhering to the mucous membrane of the host. The ova, matured in every one of the joints, do not complete their development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts, and an embryo, called *aprovectex*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel. In the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *lenticid*, and was formerly known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of further development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tapeworm (see *tenia-head*), from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemination, and the adult animal with which the cystic began is thus reached. (See cut under *tenia*.) At least eight tapeworms, mostly of the genus *Tenia*, are found in man. The pork tape is *T. solium*, which in its cystic form (the so-called *Cysticercus cellulose*) in the pig produces the disease *measles* (see *measles*, 2); it is acquired by those who eat



Broad Tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latum*). In several sections, with intervening joints omitted. 1, head; 2, other end; a, several segments enlarged; h, head, enlarged.

measly pork, or raw sausages made with such pork. The beef-tape is *T. mediodanellata*. The Egyptian or dwarf tape is *T. nana*; others are the elliptic-jointed, *T. elliptica*; the crested, *T. lophocoma*; the spotted, *T. flavopunctata*. A dog-tape is *T. serrata*; its larva, called *Cysticercus pisiformis*, is the pea-measle of the rabbit. Another dog-tape is *T. caninus*, whose larva is the cystic worm (*Cœnurus cerebralis*) of the sheep's brain, producing the gid or staggers. A third dog-tape is *T. echinococcus*, whose larva, known as *Echinococcus velerinorum*, is a common hydatid sometimes found in man. *T. marginata* of the dog is the tapeworm from the slender hydatid *Cysticercus tenuicollis* of the sheep. A cysticercus of the mouse becomes *Tania crassicolis* in the cat. Certain cysticerci of moles become in the fox *Tania tenuicollis* and *T. crassiceps*. The broad tapeworm of man is *Bothriocephalus latum*, also called *Swiss tapeworm*, and another human parasite of this genus is *B. cordatus*. Tapes are also called ribbon-worms. See cut under *Cestoides*, also *cœnurus*, *cysticercus*, *echinococcus*, *hydatid*, *proglottis*, *scolex*, *dentocœlex*, *strobila*.

tapeworm-plant (tāp'wërm-plant), *n.* The cussio, *Brayera* (*Hagenia*) *anthelmintica*.

tap-hole (tap'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*: (a) A vertical slot cut through the dam and dam-plate of a blast-furnace. Through it the metal is tapped. During the working of the furnace the tap-hole is kept closed with a stopping of clay, which is removed by a pointed bar when the molten metal is ready to be drawn off. (b)

In the puddling-furnace, a small hole through which the slag, technically termed *tap-cinder*, is let out, and which during the process of puddling is stopped with sand. See diagram under *puddling-furnace*. (c) In a cementation-furnace, a small hole in one end of each pot, opposite to which is a hole in the furnace-wall, used for the insertion of "trial" or "tap" bars, so placed as to be accessible for ready withdrawal and inspection during the cementation process. Also called *testing-hole*. (d) In general, any small hole in a furnace through which metal or slag, or both, are drawn at any stage in the process. Also *tapping-hole*.

tap-house (tap'hous), *n.* A drinking-house; a tavern. [Rare.]

For mine own part, I never come into any room in a tap-house but I am drawn in. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, ii. 1. 219.

Taphozous (taf-ō-zō'ns), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάφος*, grave, tomb, + *ζῷον*, living (cf. *ζῶν*, animal), < *ζῆν*, live.] A genus of emballonurine bats, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They have deciduous upper incisors, only four lower incisors, cartilaginous premaxillary bones, and, in the males, usually a glandular sac under the chin, which is sometimes present in both sexes, as in *T. longimanus*, or wanting in both, as in *T. melanopogon*. There are nearly a dozen species, of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, some of which are often detached to form the genus *Taphonycteris*.

taphrenchyma (taf-reng'ki-mū), *n.* [*<* Gr. *τάφος*, pit, + *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion.] Same as *bothrenchyma*.

Taphrina (taf-rī'nū), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < Gr. *τάφος*, pit.] A genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi, having terete or club-shaped eight- or many-spored asci arising from the mycelium, which ramifies between the epidermal cells and the cuticle of the host plant. About 20 species are known, of which number *T. deformans* causes the "curl" of peach-leaves, and *T. Pruni* the disease of plums known as "plum-pockets." See *curl*.

tapiacat, *n.* Same as *tapioca*.

tapicer, *n.* See *tapiser*.

tapiraget, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F. dial.) *tapinage*, skulking, < *tapir*, hide, skulk: see *tappish*.] The act of lurking; skulking about; hiding; keeping from sight.

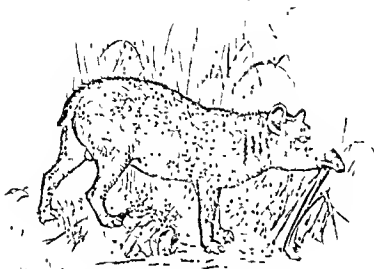
This aewe *tapinage*
Of Iollandie goth aboute
To setto Cristes feith in doube.
Gower, *Conf. Amaant*, II. 187.
At the last they devysed
That they wolde go in *tapinage*
Rom. of the Rose, I. 7361.

tapioca (tap-i-ō'kü), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *tapiaca*; = F. *tapioca*, *tapioka*, < Sp. Pg. *tapioca*; < Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) *tipioca*, the juice which issues from the root of the manioc (cassava) when pressed.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava by drying it while moist upon hot plates. By this treatment the starch-grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. Tapioca forms a nutritious and delicate food suited to invalids. Tapioca-meal, or Brazilian arrowroot, is the same substance dried without heating. See *cassava* (with cut).

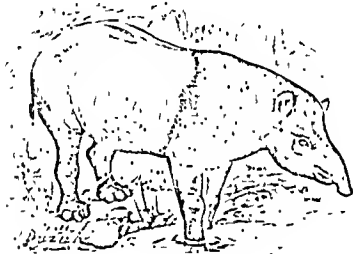
tapiolite (tap'i-ō-lit), *n.* [Said to be named from a Finnish divinity.] A tantalite of iron, probably having the same composition as tantalite, but occurring in tetragonal crystals. It is known from the parish of Tammela, Finland, only.

tapir (tā'për), *n.* [= F. *tapir* = It. *tapiro*, < Sp. *tapiro* (NL. *Tapirus*), < Braz. (Tupi) *tapyra*, a

tapir. When European cattle were introduced into Brazil, the Indians called them also *tapyra*, and the tapir was then called distinctively *tapyra-etc* ('true tapir'), the name now used by the Tupi-speaking tribes (> Pg. *tapiretc*, Sp. (obs.) *tapyrete*, tapir). In Brazil the tapir is usually called *anta*.] A hoofed mammal of the family *Tapiridae*. They somewhat resemble swine, but belong to a different suborder, and are more nearly allied to the rhinoceroses. The body is stout and clumsy, with thick legs, ending in four small hoofs on the fore feet and three on the hind. The head is peculiarly shaped, with a long and very flexible snout or a short proboscis, and a high crest or poll. The body is scantily clothed or nearly naked; the hide is used for leather, and the flesh for food. The common American tapir, to which the name specially

American Tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

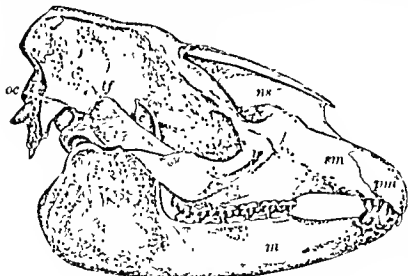
applies, is *Tapirus americanus*, about 4 feet long, entirely of a blackish color when adult. Other species of America belong to the genus *Elasmognathus*; they are *E. bairdi* and *E. docti* of Central America. The Malay tapir, *Tapirus* (or

Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

Rhinocærus) *malayanus*, is larger, with a longer proboscis, no mane or crest, and the body with a great white area. See also entry under *Perissodactyla* and *Tapiridae*.—Short-nosed tapir, a misnomer of the capibara.

tapiranga (tap-i-rang'gā), *n.* [Brz.] A tanager, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*.

Tapiridae (tā-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tapirus* + *-idae*.] A family of lophodontoid perissodactyl ungulate mammals, having four front toes and three hind toes, and the snout produced into a short proboscis; the tapirs. They are a lingering remnant of once numerous and diversified forms.



Tapiridae.

Skull of *Elasmognathus bairdi*, showing *ns*, ossified nasal septum; *sm*, superior maxillary; *pm*, premaxillary; *mn*, mandible; *tf*, temporal fossa; *oc*, occipital; *c*, coronoid process.

Their nearest relatives are the extinct *Lophiodontidae*, and among living forms the rhinoceroses (not the swine, with which tapirs are popularly associated). The species are very few, though widely dispersed in both hemispheres. The genera are only 3—*Tapirus*, the scarcely different *Rhinocærus*, and the well-marked *Elasmognathus*, peculiar in the ossified nasal septum and some other cranial characters. The first and last of these are American, and the other is Malayan. See also entry under *tapir* and *Perissodactyla*.

Tapirodon (tā-pir'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *tapirodont*.] A genus of extinct mammals, resembling the living tapirs in the form of the teeth, with a species from the Red Crag.

tapirodont (tā-pir'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Tapirus* + Gr. *δόντις* (*dōnti-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition like that of the tapirs and allied mammals.

tapiroid (tap'i-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *tapir* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the tapirs; resembling or characteristic of a tapir: as, the *tapiroid* section or series of perissodactyl ungulates (those which have the lower molars bilophodont, their crowns being disposed in transverse ridges, as in the tapirs), including the families *Lophiodontidae* and *Tapiridae*.

II. n. A hoofed mammal resembling or related to the tapirs. The tapiroids are all extinct, and most of them belong not to the *Tapiridae* proper, but to the *Lophiodontidae*. See entry under *Lophiodont*.

Tapirotherium (tap'i-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1817), < *tapirus*, tapir, + Gr. *θηρίον*, wild beast.] A genus of fossil Eocene tapiroids, of the family *Lophiodontidae*. As originally instituted the genus was a synonym of *Lophiodont* of Cuvier. It has since been used in a different sense, as by Lartet.

Tapirus (tap'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < *tapir*, *q. v.*] A genus of tapirs, formerly including all the *Tapiridae*, now restricted to the common American tapir, in which the nasal septum is not ossified. See entry under *tapir*.

tapis (tap'is or ta-pō'), *n.* [In mod. uso as mere F.; in earlier uso as in the verb; < OF. *tapis*, *tapiz*, F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, carpet, = Pr. *tapit*, *tapi* = Sp. Pg. *tapiz*; < ML. *tapetinum*, *tapetium*, also *tapetius*, *tapeta*, *tapetia*, etc., figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, pall, etc., < Gr. *τάπητος*, dim. of *τάπηξ* (*tapēx*), figured cloth, tapestry, etc.: see *tappet*.] Hence *tapis*, *r.*, and *tapistry*, now *tapestry*.] Woolen material used for floor-cloths and hangings, as earpoth, rugs, and tapestry. Hence, since such material was used for table-cloths, to be upon the *tapis* is to be on the table, or under consideration.

The House of Lords sat till past five at night. Lord Churhill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the *tapis*. Clarendon, Diary, May 2, 1690.

When anything was supposed to be upon the *tapis* worth knowing or listening to, 'twas the rule to leave the door not absolutely shut, but somewhat ajar. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 6.

Tapis de verdure. Same as *verdure*.

tapist (tap'is), *r. i.* [Early mod. E. also *tapes*; < F. *tapissier*, furnish with tapestry, < *tapis*, tapestry: see *tapis*, *n.*] 1. To cover with ornamental figures as in tapestry; embroider.

The windows beautified with greenish silks, wrought and *tapissed* with flowers of all colours. Holland, tr. of Pilny, ix. 4.

2. To carpet; hang with tapestry; upholster.

The place where the assembly is is richly *tapissed* and hangd. Sir T. Smith, quoted in Stubbs's Const. Hist., § 443.

tapisser (tap'is-ēr), *n.* [ME., also *tapicer*, *tapicer*, *tapessere*, < OF. *tapissier* = Sp. *tapicero* = Pg. *tapiceira* = It. *tappacciere*, < ML. *tapetiarius* (also *tapicerius*, after Rom.), one who makes or has charge of tapestry, carpets, etc., < *tapetium*, tapestry, carpet, etc.: see *tapis*, *tappet*.] A maker of carpets or of tapestry.

A webbe, a dyere, and a *tapicer*. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 362.

tapisht, *r.* See *tappish*.

tapist (tā'pist), *n.* [< *tapel* + *-ist*.] One who deals in or uses tape; specifically and colloquially, one given to red-tape; a strict observer of official formalities. [Rare.]

tapistry, *n.* and *r.* See *tapestry*.

tapitt, *tapitet*, *n.* and *r.* Same as *tappet*.

Tapitelæ (tap-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tap(ete)*, carpet, + *tela*, web.] A division of spiders. Walckenaer.

tapiteri, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tapiser*.] Same as *tapiser*.

In 2 Rle. III., 1485, "It was determyned that the *Tapiters*, Cardmakers, and lynnwevers of this Cittle be togeder annexed to the brughing furth of the padgantes of the *Tapiter* craft and Card-maker."

York Plays, Int., p. xxvii, note.

taplash (tap'lash), *n.* [< *tap* + *lash*.] Poor or stale malt liquor, the refuse of the tap.

Drinking college *tap-lash*. . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the batler sets on their heads. Randolph, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

The *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine. Which from his slaving claps doth oft decline. John Taylor, Works (1630), III. 5. (Halliwell.)

tapling (tap'ling), *n.* The strap or pair of straps which connect the swingle to the handle in the agricultural snail. [Prov. Eng.]

tapnet (tap'net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A frail or basket made of rushes, etc., in which figs are imported. Simmonds.

tapoa, *n.* The sooty phalanger.

tapotement (ta-pet'ment), *n.* [< F. *tapotement*, < *tapoter*, tap: see *tap*.] In *med.*, percussion, especially as a part of treatment by massage.

It is best carried out by slappings (*tapotement*) done with the palmar surface of the fingers, or, better still, with the half-closed fist. *Tapotement* acts principally on the intestinal walls, to which it imparts tone. Lancet, 1889, I. 422.

tappa, *n.* See *tapa*.

tappet, *n.* An early English spelling of *tap*. **tappen** (tap'on), *n.* A substance found in the intestine of the bear during hibernation, probably feces modified by long retention.

tapper¹ (tap'ēr), *n.* [< ME. **tappere*, *teppare*, < AS. *tappere* (= OFries. *tapper* = D. *tapper* = MLG. *tapper*, *tepper* = G. *zapfer* = Icel. *tapper*), an innkeeper, tapster, < *teppan*, tap: see *tap*. Cf. *tapster*.] One who taps or draws liquor; a tapster; specifically, an innkeeper. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

tapper² (tap'ēr), *n.* [< *tap* + *-er*.] One who or that which taps or strikes. Specifically—(a) A woodtapper; a woodpecker. (b) A telegraph-key.

tapperer (tap'ēr-ēr), *n.* [< *tapper*² + *-er*.] Same as *tapper*² (a). [Prov. Eng.]

tappesteret, *n.* A Middle English form of *tapster*.

tappet¹ (tap'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tapet*; < ME. *tapet*, *tapett*, *tapyt*, *tapite*, < AS. *tæpped*, tapestry (cf. *teppet*, *tippet*, > E. *tipnet*), = MD. *tapect*, *tapijt*, D. *tapijt*, earpet, = MLG. *tappet*, *teppet*, earpet, tapestry, = OHG. MHG. *teppid*, *teppit*, also, with terminal variation, OHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, *tebech*, MHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, G. *teppich*, carpet, = Dan. Sw. *tapet*, tapestry hanging, also (with loss of the orig. final consonant, as in AS. *tæppe*, tape) Dan. *tæppe*, earpet, = Sw. *tappa*, a small inclosure in a garden, = It. *tapeto*, carpet, < L. *tapete* (pl. *tapetia*), ML. also *tapetum* and *tapes*, < Gr. *τάπηξ* (*tapēx*), dim. *τάπητιον*, MGr. also *ταπίτιον* (> ML. *tapetium*, *tapetium*, etc., > OF. *tapis*, > E. *tapis*, *q. v.*), cloth wrought with figures in different colors for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc. Hence (ult. from Gr. *τάπηξ*) *tape*, and *tipnet* (< AS.), also *tapestry*, *tapiter*, etc. (< OF.): see these words. For the form *tappet*¹, ult. < AS. *tæpped*, cf. *abbot*, ult. < AS. *abbod*.] 1. Carpet; tapestry; a piece of tapestry.

Of Tars *tapites* in-noghe, That were enbrawd & beten with the best gemmes, That mygt be preued of prys with penyes to bye. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), l. 77.

The soyle was pleyne, smothe, and wonder softe, Al oversprad with *tapites* that nature Had made herself.

Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 51. So to their worko they sit, and each doth chuse What storie she will for her *tapet* take.

Spenser, Muirpotmos, l. 276.

2. In *medieval armor*, one of the series of flexible plates hooked to the skirts of the cuirass. **tappet**¹, *r. i.* [ME. *tapiten*; < *tappet*¹, *n.*] To cover with tapestry.

Al his halles I wol do paynte with pure golde, And *tapite* hem ful many folde Of oo sute. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 260.

tappet² (tap'et), *n.* [Appar. < *tap* + *-et*.] In *mach.*, an arm, collar, lever, or cam attached to and projecting from a movable part of a machine in such manner that the motion of the machine intermittently brings it into contact with some other part to which it imparts an intermittent motion. Tappets are much used in various kinds of valve-gear, in printing-machinery, and in a great variety of machines in which intermittent movements are performed.

tappet-loom (tap'et-lōm), *n.* A form of loom in which the hammers are worked by tappets. —Chain-tappet loom. See *loom*.

tappet-motion (tap'et-mō'shon), *n.* The apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected with the beam.

tappet-ring (tap'et-ring), *n.* In *ordnance*, a ring fitted and attached to the octagonal part of the breech-screw of an Armstrong gun, and acted upon by a lever or tappet for operating the breech-screw.

tappet-rod (tap'et-rōd), *n.* In *mach.*, a longitudinally reciprocating rod to which a tappet is fastened.

tappicet (tap'is), *v.* Same as *tappish*.

tap-pickle (tap'pik'l), *n.* [< *tap*, *Sc.* form of *top*, + **pickie*, < *pick* (?).] The uppermost and choicest grain in a stalk of oats; hence,

figuratively, one's most valuable possession. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

tapping¹ (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tap¹*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of boring a hole in a pipe, cask, or any similar object for the insertion of a spigot or faucet.—2. In *surg.*, paracentesis, or the operation of giving vent to fluid which has collected in some space, as that of the pleura or peritoneum.

tapping² (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tap²*, *v.*] 1. The act of giving taps or slight and gentle blows; also, a series of taps.

Suddenly there came a *tapping*.
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
Poe, The Raven.

2. In *foundry work*, the operation of jarring or shaking the pattern in the loam by striking it gently to release it without disturbing the loam.

tapping-bar (tap'ing-bär), *n.* In *metal.*, a slender, sharp-edged crowbar with which the tap-hole of a blast-furnace is opened. If necessary, it is driven through the clay stopping of the tap-hole by blows of a sledge.

tapping-cock (tap'ing-kolt), *n.* A form of cock with a tapering stem, which causes it to hold securely when driven into an opening.

tapping-drill (tap'ing-dril), *n.* In *hydraulic engine.*, a drill for tapping holes in water-mains. Its supporting frame is clamped to the main in such a manner that the direction of the axis of the boring-drill is radial with the axis of the main. Also called *tapping machine*.

tapping-gouge (tap'ing-gouj), *n.* A hand-tool for tapping sugar-maple trees. See *spile¹*, *n.*, 2.

tapping-hole (tap'ing-höl), *n.* Same as *tap-hole*.

tapping-machine (tap'ing-mä-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting internal screw-threads. See *tap¹*, 4, *tap-plate*.—2. Same as *tapping-drill*.

tapping-tool (tap'ing-töl), *n.* In *mech.*: (a) Same as *tap¹*, 4. (b) A tool used in tapping barrels or casks. (c) A tool, as an auger or gouge, used in making incisions in the trunks of trees to permit outflow of sap.

tappish (tap'ish), *v.* [Also *tappys*, *tappier*, earlier *tapish*; < OF. *tapiss*, stem of certain parts of *tapir*, refl. squat, lie close. Cf. *tapuugic*.] 1. *intrans.* To hide; lie close; lurk in a covert or hiding-place; lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

When the sly beast, *tappish* in bush and briar,
No art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 2.

As a hound that having roused a hart,
Although he *tappish* ne'er so oft, and every shrubby part
Attempts for strength, and trembles in, the hound doth
still pursue.
Chapman, Illad, xlii. 168.

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal.

The sister, . . . during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and, having *tapped* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.
Scott, Castle Dangerous, xl.

tappit (tap'it), *a.* [Sc. form of *topped*.] Having a top or crest; erected. [Scotch.]

tappit-hen (tap'it-hen), *n.* 1. A hen with a crest or topknot.—2. A vessel for liquor, containing two Scottish pints, or about three quarts English.

The bowl we mauna renew it;
The *tappit-hen* gaue bring her bra.
Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.

Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-Hen*. *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

Hence—3. A large or liberal allowance of liquor, especially wine.

[Scotch in all senses.]

tap-plate (tap'plät), *n.* A steel plate pierced with holes of various sizes, screw-threaded and notched, used for cutting external threads on blanks for taps or screws; a screw-plate. See cut under *screw-tap*.

tap-rivet (tap'riv'et), *n.* A tap-bolt or tap-screw. [Eng.]

tap-rivet (tap'riv'et), *v. t.* [*< tap-rivet, n.*] To join, as the margins of metal plates or parts of machines or structures, by the use of tap-bolts or tap-screws. [Eng.]

tap-room (tap'rüm), *n.* [*< tap¹ + room¹*.] A room in which liquor is kept on tap, or is sold for consumption on the spot.

The minister himself . . . would sometimes step into the *tap-room* of a cold winter morning, and order a mug of flip from obsequious Amaziah the host.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, l.

tap-root (tap'rüt), *n.* In *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which grows vigorously downward to a

considerable depth, giving off lateral roots in acropetal succession. See cut under *root¹*.

tap-rooted (tap'rö'ted), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tap-root.

tapsalteerie, tapsieteerie (tap-sal-tē'ri, tap-si-tē'ri), *adv.* [Variations of *topsy-turvy*, *q. v.*] Topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

An' warl'y cares, an warl'y men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashens.

tap-screw (tap'skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *tap-bolt*.

tap-shackled (tap'shak'ld), *a.* Drunk.

Being truly *tap-shackled*, mistook the window for the door.
Healey, Disc. of New World, p. 82. (*Nares*.)

tapsman (taps'män), *n.*; pl. *tapsmen* (-men). A servant who has principal charge and direction: as, the *tapsman* of a drove. [Scotch.]

tapster (tap'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. tapstere, tappestere*, < AS. *teppestre* (= D. *tapster*), a tapster, < *teppan*, tap; see *tap¹* and *-ster*.] A person employed in a tavern to tap or draw beer or ale, or other liquor, to be served to guests.

He knew the taverns wel in every toun,
And everich hostiler and *tappestere*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 241.

A forlorn *tapster*, or some frithy fellow,
That stinks of stale beer.
Beau and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

tapsterly (tap'stēr-li), *a.* [*< tapster + -ly¹*.] Characteristic of a tapster or a pot-house; hence, vulgar; coarse.

They . . . count it a great peece of arte in an Inkhorne man, in anie *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoever, to oppose his superiors to cunite.
Nashe, Int. to Greene's Menaphon (ed. Arber), p. 9.

tapstress (tap'stres), *n.* [*< tapster + -ess*.] A female tapster.

Beer, doe you not? You are some *tapstresse*.
Hegwood, Fan Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 269).

tapstryet, *n.* See *tapstry*.

taptoot, taptow, *n.* Same as *tattoo¹*.

tapu (ta-po'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *tabou*. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XIX. 100.

tapult, *n.* In *anc. armor*, the vertical ridge formed in front by the breastplate of the sixteenth century (so conjectured by Meyrick).

tapwort (tap'wert), *n.* [*< tap¹ + wort²*.] Beer from a tap.

A cup of small *tapworte*.
Bretton, Toys of an Idle Head, p. 26. (*Davies*.)

tap-wrench (tap'rench), *n.* A two-handled lever for turning a tap in tapping holes for screws. A common form has a medial rectangular hole for the reception of the squared end of the shank of the tap, different sizes being used for different-sized taps. Other forms have adjustable clamping-pieces, actuated by screws, for engaging the squared end of the shank; by this means various sizes of taps may be used with the same tap-wrench.

taqua-nut (tak'wū-nūt), *n.* [*< S. Amer. taqua + E. nut*.] Same as *ivory-nut*.

tar¹ (tär), *n.* [*< ME. tar, taar, tarre, ter, teer, terre*, < AS. *teoro, teoru* (*teorwe*), *teru*, also *tyra* = MD. *terre, teere, teer*, D. *teer* = MLG. *tere*, LG. *teer, tar* = G. dial. (Hessian) *zehr*, G. *teer, teer* (< LG.) = Icel. *tjara* = Dan. *tjære* = Sw. *tjära*, tar; cf. Icel. *tyri, tyrfi* (also *tyru-tré, tyrvídr*, *tyrri-tré*, a resinous fir-tree), Lith. *darva, derux*, resinous wood, particularly of the fir-tree, Lett. *darva*, tar; a remote derivative of *tree*: see *tree*.] A thick dark-colored viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the side of a bank or a steep hill, and a cast-iron pan is placed at the bottom, from which leads a spout into a barrel for collecting the tar. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and, being covered with turf, are slowly burned without flame. The wood chiefly used in Europe is that of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the Siberian larch, *Larix sibirica*; in the United States that of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*. Most of the tar produced in the United States is made in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinager (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters, of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Taraffin, anthracene, naphthalene, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the cresol it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in the process of gas-manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, the compounds obtained from it forming the basis of many chemical manufactures. See *coal-tar*.

Rubrik and *taar* wornes & amnes sleth.
Palladius, Husbandric (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.
She loved not the savour of *tar* nor of pitch.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 64.

Wood *tar*, known also as Stockholm and as Archangel *tar*, is principally prepared in the great pine forests of central and northern Russia, Finland, and Sweden.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 57.

Barbados *tar*, a commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See *petroleum*.—Mineral *tar*. See *mineral*.—Oil of *tar*. See *oil*.—Rangoon *tar*. See the quotation.

Burmese naphtha or *Rangoon tar* is obtained by sinking wells about 60 feet deep in the soil; the fluid gradually oozes in from the soil, and is removed as soon as the quantity accumulated is sufficient. *Ure*, Dict., III. 398.

Saccharated tar. See *saccharated*.—**Tar bandage**, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar.—**Tar beer**, a mixture composed of 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of tar, 1 pint of honey, and 6 pints of water.—**Tar ointment**. See *ointment*.—**Tar water**. See *tar-water*.

tar¹ (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tarred*, ppr. *tar-ring*. [*< ME. terren* (= D. *teren* = MLG. *teren* = G. *theeren* = Sw. *tjära* = Dan. *tjære*), tar, < *terre, ter*, tar; see *tar¹*, *n.*] To smear with tar; figuratively, to cover as with tar.

Our hands . . . are often *tarred* over with the surgery of our sheep.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 63.

Tarred paper. See *paper*.—To be *tarred* with the same brush or stick, to have the same bluish or fault; have the same undesirable qualities. [Scotch.]

It has been Rashleigh himself or some other of your cousins—they are *tarred* wth the same stick—rank Jacobites and papists.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi.

To *tar* and feather (a person), to pour heated tar over him and then cover him with feathers. This mode of punishment is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still applied, or said to be applied, to obnoxious persons in some parts of the United States. "Concerning the laws and ordinances appointed by K. Richard II. for his Naue Jan. 1189, the forme thereof was this. . . . Item, a thiefe or felon that hath stolen, being lawfully convicted, shall haue his head shorne, and boyling pitch powred vpon his head, and feathers or downe strawed vpon the same, whereby he may be knowne, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be east vp." (*Hall's Voyages*, II. 21 (tr. of original statute, which see in Rymer's "Fœdera" [ed. 1727, I. 65].)

Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead.
Whittier, Skipper Ireson's Ride.

tar² (tär), *r. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tarr, tarre*; < ME. *terren*, a later form of *terien, teryen, tarien, targen*, whence E. *tarry¹*, the fuller form of the word; see *tarry¹*. Cf. *tire¹*.] To incite; provoke; hound.

They have *terrid* thee to ire. Quoted in *Hall'sell*.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 117.

tar³ (tär), *n.* [Abbr. of *tarpaullin*, 2.] A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. Also *Jack Tar*.

Ole. Well, if he be returned, Mr. Novel, then shall I be pestered again with his boisterous sea-love. . . .
Nov. Dear *tar*, thy humble servant.

Weyerhies, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

Thus Death, who klugs and *tarre* dispatches,
In vain Tom's life has doffed.
C. Dibdin, Tom Bowling.

tara¹, *interj.* [A made word, burlesquing *tivy* as used by D'Avenant: see *tivy*. Cf. *tantivy, tantara*.] A mere exclamation.

1 *King*. *Tara, tara, tara*, full East and by South.
2 *King*. We sail with Thunder in our mouth,
In scorching noon-day, whilst the traveller staves.
Busie, busie, busie, we bustle along.
Duckingham, Rehearsal, v.

tara² (tä'rü), *n.* Same as *taro¹*.

tara³ (tär'ü), *n.* Same as *tallera*.

tara-fern (tär'ü-fēr), *n.* A form of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*, having a thickened rootstock, once a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand—the *roi* of the latter people.

taragon, *n.* See *tarragon*.

taraguira (tar-a-gö'rü), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A kind of teguexin, a South American lizard of the family *Iguanide*. Also *taraguira*.—2. [cap.] A genus of such lizards, as *T. taraguira* or *smithi* of Brazil.

taraire (tä-rä're), *n.* A laurineous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia (Nesodaphne) Tarairi*. It grows 60 or 80 feet high, and has a hard compact wood available for cabinet-work, but not enduring exposure.

tarandus (tä-rau'dus), *n.* [NL., < L. **tarandus, tarandrus*, < Gr. *tarapdor*, a horned animal of the north, perhaps the reindeer.] 1. A reindeer; an animal of the genus *Rangifer*, *R. tarandus* (or *Tarandus rangifer*). See cut under *reindeer*.—2. [cap.] That genus which the reindeer represents: same as *Rangifer*.

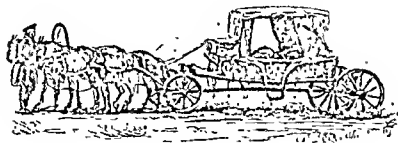
Tarannon shale

Tarannon shale. See *shale*².
taranti, *n.* A battering-ram: a medieval term.
tarantara (tar-au-tar'ä), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *tarantara* and *tantara*.] Same as *tarantara* and *tantara*.

I would have blown n trumpet *tarantara*.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, i. 2.

tarantass (tar-an-tas'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantass*.] A large four-wheeled Russian vehicle, with a bent-shaped body fixed to two parallel longi-



Tarantass.

tudinal wooden bars, in place of springs, and a leather top or hood. It is commonly without seats, and is drawn by three horses.

tarantella (tar-an-tel'ä), *n.* [Also *tarentella*; = *F. tarantelle*, *It. tarantella*, a dance so called (also a *tarantula*), deriving its name from the city of *Taranto*, < *L. Tarentum*, *Tarentum*. Cf. *tarantula*.] 1. A rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in southern Italy and specially common in the sixteenth century, when it was popularly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which in early examples was quadruple, but is now sextuple and very quick. It is usually characterized by sharp transitions from major to minor.

tarantelle (tar-an-tel'), *n.* [*F. tarantelle*; see *tarantella*.] Same as *tarantella*.

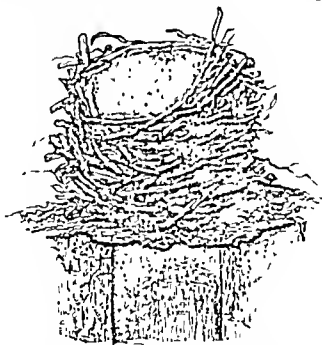
tarantism (tar-an-tiz'm), *n.* [Also *tarentism*; as *It. Taranto*, *Tarentum* (see *tarantula* and *tarentella*), + *-ism*.] A dancing mania; specifically and originally, a dancing mania of the south of Italy in those who had been bitten by a *tarantula*, or thought they had been, and their imitators.

When the heat of the sun begins to burn more fiercely, . . . the subjects of *Tarantism* perceive the gradually approaching recedescence of the poisoning

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xlv.

tarantismus (tar-an-tis'mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *tarantism*.

tarantula (ta-ran'tü-lä), *n.* [Also *tarentula*; = *F. tarentule* = *Sp. tarantula* = *Pg. tarantula*, < *It. tarantola*, a large spider so called, whose sting, in popular superstition, produced a disease, called *tarantism*, which could be cured only by music or dancing; also applied to a lizard or serpent, and to a fish; < *Taranto*, < *L. Tarentum*, < *Gr. Τάρανς* (*Taparr-*), *Tarentum*, a town in the south of Italy.] 1. A large wolf-spider of southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* or *Tarantula apulia*, whose bite was fabled to cause tarantism; hence, any similar spider of



Nest of a Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).

the family *Lycosidae* (which see), the species of which are numerous. See also cuts in next column.

Divers sorts of *tarantulas*, being a monstrous spider with lark-like claws, and somewhat bigger.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

2. Any one of the great hairy spiders of the warmer parts of America; a bird-spider or crab-spider; any species of *Mygale*, or of some allied genus. See cuts under *falx* and *Mygale*.—

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of spiders, formerly reputed to be poisonous, belonging to the family *Lycosidae*, and now usually merged

in the genus *Lycosa*. It rested on such species as *T. apulia* of southern Europe, now known as *Lycosa tarantula*. See def. 1.—4t. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of spider-like scorpions. As used by early writers, after Fabricius, it included the genera *Phryma* and *Thelyphonus*, now constituting the families *Phrymidae* and *Thelyphonidae*, and the order *Phrymida* or *Pedipatni*.

There is great possibility of confounding this genus [*Tarantula*] with the famous *Tarentula* [of the genus *Lycosa*] . . . among the spiders.

J. O. Westwood (ed. Cuvier, 1819, p. 463).

Tarantula dance. Same as *tarantella*, 1.

tarantula-killer (ta-ran'tü-lä-kil'er), *n.* A large wasp, as *Pompilus formosus*, which in southwestern parts of the United States kills the *tarantula* (*Mygale*) of that region. The wasp makes a subterraneous nest or burrow, provisioning it with the spider, which is paralyzed, but not killed, by stinging; an egg is deposited, and the larva which emerges subsists on the body of the spider until it is fully grown.

tarantular (ta-ran'tü-lär), *a.* [*< tarantula* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *tarantula*.

About the same season of the year at which the *tarantula* poisoning took place he is liable to certain nervous seizures.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xlv.

tarantulated (ta-ran'tü-lä-ted), *a.* [*< *tarantulate* (< *It. tarantolato*, bitten by a *tarantula*).] Bitten by a *tarantula*; suffering from tarantism.

To music's pipe the passions dance;

Motions unwill'd its powers have shewn,

Tarantulated by a tune. M. Green, The Spleen.

tarapatch (tar'a-pach), *n.* A stringed musical instrument used in the Sandwich Islands.

This guitar, or *tarapatch*, he took from its wall, . . . and stepped out on the balcony. Scribner's Mag., IX, 293.

taraquira (tar-a-kü'ra), *n.* Same as *taraguira*, 1. *Imp. Diet.*

taratantara (tar'a-tan-tar'ä), *n.* or *adv.* [Also *taratantara*, = *It. tara tantara* (Florio), < *L. taratantara* (Ennius in Priscian), a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*, *tarantara*. Cf. also *It. tarapatä*, imitative of the sound of a drum.] A word imitative of the sound of a trumpet: used indifferently as a noun or as an adverb.

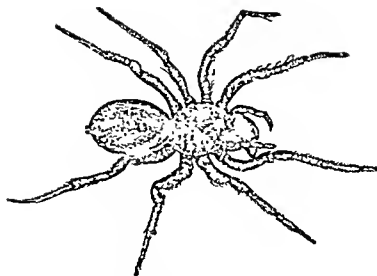
Let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantara*.

Rurton, Ann. of Mel., p. 380.

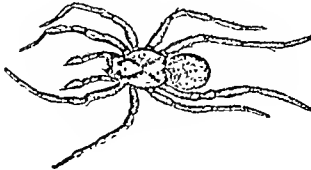
taraxacin (ta-rak'sa-sin), *n.* [*< Taraxacum* + *-in*².] A crystallizable substance extracted from the dandelion, on which the diuretic and tonic properties of its rootstock probably depend.

Taraxacum (ta-rak'sa-kum), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), also *Taraxacou*; also, in a form given as *Ar.*, *tarasacou*, a kind of succory; prob. of

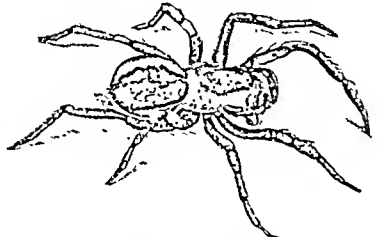
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Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).



Tarantula (*Lycosa fides*), male.



Tarantula (*Lycosa fides*), female.

Tardieu's spots

Ar. or *Pers.* origin; cf. *Pers. tarkhasliqūn*, wild endive (Richardson), and *tarashqū* (for *tarash-qūn*?), wild succory, dandelion? (Devie).] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochaerideæ*. It is characterized by solitary flower-heads with a calyculate involucre, a naked receptacle, copious simple pappus, and long-beaked achenes. About 40 species have been described, by some reduced to 10, widely dispersed through temperate and colder regions, especially northern, but



Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).

also occurring in the southern hemisphere and sometimes in the tropics. They are mostly stemless herbs, bearing a rosette of radical leaves which are entire or variously toothed, and a leafless scape crowned by a single broad yellow flower-head, or rarely, by terminal branching, producing two or three heads. The only North American species is the polymorphous *T. officinale*, the dandelion (which see). See also cuts under *runcinate*, *pappus*, and *receptacle*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus, or a drug prepared from it.

You are bilious, my good man. Go and pay n gulnea to one of the doctors in those houses. . . . He will prescribe *taraxacum* for you, or pill: hydrarg.

Thackeray, Philip, ii.

Taraxippos (tar-ak-sip'os), *n.* [*< Gr. ταραξίππος*, a pillar at the turning-point of the course (see def.), lit. 'frightening horses,' an epithet of Poseidon, < *ταρασσειν*, trouble, confound, frighten, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a pillar or altar at the turning-point of the course in the hippedrome at Olympia, which was believed mysteriously to terrify the competing horses, and thus cause the frequent accidents at this point of the course.

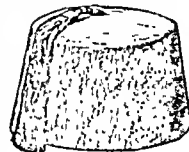
taraxis (ta-rak'sis), *n.* [NL., = *F. taraxis*, < *Gr. ταραξίς*, trouble, < *ταρασσειν*, trouble, confound, confuse.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

tar-board (tär'börd), *n.* 1. A coarse, stout kind of millboard, made of pieces of tarred rope, etc.—2. A building-paper saturated with tar.

tarboggini (tär-bog'in), *n.* Same as *toboggan*.

tarboosh (tär-bösh'), *n.* [Also, as *F.*, *tarbouche*; < *Ar. tarbush*, *tarbush*.]

A cap of cloth or felt, nearly always red, and having a tassel, usually of dark-blue silk, at the crown. It is worn by the men of all Moslem nations (except the desert tribes). It differs slightly in shape in Turkey (see *fez*) and in Egypt, the Barbary States, etc. It forms the inner part of the turban.



Tarboosh.

He dresses like a beggar, with the dirtiest *tarboosh* upon his tufty poll, and only n cotton shirt over his sooty skin.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 103.

tar-box (tär'boks), *n.* A box containing tar, carried by shepherds for anointing sores on sheep.

My scrip, my *tar-box*, hook, and coat, will prove

But n thlu purchase. Massinger, Bashful Lover, iii. 1.

tar-brush (tär'brush), *n.* A brush with which tar is applied.—To have a touch of the *tar-brush*, to have a dash of dark or black blood in the veins, showing in the color of the skin: n term of contempt from the West Indies.

tarcelt, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tardamente (tär-dä-men'ä), *adv.* [*It.*, < *tar-do*, slow: see *tardy*.] In music, slowly.

tardando (tär-dän'dō), *a.* [*It.*, ppr. of *tardare*, go slow, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In music, same as *ritardando*.

tardation (tär-dä'shon), *n.* [*< L. tardatio*(-n-), slowness, < *tardare*, pp. *tardatus*, hinder, delay, < *tardus*, slow, tardy: see *tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation. Bailey, 1727.

Tardieu's spots. Punetiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation:

Tardieu's spots

usually seen at the base, root, and lower margin of the lungs.

Tardigrada (tär-dig'ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *L. tardigradus*: see *tardigrade*.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the eighth order of mammals, containing the sloths, with which, however, the sloth-bear (*Prochilus*) was included. With elimination of this, the term is used for the sloth family and some of the related extinct forms. Compare *Gravigrada*. See cuts under *as-wail* and *Cholopus*.

The former (group) consists of the Sloths, or *Tardigrada*—remarkable animals, which are confined to the great forests of South America, where they lead a purely arboreal life, suspended by their strong, hooklike claws to the branches of the trees. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 233.

2. Water-bears or bear-animalcules, an order of *Arachnida* synonymous with *Aretisca*. (See also *Macrobiotidae*.) The order is sometimes raised to the rank of a class apart from *Arachnida*. See cut under *Aretisca*.

tardigrade (tär'di-gräd), *a. and n.* [*L. tardigradus*, slow-going, slow-paced, < *tardus*, slow, + *grad*, go, walk: see *grade*.] 1. *a.* Slow-going; slow in movement; specifically, noting the *Tardigrada* in either sense. Compare *gravigrada*.

The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them, in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow. *George Eliot*, *Romola*, xli. (*Davies*.)

Tardigrade rotifers, the *Tardigrada* or *Aretisca*; bear-animalcules.

II. *n.* One of the *Tardigrada*.

tardigradous (tär-dig'ra-dus), *a.* [*L. tardigradus*, slow-going: see *tardigrade*.] Same as *tardigrade*.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 25.

tardily (tär'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner.

(a) Slowly.

For those that could speak low and *tardily* would turn their own perfection to abuse To seem like him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 26.

(b) Reluctantly; unwillingly; with hesitation.

It seemed probable that, as long as Rochester continued to submit himself, though *tardily* and with murmurs, to the royal pleasure, he would continue to be in name prime minister. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

(c) Late: as, he came unwillingly and *tardily*.

tardiness (tär'di-nis), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy. (a) Slowness of motion or action. (b) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (c) Lateness.

tarditadon (tär-di-tä'shon), *n.* [*L. tarditas*, slowness, tardiness, + *-ion*.] Slowness; delay.

Instruct them to avoid all snares Of *tarditadon* [read *tarditadon*] in the Lords' affairs. *Herrick*, *Salutation*.

tardity (tär'di-ti), *n.* [*OF. tardite* = *It. tardità*, < *L. tarditas*, slowness, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] Slowness; tardiness; dullness.

I for my part, as I can and may for my *tardity* and dullness, will think of the matter. *Ep. Ridley*, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc.), II. 174.

Tardivola (tär-div'ô-lä), *n.* [NL., < *L. tardus*, slow, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] In ornith., same as *Emberizoides*.

tardo (tär'dô), *a.* [*It.*, < *L. tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] In music, slow: noting passages to be so rendered.

tardo (tär'dô), *n.* [*Sp.*, a sloth, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] A sloth. See *sloth*, *n.* 4.

A family of black *tardos* inhabited a clump of shade-trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, v. 64.

tardy (tär'di), *a.* [= *F. tardif* = *Pr. tardiu* = *Sp. tardio* = *Pg. tardio* = *It. tardivo* (ML. as if **tardius*), slow, tardy; with added suffix, < *F. tard* = *Pr. tart*, *tard* = *Sp. Pg. tardo* = *It. tardo*, slow, tardy, < *L. tardus*, slow, sluggish, tardy, dull, stupid, deliberate. Hence ult. (from *L. tardus*) *tardation*, *tardity*, *targe*, *retard*, etc.] 1. Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; sluggish.

But he, poor soul, by your first order dled, And that a winged Mercury did bear; Some *tardy* cripple bore the countermand. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., ii. 1. 89.

Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh Fulfill'd their *tardy* and disastrous course. *Cowper*, *Task*, vi. 735.

2. Late; dilatory; behindhand.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbutnot*.

Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 6. 15.

Now shouts and tumults wake the *tardy* sun, As with the light the warriors' toils begun. *Pope*, *Ilind*, xl. 67.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back.

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Do you not come your *tardy* son to chide, That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by The important acting of your dread command? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 105.

A nation scourg'd, yet *tardy* to repent. *Cowper*, *Expostulation*, l. 723.

Come *tardy* off, tardily accomplished; falling short.

The purpose of playing . . . is to hold . . . the mirror up to nature. . . . Now this overdone, or come *tardy* off, though it make the unskillful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 28.

To take one *tardy*, to take or come upon one unprepared or unaware.

Be not *ta'en tardy* by unwise delay. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iv. 1. 62.

"Yield, scoundrel base," quoth she, "or die," . . . But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*, . . . I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *S. Butler*, *Hindibras*, i. iii. 789.

=*Syn.* Dilatory, etc. (see *slow*), slack, procrastinating.

tardy (tär'di), *v. t.* [*tardy*, *a.*] To delay; retard; hinder.

Which had been done, But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied* My swift command. *Shak.*, *V. T.*, iii. 2. 163.

tardy-gaited (tär'di-gä'ted), *a.* Slow-moving; sluggish.

The cripple *tardy-gaited* night, Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp So tediously away. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. Prolog., l. 20.

tardy-rising (tär'di-rî'zing), *a.* Slow in growing; slowly accumulating.

Thither crowds Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth, Which comes too late. *Dyer*, *Pleaser*, i.

tare (tär), *a.* [*Proh.* ult. < *tear* (pret. *tare*). Compare *tare*.] Eager; brisk. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tare (tär), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *taarc*; < *ME. tare*, pl. *tares*, *taris*, *taren*, *tare*; perhaps directly < *tare*, brisk, eager, or (less likely) in the *ME.* period] abbr. of *tarefitch*, *tarevetch*, *tegrass*, *tar-grass*, of which the first element is then *tare*, eager, quick, but of which otherwise the first element is *tare*. In the lack of evidence of the existence of a *ME.* form of *tare*, *a.*, and of the compounds mentioned, the etym. remains doubtful. No cognate forms are found.] A plant of the genus *Vicia*, otherwise known as *retch*; most often the common vetch, *F. sativa*, an annual or biennial herb widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is a low spreading or erect or almost climbing plant with pinnate leaves of from four to seven pairs of leaflets, bearing purple pea-flowers, commonly single in the axils. The tare is used as green fodder or sometimes cured for hay. There are a summer and a winter variety. The name applies also somewhat specifically to *F. hirsuta*, and is loosely bestowed on other vetches and species of *Lathyrus*. The tare of Mat. xiii. 25, 26, is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum*, or darnel. Also called *tarech*.

Of all his art he counts I nought a *tare*. *Chaucer*, *Beeve's Tale*, l. 136.

His enemy came and sowed *tares* among the wheat. *Mat.* xiii. 25.

Hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta*, a good species for forage.—Smooth tare, *Vicia tetrasperma*, a forage vetch recommended for sandy ground.

tare (tär), *n.* An obsolete or archaic preterit of *tear*.

tare (tär), *n.* [*F. tare* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. tara*, *tare*, < *Ar. tarha*, that which is thrown away, < *tarah*, reject, throw away.] 1. In com., a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them. Tare is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted. See *tret*.

2. In chem., an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and placed beside it during the operation. The tare serves to detect or compensate for any change in the weight of the other vessel. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, x. 319.—*Tare* and *tret*, a rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for tare, cask, tret, etc.

tare (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tared*, ppr. *taring*. [*tare*, *n.*] To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of tare.

The neck of a bottle . . . marked for the quantity of liquid to be percolated, . . . of a *tared* bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 575.

tare (tär), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A small silver coin formerly current in India.

taree (tar'ë), *n.* [*Hind. tārī*: see *toidy*.] Same as *toidy*.

tarefitch, *n.* [*Early mod. E. tarefytche*; dial. also *tarretch*; < *tare* or *tare* (see *tare*) + *fitch* (*retch*).] Same as *tare*.

Tarefytche, a cone, lupyn. *Palgrave*, p. 279.

tarente (ta-ront'), *n.* [*F.*; cf. *tarentola*, *tarentula*.] The common gecko-lizard of southern

target

Europe, *Platydaetylus mauritanicus*. Also *tarentola*. See cut under *Platydaetylus*.

tarentella (tar-en-tel'ä), *n.* Same as *tarantella*. **Tarentine** (tar'en-tin), *a. and n.* [*L. Tarentinus*, < *Tarentum* (It. *Taranto*), < *Gr. Τάρων* (*Tapav-*), *Tarentum*: see *def.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to *Tarentum*, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy: as, *Tarentine* coins.—*Tarentine* games. See *Taurian games*, under *Taurian*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of *Tarentum*.

tarentism (tar'en-tizm), *n.* Same as *tarantism*. **tarentola** (ta-ren'tô-lä), *n.* [*It.*: see *tarantula*.]

1. The gecko-lizard *Platydaetylus mauritanicus*. See *tarente*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of such gecko-lizards.

tarentula (ta-ren'tü-lä), *n.* Same as *tarantula*, 1.

targant (tär'gant, tór'gant), *a.* [*Corrupt for *torquent*, < *L. torquen(t)-s*, ppr. of *torquere*, twist: see *torque*.] In her., bent into a double curve like an S: as, a serpent *targant*. Also *torqued*.

targat, **targatet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *targat*.

targe (tärj), *n.* [*ME. targe* = *MD. tartische* = *G. tartische*, < *OF. targe*, also *targue*, *tarque* = *Sp. tarja*, a shield, = *Pg. tarja*, a target, es-cutecheon, border, = *It. targa* (ML. *targa*), a shield, buckler; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *AS. targe*, pl. *targan*, a shield (rare) (*Ice.* *targa*, a shield, prob. < *AS.*) = *OHG. zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, a wall, *MHG. G. zarge*, a frame, case, side, border; cf. *Lith. darzas*, a border, halo (around the moon), inclosure, garden. The *ME. targe* (with the soft *g*) could not come from the *AS. targe*; but it may stand for the reg. **targe*, altered to *targe* by the influence of *OF. targe*, a shield, as *Sc. targe*, *tairge*, vex, stands for *targe*, mod. *tarry*, by the influence of *OF. targer*, delay (see *targe*, *targe*). Hence ult. *dia. target*. The *AS. targe*, a shield, is rare, and may possibly be, in that sense, affected by early *OF.*] A shield; buckler: same as *target*.

On his heed an hat As brood as is a bokeler or a *targe*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 471.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu, That on the field his *targe* he threw, Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide Had death so often dash'd aside. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, v. 15.

targe (tärj), *v. t.* [*ME. targen*, < *OF. targer*, *targier*, *targer*, delay, < *LL.* as if **tardicare*, delay, go slowly, freq. of *L. tardare*, go slowly, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*. Cf. *tarry*.] To delay; tarry.

That time thought the Kyng to *targe* no longer, But bring that blisfull to the harn soon. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 211.

targe (tärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *targed*, ppr. *targing*. [*Sc.*, also *tairge*; < *ME. targen*, *tergen*, altered to *targen* by influence of *OF. targer*, delay, the prop. mod. form from *ME. targen*, *tergen* being *tarry*: see *tarry*.] 1. To vex with censure; reprimand; rate.—2. To vex with questions; catechize or cross-examine strictly.

An' eye on Sundays duly, nightly, I on the Questions [*Catechism*] *targe* them tightly. *Burns*, *The Inventory*.

3. To keep under strict discipline.

Callum Beg . . . took the opportunity of discharging the obligation by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Sliochd nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, "*targed* him tightly" till the finishing of the job. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xlii.

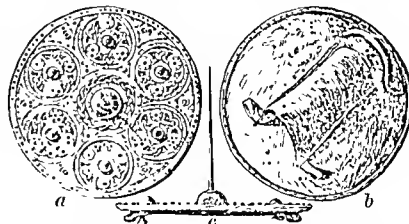
targe (tärj), *n.* [*ME.*; origin obscure.] A charter.

Targe or *chartyr*. *Carta*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

targeman (tärj'man), *n.*; pl. *targemen* (-men). One who carries a *targe* or shield.

He stoutly encountered the *targemen*. *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 168).

target (tär'got), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *targett*, *targuet*, earlier *targat*, *tergat*, *terget*; <



a, Highland target of wood and leather; b, back of target, with leather backing and handle; c, target in profile.

ME. *target*, *targette*, **targette*, < OF. **targette*, **targette* (not found) (= It. *targetta*, a small shield, = Sp. *targeta*, a small shield, a sign-board, card; ML. *targeta*, dim. of *target*, a shield; see *target*). The Ir. Gael. *target*, W. *target*, a shield, target, are appar. < E. The W. *target*, a clasher, *target*, a shield, clasher (< *target*, clash, percussion), are appar. not related to the E. word.] 1. A shield. Specifically—(a) A small round shield; a buckler. See cut on preceding page.

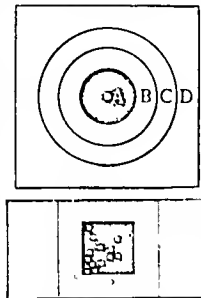
Likewise round leather *targetts* is the Spanish fashion, who used it (for the most part) painted.

(b) In the seventeenth century, a shield of any form used by an infantry soldier as a substitute for body-armor. Compare *targeteer*.

Integrity thus armless seeks her foes,
And never needs the target nor the sword.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

2. A shield-shaped, circular, or other mark at which archers or users of firearms shoot for practice or for a prize: so called from the mark, which usually consists of concentric rings. For archery (see *bull's-eye*). It is commonly painted on canvas drawn over a wedge-shaped frame, and stuffed with straw; that for practice with the musket or rifle was formerly flat, and made of planks in one or more thicknesses. Modern targets for long-range practice with the rifle are made of metal, and the compartments are usually square, one within the other; the target for practice with cannon is generally intended to test the penetrating power of the projectile, and is accordingly built up in imitation of the side of a ship, or of a turret.



Targets for Rifle Practice.
A, bull's-eye; B, center; C, in center; D, outer. The lower figure shows a bullet hole.

I have seen the gentlemen who practise archery in the vicinity of London repeatedly shoot from end to end, and not touch the target with an arrow.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 129.

The archery-ground was a carefully kept inclosure, . . . where the targets were placed in agreeable afternoon shade.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, x.

3. Figuratively, anything at which observation is aimed; one who or that which is a marked object of curiosity, admiration, contempt, or other feeling.

They to whom my foolish passion were a target for their scorn.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. On a railroad, the frame or holder in which a signal is displayed, as at switches.—5. The sliding sight on a leveling-staff. Also called *vane*. See cut under *leveling-staff*. E. H. Knight.—6. In her, a bearing representing a round shield, or buckler.—7. A pendant, often jeweled; a tassel. [Scotch.]

Ther hang nine targets at Johns lat,
And ilka an worth three hundred pound.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

8. A shred; slice. [Provincial.]

Lord Surrey loved buttered hyng and targets of mutton for breakfast; and my Lady's Grace used to piddle with a chine of beef upon brecces.

Gray, To Rev. W. Mason, Dec. 19th, 1756.

target-card (tär'get-kärd'), *n.* In archery, a card colored in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their hits. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

targeted (tär'get-ed), *a.* [*< target + -ed*.] Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering, as of metal or hide.

Not rough and targeted as the rhinoceros.

Sp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1633), p. 527. (Latham)

targeteer (tär'ge-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *targeter*, *targetter* (= It. *targettore*); as *target + -er*.] A soldier carrying a target or buckler. Especially—(a) A Greek or Roman light-armed soldier; a peltast.

All the space the trench contain'd before . . . Was fill'd with horse and targeteers, who there for refuge came.

Chapman, Iliad, viii. 17.

(b) In the early part of the seventeenth century, a soldier furnished with a target to replace in part the armor which was being abandoned.

target-firing (tär'get-fir'ing), *n.* Shooting at a target, as in artillery or archery practice.

The law of probability as applied to target-firing.

Nature, XXXVII. 333.

target-lamp (tär'get-lamp), *n.* A signal-lamp attached to fixed targets or semaphore signals.

targrass (tär'gräs), *n.* [*< tar*, dial. form of *tare*, + *grass*.] A species of vetch, probably *Vicia hirsuta*.

targett, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

Targum (tär'gum), *n.* [*< Chal. targum*, interpretation, *< targem*, interpret. Cf. *dragoman*, *dragman*, *truchman*, etc., from the same source.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos (on the Pentateuch) and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. The Targums do not furnish any paraphrase of Nehemiah, Ezra, or Daniel.

Targumic (tär'gum-ik), *a.* [*< Targum + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the literature of the Targums.

Certain Targumic fragments on the Pentateuch.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 63.

Targumist (tär'gum-ist), *n.* [*< Targum + -ist*.] The writer or expounder of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the Targumists were of cleaner language than he that made the tongue.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

The later Targumists call him [Balaam] a sinner and an accursed man, while the Talmudists make him the representative of the godless, in contrast with Abraham, the representative of the pious.

Encyc. Brit., III. 259.

Targumistic (tär'gum-ist-ik), *a.* [*< Targumist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a Targumist or the Targumists.

Andover Rev., VII. 101.

tarheel (tär'höl), *n.* [So called in allusion to tar as one of the principal products of the State; < *tar* + *heel*.] A dweller in the pine-barrens of North Carolina; hence, any inhabitant of that State. [Colloq., U. S.]

The mountain tarheel gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things sublimar but hog and hominy, or the delights of a bear hunt and barbecue.

Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 95.

tarhood (tär'hüd), *n.* [*< tar* + *-hood*.] The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. [Rare and humorous.]

This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole tarhood that the romantic part [of the sea-plot] has been forced to be cancelled, and one only gun remains lying at Anson's ship.

Watpole, To Mann, March 23, 1749.

terrier, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrier*. *Palsgrave*.

tariff (tär'if), *n.* [*< OF. tariffe*, *f.*, arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, *f.* *tarif*, *m.*, tariff, rate, = Olt. *tariffa*, arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, It. *tariffa*, tariff, price, assessment, list of prices, < Sp. *tarifa* (ML. *tarifa*), a list of prices, book of rates, < Ar. *tarifa*, *tarif*, notification, information, inventory (a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid), < *arafa*, know; cf. *arafa*, knowing, *arfa*, scent, odor, *arfa*, equity, *ma'arifa*, knowledge, acquaintance, etc.] 1. A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid on them, either on importation or on exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.

2. A duty, or the duties collectively, imposed according to such a list, table, or scale.—3. A table or scale of charges generally: as, a telegraph tariff.—4. A law regulating import duties: as, the tariff of 1824.—Compromise tariff, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act passed in 1833, promoted by Henry Clay. By its duties were to be reduced gradually until in 1842 no duties were to exceed 20 per cent. It was superseded by the protective tariff of 1842.

Dingley tariff (from Nelson Dingley, Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a tariff established by the act of 1867.

McKinley tariff, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act of 1890 (repealed 1891), introduced by William McKinley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. It made many additions to the free list and reduced duties on certain articles, but was in general strongly protective, imposing or increasing duties on many agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured articles.

Morrill tariff, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act passed in 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, a representative from Vermont. It was one of the series of "war measures" occasioned by the civil war of 1861-5, which resulted in a great development of the protective principle.—Revenue tariff, a tariff which has for its main object the production of revenue, as distinguished from a tariff which seeks to combine the production of revenue with protection to home industries. [U. S.]

Tariff of abominations, in U. S. hist., a name given to the tariff of 1828, in which the protective tendencies as displayed in the tariffs of 1816 and 1821 were strongly developed. It occasioned great opposition in the South, and led to the nullification movement.—Tariff reform, removal of inequalities or abuses in a tariff system; specifically, in recent American politics, a reform favoring a general reduction of import duties, especially on raw materials, and in general a movement away from protection.

Walker tariff, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act passed in 1846, in accordance with principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. It classified all articles under eight schedules, and greatly reduced the duties from the tariff of 1842. Its rates were still further reduced by the act of 1857.—Wilson tariff (from William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), the tariff established by the act of 1894. It made the average rate of duties somewhat lower than that which resulted from the McKinley tariff. The most important provision of the act was the free importation of raw wool. It became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

tariff (tär'if), *v. t.* [*< tariff, n.*] 1. To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.—2. To put a valuation upon.

These tetradrachms were tariffed by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 718.

tariff-ridden (tär'if-rid'n), *a.* Burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

tarin (tär'in), *n.* [*< F. tarin*, a skin, a siskin; origin obscure.] A book-namo of the siskin. Also *teriu*.

tar-kiln (tär'kil), *n.* A conical heap of pine wood arranged for burning to produce tar.

Bartlett, [North Carolina.]

tar-lamp (tär'lamp), *n.* An illuminating lamp in which tar is burned. The burner is annular, and through its center compressed air is supplied, causing the tar to burn with a brilliant white light.

E. H. Knight.

tarlatan (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < It. dial. (Milanese) *tarlatanina*, linsey-woolsey. Cf. *tarlatan*.] A very thin muslin, so open in texture as to be transparent, and often rather coarse in quality. It is used for women's evening dress, for widows' caps, etc.

tarn (tärn), *n.* [Also *tairn* (Sc.); < ME. *tarne*, *terne* = Icel. *tjörn*, *tjarn* = Sw. dial. *tjörn*, *tärn* = Norw. *tjörn*, etc. (Aasen), a tarn.] 1. A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Eng. and Scotch.]

Than the fret of the grekes agraft hom all,

The course for to east in a clere *terne*.

Vndur a syde of the Cid, & synke hit therin.

Destruction of Troy (T. E. T. S.), I. 11187.

A glen, gray boulder and black tarn.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Prov. Eng.]

tarn (tärn), *n.* Same as *tern*.

tarnal (tär'nal), *a.* and *adv.* [An aphetic form of *eternal*, dial. var. of *eternal*, used (partly as a euphemism for *infernal*) as a term of emphasis and dislike: see *eternal*.] An epithet of reprobation: used as a piece of mild profanity. [Vulgar.]

My gracious 't 's a scorpion that 's took a shine to play with 't.

I darsn't skeer the *tarnal* thing for fear he'd run away with 't.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., II.

tarnation (tär-nū'shon), *a.* and *adv.* [A fusion of *darnation*, a minced form of *damnation*, with *tarnal*.] Same as *tarnal*. [Vulgar.]

And her tarnation hull a-growing rounder!

Good, Sailor's Apology.

A tarnation long word.

Bulwer, My Novel, v. 8.

tarnet, *n.* See *therne*.

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.* [*< OF. terniss-*, stem of certain parts of *ternir*, make dim, < *terne*, dull, < Olt. *terni* (cf. OHG. *ternan*, *turnjan*, MHG. *ternen*, obscure) = AS. *terne* = OS. *dermi* = OFries. *derm*; see *derm*. Cf. G. *tarn-kappe*, a hat or cap that makes one invisible.] I. *trans.*

1. To diminish or destroy the luster of; sully; dull: used of an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or dampness; also, in mineral, to change the natural color or luster of the surface of: said chiefly of the metallic minerals. See *tarnish*, *n.*, 2.

High-backed claw-footed chairs, covered with *tarnished* brocade, which bear the marks of having seen better days.

Freng, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. To give a pale or dim cast to, as to gold or silver, without either polishing or burnishing it.—3. Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; cast a stain upon; sully: as, to *tarnish* reputation.

I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little *tarnished* by the figure I cut in it.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 86.

=Syn. 1. To dull, deface.

II. *intrans.* To lose luster; become dim or dull: as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

Thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,

Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 249.

tarnish (tär'nish), *n.* [*< tarnish, v.*] 1. A spot; a blot; the condition of being dulled or stained.—2. In mineral, the change in luster or color of the surface of a mineral, particularly one of

metallic luster: usually due to slight alteration, but also in some cases to the deposition of a very thin film of some foreign substance. Thus, a freshly fractured surface of bornite soon gains a tarnish on exposure, becoming a bright purple color; it is hence often called *variegated* or *purple copper ore*; so also columbite crystals often show a brilliant steel-blue tarnish.

3. A coating. [Rare.]

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 303. (Davies.)

tarnishable (tär'nish-ə-bl), *a.* [*< tarnish + -able.*] That may be tarnished; capable of losing luster.

The inventor, searching experimentally for a means of rendering *tarnishable* metals and alloys less *tarnishable*. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 341.

tarnisher (tär'nish-er), *n.* [*< tarnish + -er.*] One who or that which tarnishes.

tarnowitzite (tär'nō-wit-sit), *n.* [*< Tarnowitz (see def.) + -ite.*] A variety of aragonite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

taro¹ (tā'rō), *n.* [*Also tara; < Polynesian taro.*]

A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, especially the variety *esculenta*, a native of India, but widely cultivated in the warmer parts of the globe, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is a stemless plant with the general habit of the caladiums of house and garden culture. The leaves are heart-shaped and about a foot long. Its chief value lies in its stem-like tuberous starchy root, which is eaten boiled or baked, made into a bread or pudding, or in the Sandwich Islands, where it is the staple food of the natives, in the form of poi (which see). The tubers, when baked, pounded, and pressed, keep fresh many months. An excellent starch can be had from them. The leaves and leafstalks are also edible, with the character of spinach or asparagus. All parts of the plant are acrid, but this quality is removed by cooking. Taro is propagated by a cutting from the top of the tuber, which, in the Fiji Islands at least, is planted as soon as the crop is gathered. About fifteen months are required to mature the root. See *Colocasia* (with cut), also *cocco*, *eddoes*, and *tanya*.

We had ample opportunity to observe the native ways of living, . . . an uninteresting mess of stewed fowl and taro. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xv.

taro² (tā-rō), *n.* [*It.*] A money of account and coin of silver, and also of copper, formerly used in Malta under the Grand Masters. The silver taro of 1777 weighed about 15 grains, and the copper taro of 1780 about 119 grains.

taroc (tar'ok), *n.* Same as *tarot*.

One goes [at Turin] to see people play at Ombre and Taroc, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks. *Gray, To Mr. West*, Nov. 16th, N. S., 1739.

tar-oil (tār'oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling tar.

tarot (tar'ot), *n.* [*Also taroc (= G. tarock) (< It.); < F. tarots, < It. tarocchi, a kind of checkered cards, also the game called tarot; origin obscure.*] 1. One of a pack of playing-cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century, and so named from the design of plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally on the back of the cards. The original pack contained seventy-eight cards—namely, four suits of ten numeral cards, as in the modern game, with four coat-cards (king, queen, cavalier, and valet) in each suit, and a series of twenty-two attuti or atouts, these last being the trumps, and known specifically as the *tarots*.

Tarots, a kind of great cards, whereon many several things are figured; which make them much more intricate than ordinary ones. *Cotgrave*.

2. A game played with the above cards: often used in the plural.

Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse? *The French Alphabet* (1615), p. 148. (Halliwell)

tarpan (tär'pan), *n.* [*Tatar name.*] The wild horse of Tatar, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. Tarpans are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tatars, but are reduced to subjection with great difficulty.

tarpaulin (tär-pā'lin), *n.* [*Formerly also tarpawlin; a reduction in sailors' speech of tarpauling, tarpawling, prop. *tarpalling, < tar¹ + palling, palling, a covering, verbal n. of pall¹, v. Hence, by abbreviation, tar³.*] 1. Canvas made water-proof with tar; hence, any water-proof cloth, especially when used in large sheets for covering anything exposed to the weather or to wet.

Tarpaulin is a waterproof sheeting consisting of a stout canvas cloth impregnated and coated with tar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 66.

2. A sailor's hat made of or covered with painted or tarred cloth.

A barly fellow in a tarpauling and blue jacket.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

3. A sailor. [Colloq.]

Adol. . . . If you won't consent, we'll throw you and your Cabinet into the Sea together.

Ant. Spoken like a Tarpaulin.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

To a landsman these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.

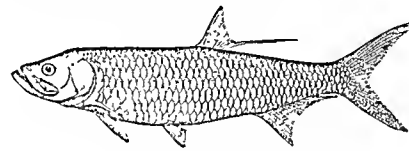
Tarpaulin muster. See *muster*.

tarpauling, tarpawling (tär-pā'ling), *n.* Same as *tarpaulin*.

Tarpeian (tär-pē'an), *a.* [= *F. Tarpeien*, < *L. Tarpeianus*, usually *Tarpeius*, pertaining to *Tarpeius* or *Tarpeia* (*Tarpeius Mons* or *Tarpeia Rupes*, the *Tarpeian Rock*), < *Tarpeius*, *Tarpeia*, a Roman family name.] Noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, daughter of the governor of a citadel at Rome, who betrayed the fortress to the Sabine soldiers, and was crushed to death under their shields and buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence Into destruction cast him. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 1. 213.

tarpon (tär'pon), *n.* [*Also tarpum; origin not ascertained.*] A large game-fish of the family *Elopidae* and subfamily *Megalopinae* (which see), specifically *Megalops atlanticus*, also called *jew-fish*. This is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and a near relative of *Elops saurus*; but the pseudobranchiae are obsolete, the dorsal fin has a long filament, and the



Tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*).

scales are very large. The form is elongate and compressed; the color is brilliant-silvery, darker on the back; and the length attained is about 6 feet. This fish is common in the warmer waters of the Atlantic, as on the southern coast of the United States, where it is sometimes called *grande écaille*, from the size of the scales, which are used in ornamental fancy work. Its technical synonym, *M. thalassoides*, is erroneous, being based on *Clupea thalassoides* of Bloch and Schneider, 1801, and that on Broussonet's *Clupea cyprinoides*, which is the East Indian representative of this genus (*Megalops cyprinoides*), a distinct though very similar species to which the name *tarpon* or *tarpum* is extended by Jordan.

tar-putty (tär'put'i), *n.* A viscous mixture of tar and well-calcined lampblack, thoroughly kneaded in and afterward carbonized. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 521.

tarracet, *n.* See *terrace*¹, *terrace*².

tarradiddle (tar-a-did'l), *n.* [*Appar. a made word, involving diddle.*] A fictitious account; a fib. [Colloq.]

tarragon (tar'ā-gon), *n.* [*Also taragon; < OF. *taragon, taroun, tragon, taroun, tarchon (dial. dragoun), also estragon (= Fr. estragão), also tragonece = Sp. taragonia, taragontia, < Ar. tarkhūn, tarkhūni, tarragon, < Gr. ὄπακον, a serpent, dragon (< ὄπακόντιον, a plant of the arum kind); see dragon, 7, and cf. Dracontium, Draconculus.*] A composite plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, native in Russia and temperate Asia. Its leaves, unlike those of most artemisias, are undivided, and they have an aromatic scent and taste, whence they are used as a condiment.

tarrast, *n.* and *r.* An old spelling of *terrace*.

tarret, An old spelling of *tar¹*, *tar²*.

tarrerit, *n.* See *terriers*³.

tarrance (tar'i-ans), *n.* [*< tarry³ + -ance.*] A tarrying; delay. [Rare.]

Nor was my *tarrance* such that in that space He could recover strength to shift his ground. *Brome, Queens Exchange*, II.

So fear'd the King, And, after two days' *tarrance* there, return'd. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

tarrier¹ (tar'i-er), *n.* [*Early mod. E. tarier; < tarry³ + -er.*] 1. One who or that which taries or delays.

He is often called of them *Fabius cunctator*—that is to say, the *tarier* or *delayer*. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, I. 23.

Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a *tarrier*. *Browning, The Glove*.

2. One who hinders, or causes tarrying.

If you have such an itch in your feet to foot it to the Fair, why do you stop? am I [o'] your *tarriers*? *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

tarrier², *n.* Same as *tarrier*¹.

Tarrietia (tar-i-ē'shiū), *n.* [*NL. (Blume, 1825), from the native name in Java.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Sterculiaceae* and

tarrying-iron

tribe *Stereuliæ*, distinguished from the closely allied genus *Stereulia* by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels bearing a long scythe-shaped wing. There are 3 species, natives of Australia, Java, and Malacca. They are tall trees bearing smooth or scurfy digitate leaves of three or five entire leaflets. The numerous small flowers form hairy or scurfy lateral panicles. *T. Argyrodermum*, native of shady woods in Queensland and New South Wales, an evergreen reaching 60 to 80 feet high, is there known as *silver-tree* or *ironwood*.

tarrist (tar'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*¹, *terrace*².

tarrock (tar'ok), *n.* [*Also torrock; < Eskimo (Greenland) útarrök or tattarök.*] 1. The kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. See cut under *kittiwake*. [Orkneys.]—2. A tern or sea-swallow.—3. A guillemot or murre.

tarrow (tar'ō), *v. i.* [*Sc. form of tarry³ (cf. harrow² and harry).*] The form is appropriate only as a var. of *tarry³*, which was confused with *tarry²*. To delay; hesitate; feel reluctance; loathe; refuse. [Scotch.]

An' I hae seen their coggie foun,

That yet ha'e tarrow'd at it.

Burns, A Dream.

tarry¹ (tär'i), *a.* [*< tar¹ + -y.*] Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Poor Mr. Dimmesdale longed . . . to shake hands with the *tarry* blackguard, and recreate himself with a few improper jests, such as dissolute sailors so abound with. *Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter*, xx.

Tarry fingers, fingers to which things adhere improperly; thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry fingers*, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them. *Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie*.

tarry² (tar'i), *v. t.* [*< ME. taryen, tarien, teryen, terien, terwen, terzen, tarzen, < AS. tergan, tyrgan (= MD. terghen, D. tergen = MLG. tergen = G. zergen), vex, irritate, provoke; perhaps = Russ. dergati, pull, pluck. From the ME. form terren comes the E. form tar: see tar². Cf. tarry³.*] To vex; irritate; provoke; incite. See *tar²*. *Wyclif, Deut.* iv. 25.

tarry³ (tar'i), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *tarried*, *pp. tarrying*. [*< ME. taryen, tarien, delay, wait; developed from ME. tarien, E. tarry², vex, with sense of ME. tarzen, E. obs. targe², delay: see targe², which is the proper verb in the sense 'delay.'*] 1. To continue in a place; remain; stay; sojourn; abide; lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. *Gen.* xix. 2.

If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns; if you will not, *tarry* at home and be hanged. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., I. 2. 147.

2. To wait or stay in expectation; wait.

And concluded yt we shulde departe and holde company with ye other galyes, and to *tarry* for no man. *Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrimage*, p. 63.

Tarry for the mourners, and stay dinner. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 150.

3. To put off going or coming; delay; linger; loiter.

He salut the semly all with sad wordys, And told furth of his tale, *tarryed* no longer. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1910.

The years are slow, the vision *tarryeth* long. *Whittier, Freedom in Brazil*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to tarry; delay.

I wol not *tarien* yow, for it is pryne. *Chaucer, Squire's Tale*, I. 65.

2. To wait for.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 1. 16.

tarry³ (tar'i), *n.* [*< tarry³, v.*] Delay; stay.

The French Secretary is came to London; . . . he saith his *tarry* is but short here. *T. Allen* (1516), in Lodge's Illust. of Brit. Hist., I. II.

tarry-breeks (tär'i-hrēks), *n.* A sailor. [Scotch.]

Young royal *Tarry Breeks* [Prince William Henry, afterward William IV.]. *Burns, A Dream*.

No old *tarry-breeks* of a sea-dog, like thy dad!

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

tarrying (tar'i-ing), *n.* [*< ME. taryinge; verbal n. of tarry³, v.*] The act or process of staying, waiting, or delaying; a stay; a delay.

The Castelein seide he wolde sende thider on the morrowe with-outen more *taryinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 546.

I fear me he may obstruct your affairs by his frequent comings and long *tarryings*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 195.

tarrying-iron (tar'i-ing-i'ern), *n.* Apparently, a clog of iron fastened to the foot; an impediment.

As soon shall I behold That stone of which so many have us told, . . . The great Elixir, or to undertake The Rose-Cross knowledge, which is much like that, A *tarrying iron* for fools to labour at. *Drayton, Elegies, To Master W. Jeffreys*.

tarryour, *n.* Same as *terrier*³.
tarsal (tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. tarsalis, < tarsus, q. v.*] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus, ankle, or instep of the foot: correlated with *carpal*: as, *tarsal bones*; *tarsal articulations*.—2. Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus of a bird, commonly called the *tarsus*, between the heel and the bases of the toes: as, the *tarsal envelop*; *tarsal scutella*.—3. Of or pertaining to the last segment of an insect's leg: as, *tarsal joints*; *tarsal claws*.—4. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the ocyelids: as, *tarsal cartilages*; the *tarsal muscle*.—**Tarsal amputation**, amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarsal artery**, a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.—**Tarsal cartilage**. Same as *tarsus*, 4.—**Tarsal conjunctiva**. Same as *palpebral conjunctiva* (which see, under *palpebra*).—**Tarsal joint**, the ankle-joint, tibiotarsal in animals, ardiotarsal in other vertebrates which have a tarsus, apparently tibiotarsal in birds (but see *tarsus*, 2).—**Tarsal ligament**. Same as *palpebral ligament* (which see, under *palpebra*).—**Tarsal ossicle**, *sinus*, etc. See the nouns.—**Tarsal system**, a system of classification, proposed by Olivier and adopted by Latreille and other eminent entomologists, by which all coleopterous insects were arranged in sections in conformity to the real or supposed number of joints in their tarsi. These sections, as proposed by Olivier, were (1) *Pentameria*, having five joints to all the tarsi; (2) *Heteromera*, having the four anterior tarsi five-jointed and the two posterior four-jointed; (3) *Tetrameria*, having four joints to all the tarsi; (4) *Trimeria*, having three joints to all the tarsi. To these Latreille added (5) *Dimeria*, having two joints to all the tarsi, and (6) *Monomera*, having but a single tarsal joint in each foot. Some of these divisions are now known to have rested on imperfect observations, and all are subject to exceptions among closely allied species, hence the tarsal system has been generally abandoned or modified, though in many respects it approached a natural classification, and, admitting the exceptions, the divisions can still be used with advantage. Its convenience is such that attempts have also been made to retain it, in its general features, with substitution of other names intended to correct the early imperfect observations, as *Cryptopentameria*, *Pseudotetrameria*, *Subpentameria*, etc., and the adjectives derived from all these terms, as *pentamerous*, *heteromericus*, etc., are regularly used in describing beetles and their tarsi.

II. n. A tarsal bone (or cartilage); one of the elements of the tarsus of the foot, intervening between the tibia and the metatarsus; especially, a tarsale. See *tarsus*.

Carpals and tarsals not distinct in form from metapodials.

tarsale (tär-sä'lō), *n.*: pl. *tarsalia* (-li-jī). [*< NL. neut. of tarsalis, tarsal: see tarsal.*] One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus, in relation with the heads of the metatarsal bones. They are typically five in number, but are normally or usually reduced to four, as in man. See *tarsus* (with cut), and cuts under *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *foot*.

tarsel (tars), *n.* [*ME., also tars; also called cloth of Tars and Tartarum; prob. supposed to be of Tartar origin: see tartarum², Tartar³, Tartar.*] A rich silken stuff. Compare *tartarum*².

His cote-armure was of cloth of Tars.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1392.

As gladdie of a goume of a graye russet
 As of a tunicle of Tars, or of tye [cheese] scarlet.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 163.

tarse (tärs), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus.*] The tarsus.
tarsectomy (tär-sek'tō-mī), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, q. v., + Gr. tarsein, a cutting out.*] Excision of more or less of the tarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 491.

tarselt, *v.* Same as *tuccel*.

tarsi, *n.* Plural of *tarsus*.

tarsia (tär'si-jī), *n.* [*< It. tarsia, inlaid work, < Gr. τάρσις, a frame of wickerwork.*] A kind of mosaic woodwork formed by inlaying wooden panels with woods of various colors and shades, natural or artificial, so as to form architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits or flowers, etc.

tarsiatura (tär'si-a-tō'rī), *n.* [*It., < tarsus: see tarsus.*] Same as *tarsia*.

tarsier (tär'si-ēr), *n.* [*< F. tarsier, < NL. Tarsius: see Tarsius.*] The marmoset, an animal of the genus *Tarsius*: so called from the singular structure of the foot. Two of the proximal tarsals, the calcaneum and the scaphoid, are lengthened into slender rods simulating metatarsals, and bearing the true heel far above an apparent heel at the bases of the toes. The tarsus is thus about as long as all the rest of the foot, and much longer than the metatarsus. The condition of the parts is unique among mammals though approached in some of the galagos (of the genus *Otlorhina*). The tarsier is a small nocturnal lemur of slender form with long hind legs, very long slender tail tufted at the end, fingers and toes padded at the ends like a tree frog's, and very large eyes. It is arboreal and insectivorous, and inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, and some other islands. It is not distinctly related to the aye-aye. See cut under *Tarsius*.

Tarsidae (tär-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Tarsus + -idae.*] A family of lemuriform mammals, represented by the genus *Tarsius*: the tarsiers, or spectral lemurs. They have teeth of three kinds: permanent canines, four small simple incisors; pectoral

mammæ besides two inguinal ones; the fibula partially ankylosed with the tibia; the second and third digits of the foot armed with subulate claws, the rest with flattened nails; a peculiar tarsus (see *tarsier*); and the orbits of the eyes partially closed behind by the union of the alisphenoid and malar bones. See cut under *Tarsius*.

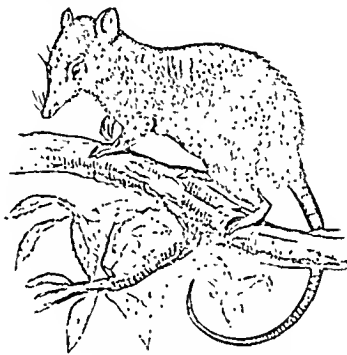
tarsiped (tär'si-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, q. v., + L. pes (ped-) = E. foot.*] *I. a.* 1. Having the peculiar structure of tarsus which characterizes the tarsier or marmoset. —2. Belonging to the subfamily *Tarsipediinae*.

II. n. A marsupial mammal of the genus *Tarsipes*.

Tarsipediidae (tär-si-ped'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Tarsipes (ped-) + -idae.*] The *Tarsipediinae* rated as a separate family.

Tarsipediinae (tär'si-pe-di'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Tarsipes (ped-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Phalangeristidae*, typified by the genus *Tarsipes*, sometimes raised to the rank of a family.

Tarsipes (tär'si-pēs), *n.* [*< NL. < tarsus, q. v., + L. pes = E. foot.*] A remarkable genus of marsupials, of the family *Phalangeristidae* and subfamily *Tarsipediinae*. The teeth are rudimentary and variable; the tongue is vermiform and protrusile; there is no cecum; the muzzle is acute; the mandibular



Tarsipes rostratus

rami are straight and slender without coronoid process or the indented angle very characteristic of marsupials; and the tail is very long, slender, and prehensile. The only species, *T. rostratus*, is of the size and somewhat the appearance of a mouse, and inhabits western Australia, living in trees and bushes, and feeding on insects and wild honey.

Tarsius (tär'si-us), *n.* [*< NL. (Storr, 1780), < tarsus, q. v.*] The only genus of *Tarsiidae*, contain-



Spectral Tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*)

ing the marmoset, speeler, or tarsier, *T. spectrum*. Also called *Macrotarsus*, *Cephalopachus*, *Hypsi-chus*, and *Spectrum*.

tarsometatarsal (tär-sō-met-a-tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< tarsus + metatarsus (cf. tarsometatarsus) + -al.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus. —2. Resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones, as a single compound bone; having parts of the tarsus combined with itself, as a metatarsus; of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus. See cuts under *metatarsus* and *tarsometatarsus*.

II. n. The tarsometatarsal bone, or tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarsae (tär-sō-met'a-tärs), *n.* [*< NL. tarsometatarsus.*] The tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarsus (tär-sō-met-a-tär'sus), *n.*: pl. *tarsometatarsi* (-si). [*< NL. < tarsus + meta-*

tarsus.] The single compound bone of some animals, especially birds, resulting from the combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones in one. This formation occurs in all birds and probably some reptiles. In the former the three principal metatarsal bones fuse into one, the fourth metatarsal remaining distinct or only incompletely joined to the rest; and to the proximal extremity of the compound metatarsal thus formed are also ankylosed the elements of the distal tarsal series. The result is similar to that seen in the compound cannon-bone of hoofed quadrupeds, though this has no tarsal elements. The tarsometatarsus is a comparatively large stout bone, extending from the heel or sulcus to the bases of the toes. It corresponds to that part of the foot commonly called the *tarsus* in descriptive ornithology, and is usually naked and scaly, though sometimes feathered. Its proximal extremity usually presents a large bony protuberance (the so-called calcaneum or hypotarsus), perforated for the tendons of certain muscles, and the distal extremity is divided into three prongs (two in the ostrich), each bearing an articular surface for one of three toes (the first toe, or hallux, when present, being differently attached to the foot by an accessory metatarsal). The bone is nearly always compressed, or of less width than depth; but in the penguin it is broad from side to side and shows two fontanelles, or vacant spaces, indicating its triple composition. It is often called simply *metatarsus*, its tarsal elements being ignored. See also cut under *metatarsus*.



Tarsometatarsus of Fowl, consisting of three metatarsals ankylosed together and with distal elements of the tarsus: viewed in front and from inner side. *ht*, the hypotarsus, or so-called calcaneal process; *c*, bony core of a calcar or spur.

tarsophalangeal (tär-sō-fā-lan'jō-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 285.

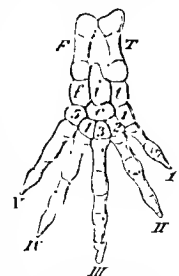
tarsorrhaphy (tär-sor'a-fī), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, a cartilage of the eyelids (see tarsus, 4), + Gr. raphē, a sewing, < rāptō, sew, stitch together.*] In *surg.*, an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison*.

tarsotarsal (tär-sō-tär'sal), *a.* [*< tarsus + tarsus + -al.*] Mediotarsal, as the ankle-joint of birds and reptiles, which is situated between the two rows of tarsal bones, and not between the tibia and the tarsus as in mammals.

tarsotibial (tär-sō-tib'i-al), *a.* [*< tarsus + tibia + -al.*] Same as *tibiotarsal*.

tarsotomy (tär-sot'ō-mī), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, a cartilage of the eyelids, + Gr. tomē, a cutting, < tēō, cut.*] In *surg.*, the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison*.

tarsus (tär'sus), *n.*: pl. *tarsi* (-si). [= *F. tarse, < NL. tarsus, < Gr. τάρσις*, any broad flat surface, as for warming or drying things upon (*τάρσις ποδός*, the flat of the foot), < *τάρσος*, dry, dry up: see *terra, thirst*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the proximal segment of the pes or foot, corresponding to the carpus of the manus or hand; the collection of bones between the tibia and the metatarsus, entering into the construction of the ankle-joint, and into that part of the foot known in man as the instep. It consists in man of seven bones: the astragalus or hucklebone, alone supporting the leg; the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone; the scaphoid or navicular bone; the cuboid, supporting the two outer metatarsals; and three cuneiform bones, supporting the other three metatarsals. The tarsal bones tend to arrange themselves in two rows, called the *proximal* and *distal* rows; in man the first three just named belong to the proximal row, a generalized tarsus, as found in some reptiles, consists of nine tarsal bones: an outer proximal, the fibulare; an inner proximal, the tibiale; one between these, the intermedium; a central one, the centrale; with five in a distal row, one for each metatarsal, called *tarsalia*, and distinguished as tarsale I-V from inner to outer side. Various suppressions, confluences with one another or with other bones, or additions to the number occur, destroying the symmetry of the typical tarsus; but seven is the normal mammalian number, as in man, where the astragalus is supposed to = the tibiale + intermedium; the calcaneum = tibiale; the scaphoid = centrale; the cuboid = tarsalia IV + V; the three cuneiforms = tarsalia I, II, III. In all *Mammalia* the ankle-joint is between the tarsus and the tibia, or tibiotarsal; in all vertebrates below *Mammalia* which have a tarsus the ankle-joint is among the tarsal bones, between the proximal and distal rows, and therefore mediotarsal. Birds offer the most exceptional case, there being apparently no tarsus, or tarsal bones, in the adult. This appa-



Right Tarsus of an Amphibian (*Salmandra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the tarsal bones. *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *I*, tibiale; *J*, fibulare; *K*, intermedium; *L*, centrale; these are tarsal bones of the proximal series; *I-V*, the five tarsalia, or distal tarsals, known as tarsale 1, tarsale 2, etc.; *I-V*, the corresponding five digits or phalanges.

rent anomaly is explained by the fact that the embryo has several tarsal elements, proximal ones of which become consolidated with the tibia as the condyles of the latter, and distal ones of which become similarly fused with the principal metatarsal bone. Hence, a bird's tibia is really a tibiotarsus, and a bird's principal metatarsal bone is really a tarsometatarsus; and the ankle-joint, apparently between the tibia and the metatarsus, is really metatarsal, as is usual below mammals. See cuts under *booted*, *Catarrhina*, *digitigrade*, *Equidae*, *foot*, *metatarsus*, *Plantigrade*, and *Plesiosaurus*.

Hence—2. In *descriptive ornith.*, the shank; the part of the leg (properly of the foot) of a bird which extends from the bases of the toes to the first joint above, the principal bone of this section consisting of three metatarsal bones fused together and with distal tarsal bones. See cuts under *booted*, *scutellate*, and *tarsometatarsus*.—3. In *entom.*: (a) The foot; the terminal segment of any leg, next to and beyond the tibia, consisting of a variable number of joints, usually five, and ending sometimes in a pair of claws like pincers, or in a sucker-like pad, or otherwise. It normally consists of five joints, but some of these may be very small or entirely aborted, and in a few insects there is only one joint. These modifications are much used in classification, especially of beetles. (See *tarsal system*, under *tarsal*.) The joints are distinguished by numbers, the first being that attached to the tibia (in bees sometimes called the *plantar* or *palmar*, and in flies the *metatarsus*). The last joint is generally terminated by two hooks or claws called *ungues*, with a little piece, the *onychium*, between them which Huxley regards as a sixth joint. (See *unguis*.) The tarsi serve the same purposes as the feet of vertebrate animals. See cuts under *coxa*, *Erochilus*, *mole cricket*, *Pentameria*, and *Tetramera*. (b) The last joint of a spider's leg, forming, with the preceding joint, or metatarsus, the foot.—4. The small plate of condensed connective tissue along the free border of the upper and lower eyelid. It is bordered by the Meibomian glands. Also called *tarsal cartilage*.—Dilated or enlarged tarsi. See *dilated*.—Filiform, patellate, reticulate, scutate, etc., *tarsus*. See the adjectives.—Tensor tarsi, Horn's muscle; the tarsi, a small muscle acting upon the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

tart¹ (tärt), *a.* [*< ML. tart, < AS. teart, sharp, acid, severe; perhaps, with formative -t, < tōran (pret. ter), tear; see tart².*] 1. Sharp to the taste; acidulous: as, a *tart* apple.—2. Figuratively, sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

The merry Greek, *tart* Aristophanes.

E. J. Young, *Underwoods*, xii.

A *tart* temper never mellow with age
Travels, Sketch-book, p. 19

=Syn. 2. Sour, caustic. See *tartness*.

tart¹ (tärt), *v. t.* [*< tart¹, a.*] To make acid or piquant. [Rare.]

To walk on our own ground a stomach gets
The best of sauce to *tart* our meats.

Randolph, li. of Second Epode of Horace

tart² (tärt), *n.* [*< ME. tart = D. taart = Dan. tierce = G. torte = Bret. torte, < OF. tarte, var. of torte, tourte, F. tarte, tourte = Sp. Pg. It. torta (also tartera, Florio), < ML. torta, also tarta, a cake, tart, also dough, mass, so called as being twisted, < L. tarta (see placenta, cake?), fem. of tortus, pp. of torquere, twist; see tort.*] The alteration of the radical vowel (*o* to *a*) was prob. due to some confusion; the word is now often mentally associated with *tart¹, a.*, some tarts (e. g. fruit tarts) having an acid taste. A pie or piece of pastry, consisting generally of fruit baked in paste. Compare *pucl*.

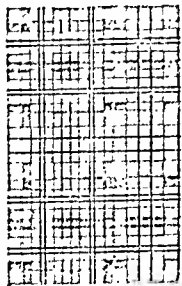
I have, with much ado, maintained my post hitherto at the dessert, and every day eat *tart* in the face of my patron.

Addison, *Guardian*, No. 163.

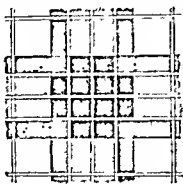
Now rolling years have weaned us from jam and raspberry-tart.

C. S. Calverley, *Visions*.

tartan¹ (tärt'an), *n. and a.* [Formerly *tartane*; = MD. *tretajn*, *tretceyn*, D. *tretijn*, < F. *tretaine*, *tirtaine*, dial. (Genevese) *tridaine*, *tridaine*, *tartau* ("linsie-woolsie," Cotgrave), < Sp. *tiritaña*, a sort of thin silk, a thin woolen cloth, prob. so called from its flimsiness, < *tirtar*, tremble, shiver.] 1. A woolen or worsted cloth woven with lines or stripes of different colors



The Macpherson Tartan.



The Fraser Tartan.

crossing each other at right angles so as to form a definite pattern. This variegated cloth was formerly the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, the different clans having each its peculiar tartan. (See also cut under *plaid*.) More recently fancy tartans of various fabrics and with great variety in the patterns have been largely manufactured, especially for women's dresses.

An clne and an halfe of blue *tartane* to lyne his gowne.
Wardrobe Act, James III. of Scotl., 1471.

Now might you see the *tartans* brave,
And plaids and plumage dance and wave.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, ii. 16.

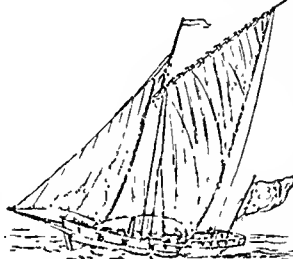
2. The design or "set" of the colors in the cloth known as tartan. See *set*, *n.*, 14.—Clan tartan, the specific variety of tartan dress formerly worn by any Highland clan.—Shepherd's tartan. (a) A woolen cloth made into small checkers of black and white. (b) The check pattern in this cloth. Also *shepherd's plaid*.—Silk tartan, a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans.

II. A. Variegated with the cross-barred bands and stripes of color characteristic of the Scottish tartans, or with patterns of a similar kind.

Scarce to be known by envious eye
From the deep heather where they lie,
So well was match'd the *tartan* screen
With heath-bell dark and bracken green.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, iii. 31.

Tartan velvet, velvet with a short nap, woven in patterns resembling Scottish tartans. This material has been fashionable for waistcoats and other wearing-apparel at different epochs.

tartan² (tärt'an), *n.* [Formerly also *tartane*; < F. *tartane* = Sp. Pg. It. *tartana*, a vessel so called; prob. with orig. adj. term., < ML. *tarta* (cf. F. *tarte* = Pr. Sp. *tarta*, < ML. *tartida*, *tartida*, other forms of *tarta*) = MGr. *τάρτις*, *τάρτις*, < Ar. *taridub*, a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean in commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast, on which is rigged a large lichen sail, and with a bowsprit and foresail. When the wind is aft a square sail may be hoisted.



Tartan.

On the twelfth of December, 1699, I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *Tartan*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 358).

tartar¹ (tärt'är), *n.* [*< OF. (also F.) tartre = Pr. tartari = Sp. tartaro = Pg. It. tartaro, < ML. tartarum, MGr. τάρταρος, tartar* inheriting the sides of casks; appar. so called for some fanciful reason, < L. *Tartarus*, Gr. *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus; see *Tartarus*. The reason given by Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* does," is evidently imagined; but the word was no doubt connected with L. *Tartarus* in some vague way. It is said to be of Ar. origin, but it could not come, except by very unusual corruption, from the Ar. word given as its source, viz. Ar. (and Pers.) *dard*, dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil; cf. Ar. *durdi*, Pers. *dardi*, dregs, sediment; Ar. *darad*, a shedding of the teeth, *darda*, a toothless woman—referring, according to Devic, to the tartar on teeth.] 1. Impure acid potassium tartrate, also called *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, varying from pale pink to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it forms white crystals having an acid taste and reaction. This is cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, in cookery, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See *cream*.

Desire of Inere . . . is, however, but the *tartar* that enmeshes economy.
Lander, *Imag. Conv.*, Lord Brouke and Sir P. Sidney.

2. An earthy substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and calcium phosphate.—Cream-of-tartar whey, a solution composed of potassium bitartrate two drams and milk one pint. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.—Salt of tartar. See *salt*.—Soluble tartar, neutral potassium tartrate, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of potassium carbonate till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—Tartar emetic, a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine

as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—Tartar-emetic ointment. See *ointment*.

tartar¹ (tärt'är), *v. t.* [*< tartar¹, n.*] To impregnate with tartar; administer tartar to.

When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule *tartared*.
N. Ward, *Simple Candler*, p. 19.

Tartar² (tärt'är), *n.* [*< F. Tartare = Sp. Tartaro = Pg. It. Tartaro, < L. Tartarus, < Gr. Τάρταρος, the infernal regions: see Tartarus.*] Same as *Tartarus*.

He tooke Caduceus, his snake wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
Spenser, *Mother Hub.* Tale, l. 1294.

Mar. Follow me.
Sir To. To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit!
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 5. 226.

Tartar³, *n. and a.* See *Tatar*.

tartarated (tärt'är-tä-ted), *a.* [*< tartar¹ + -ate + -ed.*] Combined with tartar; prepared with tartar.

Tartarean (tärt-tä-rä-an), *a.* [*< L. Tartareus, < Gr. Τάρταρος, of Tartarus (< Τάρταρος, Tartarus), + -an.*] Of or pertaining to Tartarus.

Tartarean sulphur and strange fire,
His own invented torments. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 69.

tartareous¹ (tärt-tä-rä-us), *a.* [*< tartar¹ + -ous.*] 1. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.—2. In bot., having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—Tartareous moss, a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

Tartareous² (tärt-tä-rä-us), *a.* [*< L. Tartareus, < Gr. Τάρταρος, < Τάρταρος, Tartarus.*] Same as *Tartarean*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 238.

Tartarian, *a. and n.* See *Tatarian*.

tartaric¹ (tärt-tär'ik), *a.* [= F. *tartrique*, < NL. *tartarius*, < ML. *tartarium*, tartar; see *tartar¹*.]

Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—Tartaric acid, $C_4H_4O_6$, the acid of tartar. This acid has four modifications, all having the same chemical composition, but characterized chiefly by their differences of action upon a ray of polarized light—common or dextrorotatory, levorotatory, racemic or paratartaric, and optically inactive or mesotartaric acid. The first-named is the commercial article. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colorless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous, and very sour to the taste. Tartaric acid is diacidic; its salts are called *tartrates*, and have a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, such as Rochelle salts, double potassium sodium tartrate, tartar emetic, double potassium antimony tartrate, etc. Tartaric acid is found in the free state in grape-juice, tamarinds, and many fruits, but chiefly in the form of acid potassium tartrate. It is obtained commercially from this salt, called *argol*, which deposits in crusts from fermenting wines. The purified salt is called *cream of tartar*. Tartaric acid is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, and also in medicine.

Tartaric², *a.* See *Tataric*.

tartarin¹ (tärt-tä-rin), *n.* [*< F. tartarin, a kingfisher.*] 1. The common European kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.—2. A large baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

tartarine¹ (tärt-tä-rin), *n.* [*< tartar¹ + -ine.*] Potash.

tartarine² (tärt-tä-rin), *n.* [Also *tarterine*; < ME. *tartarin*, < OF. *tartarin*, < ML. *tartarinus*, a kind of cloth, lit. (see *pannus*) 'Tartar cloth,' also called *tartarium*, < *Tartarus*, a Tartar; see *Tartar*.] A kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tartars, but probably silk of China, India, etc., brought overland by them to Europe. Also called *tartarium* and *cloth of Turs*. Compare *tarse*¹. A fabric of linen and wool used for linings, etc., was also called *tartarine* in the fifteenth century.

Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curthalses of green *tartarin*.

Test. Vetust., p. 453. (*Hallivell*.)

tartarium¹ (tärt-tä-rin), *n.* [ML.: see *tartarine*.] Same as *tartarine*².

On every trumpet hanging a broad banner
Of fine *tartarium* full richly beted.

Flower and Leaf, l. 212.

tartarization (tärt-tä-rä-zä'shon), *n.* [*< tartarize¹ + -ation.*] The act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

tartarize¹ (tärt-tä-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tartarized*, ppr. *tartarizing*. [*< tartar¹ + -ize.*] To impregnate with tartar; refine by means of the salt of tartar.—Tartarized iron, tartrate of iron.

Tartarize², *v. t.* See *Tatarize*.

tartarous¹ (tärt-tä-rus), *a.* [= F. *tartareux*; as *tartar¹ + -ous.*] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

Tartarous² (tärt-tä-rus), *a.* [*< Tartar³ + -ous.*] Of or like a Tatar or Tartar; barbarous.

I judge him [Virgil] of a rectified spirit,
By many revolutions of discourse
(In his bright reason's influence), refined
From all the *tartarous* moods of common men.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

tartarum (tär'tä-rum), *n.* [NL., < ML. *tartarum*, *tartar*: see *tartar*.] A preparation of tartar also called *petrified tartar*.

Tartarus (tär'tä-rus), *n.* [*L. Tartarus, Tartaros*, < Gr. *Tάρταρος*: see *def.* Cf. *Tartar*.] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

Tartary (tär'tä-ri), *n.* Tartarus.

Lastly the squalid lakes of Tartarie,
And grisly legends of hell him terrify.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 642.

tarterine (tär'tä-rin), *n.* Same as *tartarine*.

Tartini's tone. See *tone*.

tartlet (tär'tlet), *n.* [*tart* + *-let*.] A small tart. [Rare.]

"Eat another tartlet." — "No, no! my grief chokes me!"
Bulwer, *Last Days of Pompeii*, iv. 17.

tartly (tär'tli), *adv.* [*ME. tartly*, < AS. *teartlic*, < *teart*, *tart*: see *tart*.] In a tart manner; sharply. (a) With acidity of taste. (b) With severity; in a biting manner.

tartness (tär'tnes), *n.* The state or property of being tart. (a) Sharpness in the taste; acidity.

Their [unbittered] taste does not so generally please,
Being of a habitually sweet, without any tartness.
Hervey, *Intel. Vigilant*, li. 712.

(b) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; severity. This *Mareus* is grown from man to dragon; the tartness of his face scares the grapes. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4, l. 15.

tartrato (tär'trät), *n.* [= *F. tartrate*; see *tar* + *-trät*.] A salt of tartaric acid. The tartrates have the general formula $M_2H_2C_4O_6$ and $M_2H_2C_4O_6$, where *M* represents a univalent metal or radical. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartrates also are known.

Tartuffe, **Tartufe** (tär'tuf'), *n.* [*F. Tartuffe*, the name of the principal character, a religious hypocrite, in the comedy "Tartuffe," by Molière.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

Tartuffish, **Tartufish** (tär'tuf'ish), *a.* [*Tartuffe*, *Tartuffe*, + *-ish*.] Hypocritical; hypocritically precise in behavior. [Rare.]

God help her, said I, she has some mother in law, or tartuffish aunt, or conventional old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 21.

Tartuffism, **Tartufism** (tär'tuf'izm), *n.* [*Tartuffe*, *Tartuffe*, + *-ism*.] Conduct or character like that of Tartuffe (see *Tartuffe*); the practices of a hypocritical devotee.

tarve (tärv), *n.* [*Prob.* a var. of **tarr*, *n.*, < *tarr*, *r.*: see *tarr*.] A turn; a bend; a curve. [Rare.]

I can't say much for your art, stranger, for this helve has no tarve to it.
J. F. Cooper, *Oak-leaf and the Indians*, li.

tar-vetch (tär'vech), *n.* Same as *tarv*.

tar-water (tär'wät), *n.* 1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a favorite remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

A little's a drug now — more tar water, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it.
Morpheus, *The Way to Keep Him*, l. 1.

2. The fatty unmineralized water obtained in the process of gas-manufacture.

tar-weed (tär'wéd), *n.* Any one of various glandular, viscid, and heavy-seeded plants of the genus *Macha*, of the similar *Homozoma*, or of *Gnaphalium*, otherwise called *gum-plant*.

tar-woll (tär'wöl), *n.* In gas-manuf., a receptacle in which is collected the fatty liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers. It contains water, through which the gas is made to pass, to cause it to give up its impurities.

tast, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *taste*.

tasar, *n.* Same as *tassar*.

tascall (tas'kal), *n.* [Also *tascall*; < Ger. *tascall*, the finding of anything that has been lost (> *busenaken*, *n. sp.*, *heimsyer*), < *busy*, *n.* pledge, stake, treasure; cf. *tasy*, *buy up*, *hoard*, *bury*.] In Scotland, in the seventeenth century, a reward given for information regarding cattle that had been carried off: to take this was looked upon as treachery to the clan. Compare *blat-kinnit*.

tascal-money, *n.* Same as *tascal*.

tasco (tas'kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making molting-pots.

tasell, *n.* An obsolete form of *tasel*.

taseometer (tas-ē-om'ō-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. τάσις*, *n.* stretching, tension (< *τείνω*, *stretch*: see *tein*, *thin*), + *μέτρον*, *measure*.] An instrument for measuring strains in a structure, invented by Steinor of Vienna. It gives its indications by the tones of a wire so attached as to be subjected to the strain under consideration. *E. H. Knight*.

tash (tash), *n.* [*< Hind. tash, tās*, *brocade*.] A silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used in great abundance: it is a variety of the *kinob*. Also *tass*.

tasimeter (tā-sim'ē-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. τάσις*, *n.* stretching (< *τείνω* (< *ταίνω*, *stretch*), + *μέτρον*, *measure*, *standard*: see *meter*.] An instrument devised by Edison for detecting minute changes of pressure and thereby small variations in temperature. It depends on the decreased electrical resistance of soft carbon when subjected to increased pressure. The diminished resistance causes increased flow of an electric current, which is detected by a delicate galvanometer. See *microtasmeter*.

tasimetric (tas-im'et-rik), *a.* [*tasimeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter. — **Tasimetric surface**. See *surface*.

task (tāsk), *n.* [*< ME. task, tāske*, < OF. *tasque, tasche, tuche*, *F. tâche*, *n.* task, < ML. *tasca*, by metathesis, *tasca*, *n.* tax, task: see *tax*.] 1. A tax; an assessment; an impost.

I pray God send you the Holy Ghost among you in the Parliament House, and rather the Devil, so say, then ye should grant any more taks. *Padua Letters*, III. 82.

2. Labor imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labor; work to be done, one's stint; that which duty or necessity imposes; duty, or duties collectively.

Ye shall not mislead me from your bricks of your daily task. *Ex.* v. 10.

Specifically — 3. A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher. Efforts the archers to their tasks repair, their bows of stature small they take in hand. *Shakespeare, Schoolmasters*.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking. How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day! *Pope, To Dr. Swift*, l. 17.

5. Burdensome employment; toil. Why such impress of shipwrecks, whose sure task does not divide the sunny time the week? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, l. 175.

Heavy, heavy is the task,
Unpleasant too deterring.
Keats, *Hyperion*, l. 112.

At task, reproved, blamed, see *task*. — *Some editions of Shakespeare give at task to Lear*, l. 1, 304. — To take to task, to call to account, to prove, to reprimand.

Mrs. Rogers took poor madame severely to task for neglecting such a man to her attendants. *Thackeray, Philip*, xli.

task (tāsk), *v. t.* [*< ME. tasken*, < OF. *tasquer*, *tascher*, *n.* tax, task: see *task*, *n.* Cf. *tax*, *v.*] 1. To tax; charge.

In short time after, he deposed the king . . . And, in the neck of that, he at the whole state. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 62.

2. To take to task; charge with something. Hear me, great Pompey.

If thy great spirit can bear, I must task thee,
Thou hast most unadvisedly robbed me of my victory.
Tiberius (and another), *Falsehood*, li. 1.

3. To impose a task upon; assign a definite amount of labor to.

A harvest-man that's task'd to mow
His all or lose his hire. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, l. 3, 32.

4. To oppress with severe or excessive labor or exertion; occupy or engage fully, as in a task; burden.

We would be resolved,
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That task our thoughts, concerning us and France.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2, 6.

tasker (tāsk'ér), *n.* [*< ME. tasker, taskur*; < *task* + *-er*.] 1. An assessor or regulator of taxes.

They had also ten *Ediles, Taskers* or Judges of the Market, one of which was of the Priestly stock. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 113.

Besides the above outlay, there were the usual tithes and taxes to be discharged. 13s. 6d. only was paid for 1,000 at Oxford; but on several occasions we find the *taskers* at Littlecote taking count of the corn stock, for which service they were paid by the owner at 6d. per day. *H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age*, li.

2. One who imposes a task.

But now to task the *tasker*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, li. 1, 20.

3. One who performs a task, or piece of labor; in Scotland, often, a laborer who receives his wages in kind. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or *tasker*. *Idea, S. Ward, Sermons*, p. 105.

Old Martin, that is my *tasker* and the lady's servant, was driving out the cows to the pasture. *Scott, Monastery*, viii.

4. A threshing of grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O, be thou a fan
To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain:
Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mind's desires:
Thou art Heaven's *tasker*. *Quarles, Emblems*, li. vii. 4.

He said a manful hint, and said,
[And] a ball, as he a *tasker* wore.
Barbour, *Bruce* (E. E. T. S.), v. 316.

5. A reaper. [Prov. Eng.]

tasking (tāsk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *task*, *v.*] Task-work.

We have done our *tasking* bravely,
With the thers of Scottish men.
J. S. Mackie, *Lays of Highlands*, p. 103. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

task-lord (tāsk'lōrd), *n.* A taskmaster. [Rare.]

They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,
No sooner laid, but thus their *task-lords* press.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. The Lawe.

taskmaster (tāsk'māst'ér), *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labor; one whose function it is to assign tasks to others; an overseer.

And the *taskmasters* taxed them, saying, Fulfill your works, your daily tasks. *Ex.* v. 13.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *Task Master's* eye.
Milton, *Sonnets*, li.

taskmistress (tāsk'mis'tres), *n.* A woman who imposes a task, as in a household.

O willing slaves to custom old,
Severe *taskmistress*, ye your hearts have sold.
Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, xl. 17.

task-work (tāsk'wōrk), *n.* 1. Work imposed or performed as a task.

For most men in a barren prison live; . . .
With heads bent over their toil, they languidly
Their lives to some unmeaning *task-work* give.
J. Lowell, *A Summer Night*.

2. Work done by the job or the piece, as opposed to time-work.

taslet (tas'let), *n.* [Appar. < *tasse* + *-let*, but prob. an error for *tasselet*.] Same as *tasselet*.

Thick-pieces of steel, then termed *taslets*, and the tops of his huge Jack boots. *Scott, Legend of Montrose*, li.

Tasmanian (tas-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tasmania* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, an island and colony belonging to Great Britain, situated south of Australia; indigenous to Tasmania. — **Tasmanian elder-tree**. See *Sorbus-argentea*. — **Tasmanian cranberry**, a much-branched prostrate shrub, *Andromeda tasmaniana*, of the *Ericaceae*, found in Australia and Tasmania, bearing an edible drupeous fruit. — **Tasmanian currant**, a pretty evergreen bush, *Leucopogon litchi*, of the *Ericaceae*, bearing spikes of small white flowers followed by edible berry-like drupes. — **Tasmanian devil**, the native dasyure. See *Sarcophilus*. — **Tasmanian dog-wood**, a composite shrub, *Bostrychia salicina*, found in Tasmania and Australia. — **Tasmanian honeysuckle**. See *Lonicera*. — **Tasmanian hyacinth**. See *Thelymitra*. — **Tasmanian ironwood**. See *Ironwood*. — **Tasmanian laurel**, a shrub (sometimes a tree), *Myrsine glandulosa*, of the *Saxifragaceae*, with dark-green glossy foliage, and abundant drooping racemes of white flowers. — **Tasmanian mountain myrtle**, a rutaceous shrub, *Phoradendron (Eriodendron) montanum*. — **Tasmanian myrtle**. See *Myrica*. — **Tasmanian pepper**. Same as *peppercorn*. — **Tasmanian plum. See *Plum*. — **Tasmanian rope-grass**. See *Rope-grass*. — **Tasmanian sassafras**. See *Aspidodaphne*. — **Tasmanian stinkwood**. Same as *stinkwood* (b). — **Tasmanian willow**, the thylacine dasyure. See *Thylacine*.**

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

tasmanite (tas-mān'it), *n.* [*< Tasmania* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A translucent reddish-brown fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plates on the Mersey river, Tasmania, between the layers of a rock containing aluminum and ferric oxide, forming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire deposit.

tass (tas), *n.* [*< ME. tasse, tas, taas*, < OF. (and *F.*) *tas*, *n.* heap, pile, stack; of Teut. origin; cf. AS. **tas* (Sommer; prop. **tars*, if it existed) = D. *tas* = MLG. *tas* (*tass*), *n.* mow, = OHG. **zas* (ML. *tussia, tassus*), *n.* heap; cf. Gael. *dais*, *n.*

mow of hay or corn, = Ir. *dais*, a heap, pile, rick. = W. *das*, a heap, stack, rick, mow.] 1. A heap; a pile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To ransko in the *tas* of bodyes dede,
Item for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
The pilours didnen bisynesse and cure
After the bataille and disconfiture.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 147.

Ther lay of paiens mani *tasse*,
Wide and side, more and lasse.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 219. (*Hallucell*.)

2. A mow. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

*tass*² (tas), *n*. [Formerly also *tasse*; < F. *tasse* = Sp. *taza* = Pg. *taça* = It. *tazza*, < Ar. Pers. *tās*, a cup, goblet.] A drinking-cup or its contents; more especially, a small draught of liquor; as much as may be contained in a wine-glass.

Out has he ta'en his poor bluidie heart,
Set it in a *tasse* o' gowd.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy and a flagon of claret.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, v.

*tass*³ (tas), *n*. [Also *tasse*; < ME. **tasse*, *tache*, < OF. *tasse*, prob. also **tasse* = It. *tasca*, a pouch, purse, prob. < OHG. *tasca*, MHG. *tasche*, *tesche*, G. *tasche*, a pocket, pouch, = Icel. *taska*, a pocket, pouch, chest. Hence *tasset*. Cf. *sahre-tash*.] Same as *tasset*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 212.

*tass*⁴ (tás), *n*. Same as *tash*.

tassago, *n*. [S. American.] In South America, a preparation of dried meat. Compare *pemmican*.

tassal (tas'al), *n*. In arch., same as *tersel*.

tasset, *n*. See *tass*¹, *tass*², *tass*³.

*tasset*⁴, *a*. [ME.: see *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

By hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,
Tassed (var. *tarsel*) with silk and peried with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

*tassel*¹ (tas'l), *n*. [Also dial. *tassel*; < ME. *tassel*, irreg. *tarsel*, = MLG. *tassel*, < OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp, F. *tasson*, a bracket, ledge (ML. *tassellus*), = It. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square, < L. *taxillus*, a small die, dim. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of the knuckle-bone of an animal.] 1. A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, etc., which hang down in a thick fringe. The mold is sometimes omitted. The loose tuft terminating it may be of the finest raveled silk, or of stout twists of gold or silver wire. Tassels are frequently attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella-handles, sword-hilts, etc., but are (1891) gradually passing out of use.

Item, j. pricking hat, covered with blake felwet.

Item, ij. *tarsellys* on hym be hynde.

Paston Letters, I. 487.

A large leather purse with faire threden *tassels*.
Greene's Vision.

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants; specifically, the staminate inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn (maize); also, locally, the bunch of so-called "silk" protruding from the top of an ear of maize.

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendour
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its tassels and its plumage.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xlii.

The special object of the experiment was to study the effect of removing the *tassels* or male flowers from the stalks as fast as they appeared.

First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tassel, usually or. Its use as a separate bearing is derived from its constant appearance in connection with armorial mantles, robes of state, and the like.

Perhaps the first appearance of a *tassel* on a mantling is on a monument to — Harsyck in Southacre Church, Norfolk, 1381.

Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 43.

4. *Eccles.*, a small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 161.

— 5. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — Chain *tassel*, a group or cluster of metal chains, or strings of disks or plaques, forming a sort of tassel, as in some head-dress ornaments. *Lane*, Modern Egyptians, p. 61. — Festoon-and-tassel border. See *festoon*. — Tassel-fringe, a name given to a fringe composed of separate bundles of threads or cords tied to a braiding or glimp. — Tassel pondweed. Same as *ditch-grass*.

*tassel*¹ (tas'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasseled*, *tasselled*, ppr. *tasseling*, *tasselling*. [*tassel*, < ME. *tassellen*; < *tassel*, *n*.] I. *trans.* 1. To attach a tassel or tassels to; decorate with tassels of any kind.

Neuer be-fore this mantell be *tasselled* shall it not
hange a-boute my neckke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), lii. 620.
And the hills of Pentucket were *tasselled* with corn.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. To remove the tassel from (growing Indian corn), for the purpose of improving the crop. *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station*.

II. *intrans.* To put forth a tassel: said of trees or plants, especially of maize.

*tassel*², *n*. An obsolete form of *teazel*. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

*tassel*³ (tas'l), *n*. Same as *tussle*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii. [Scotch.]

*tassel*⁴, *n*. Same as *tersel*.

*tassel*⁵, *n*. In arch., same as *tersel*.

tasseled, *tasselled* (tas'ld), *p. a.* 1. Furnished or decorated with a tassel or tassels, or with something resembling a tassel.

Or *tassel'd* horn

Shakes the high thicket.

Milton, Arcades, l. 57.

The orchard bloom and *tasselled* maize.

Whittier, Songs of Labor, Ded.

2. In *her.*, adorned with tassels; having tassels hanging from it: said especially of a hat used in the arms of ecclesiastics. Thus, an archbishop's arms are ensigned or timbered with a green hat, tasseled in four rows, 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Berry*.

Pro. Blaze, sir, that coat.

Pro. She bears, an't please you, argent, three leeks vert,
In canton or, *tasselled* of the first.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

tassel-flower (tas'l-flon'ér), *n*. 1. An annual composite garden flower, *Emilia sagittata* (*Callia coccinea*). It has rayless tassel-formed orange-scarlet heads, nearly an inch broad. — 2. A shrub or tree of the genus *Inga*.

tassel-genti, *tassel-gentlet*, *n*. See *tersel*.

tassel-grass, *n*. See *Rhipis*.

tassel-hyacinth (tas'l-hi'q-sinth), *n*. See *hyacinth*, 2.

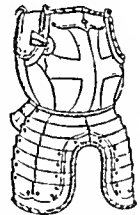
tassel-stitch (tas'l-stich), *n*. A stitch used in embroidery, by which a kind of fringe is produced: open loops are made of the thread, which are afterward cut.

tassel-tree (tas'l-tré), *n*. Either of the shrubs *Garrya elliptica* and *G. Fremontii*: so called in allusion to the elegant drooping catkins of the male plant.

tassel-worm (tas'l-wérn), *n*. An early generation of the boll-worm, or corn-ear worm, which feeds on the tassels of maize in the southern United States. See *boll-worm*.

tasset (tas'et), *n*. [*tasse*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch: see *tasse*.] In armor: (a) A splint of steel of which several

form the skirt, depending from the cuirass in the complete armor of the fifteenth century, before the introduction of the base. Compare *great braguette*, under *braguette*. (b) *pl.* A set of similar splints forming the protection for the front of the thigh in the armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the lowest piece being sometimes larger than the others, and forming a solid plate of considerable size. See *cuirasse*. The *tassets* continued in use until late in the seventeenth century, forming part of the suit of armor known as the *corselet*, and so formed as to meet the top of the military boot. Also *tassette*; called also *tass*, *tasse*. See also cut under *Almain-rivet*.



Corselet with Tassets (b), 16th century

*tassette*¹ (ta-set'), *n*. [*tasse*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch: see *tasse*.] A small cone of earthenware, three of which are used to support a pottery vessel in the kiln, replacing the stilt or triangle.

*tassette*², *n*. [OF.: see *tasset*.] Same as *tasset* (b).

tassie (tas'i), *n*. [*tasse*, a cup: see *tasse*.] A drinking-cup. [Lowland Scotch.]

Go fetch to me n plut o' wine,

And fill it in a silver *tassie*.

Burns, My Bonny Mary.

*tast*¹, *v.* and *n*. An obsolete form of *taste*¹.

tastable (tas'ta-bl), *a*. [*tast*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; pleasant to the taste; savory; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.

Boyle.

*taste*¹ (tást), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasted*, ppr. *tasting*. [Early mod. E. also *tast*; < ME. *tasten*, < OF. *taster*, F. *tâter* = OSP. Pr. *tastar* = It. *tastare*, touch, handle, probe, test, try, taste, for **tastare*, a now iterative of L. *tazare*, touch

sharply, < *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, and cf. *tax*, *task*.] I. *trans.* 1. To touch; test by touching; handle; feel.

That like stoon a god thou wolt it calle,
I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
And *taste* it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 503.

Loth was that other, and did faint through feare,
To *taste* th' untryed dint of deadly steale.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 34.

2. To prove; test; try; examine.

Lat us wel *taste* him at his herte-rote,
That, if so be that he a wepen have,
Wher that he dar, his lyf to kepe and save,
Figheten with this fend and him defende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1093.

Sir, no tyme is to tarie this traytour to *taste*.
York Plays, p. 323.

Come, let me *taste* my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 1. 110.

3. To test or prove by the tongue or palate; take into the mouth in small quantity, in order to try the flavor or relish; specifically, to test for purposes of trade.

For the ear trieth words as the mouth *tasteth* meat.
Job xxxiv. 3.

Wherlein is he good, but to *taste* sack and drink it?
Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 4. 501.

Young Peter Gray, who *tasted* teas for Baker, Croop, & Co.
W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

4. To eat or drink; try by eating or drinking, as by morsels or sips.

A thing with honey thou devyse . . .
When oon hath *tasted* it, anon his cure
Dothe he to byng his bretheren to that feast.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

I did but *taste* a little honey with the end of the rod
that was in mine hand. *I Sam.* xiv. 43.

She [Queen Isabella] was temperate even to abstemiousness in her diet, seldom or never *tasting* wine.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Some little spice-cakes, which whosoever *tasted* would
longingly desire to *taste* again.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

5. To perceive or distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; perceive the flavor of.

I run this day fourscore years old; . . . can thy servant
taste what I eat or what I drink? *2 Sam.* xix. 35.

6. To give a flavor or relish to. [Rare.]

We will have a bunch of radish and salt to *taste* our
wine. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. To have a taste for; relish; enjoy; like.

I hear my former book of the Advancement of Learning
is well *tasted* in the universities here.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

It was our first adopting the severity of French taste
that has brought them in turn to *taste* us.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

The Squire . . . regarded phisic and doctors as many
loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy — *tasting*
a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently
eager for their aid when anything was the matter with him.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

8. To be agreeable or relishing to; please. [Rare.]

Nor doubt I but in the service of such change of dishes
there may be found amongst them, though not all to please
every man, yet not any of them but may *taste* some one or
others palat.

Heywood, Ep. to the Reader (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 90).

9. To perceive; recognize; take cognizance of.

I do *taste* this as a trick put on me.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

Aequant thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*

His works. *Couper*, Task, v. 779.

10. To know by experience; prove; undergo.
That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every
man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

If you *taste* any want of worldly means,

Let not that discontent you.

Beau. and *Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

11. To participate in; partake of, often with the idea of relish or enjoyment.

A holy vow,

Never to *taste* the pleasures of the world.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 68.

And I believe that even the poor Americans, who have
not yet *tasted* the sweetness of it [Trade], might be allured
to it by an honest and just Commerce.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

He *tasted* love with half his mind.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

12. To smell. [Now prov. Eng. or poetical.]

I can neither see the politic face,
Nor with my refined nostrils *taste* the footsteps
Of any of my disciples.

Middleton, Game at Chess, Ind.

13. To enjoy carnally.

If you can make 't apparent
That you have *tasted* her in bed, my hand
And ring is yours. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 57.

a direction used in thorough-bass, indicating that the given bass is to be played alone or in octaves, without chords. Abbreviated *t. s.*

tasty (tās'ti), *n.* [*< taste + -y*]. 1. Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence.—2. In conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

It is at once rich, *tasty*, and quite the thing.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lxxvii.

3. Palatable; nice; fine.

The meal . . . consisted of two small but *tasty* dishes of meat prepared with skill and served with nicety.

Charlotte Brontë, *The Professor*, xxiv.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

tat¹ (tat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tatted*, ppr. *tatting*. [Also *tatt*; perhaps *< Icel. tæta*, tease or pick (wool); *< tata*, shreds, etc.: see *tate*. Cf. *tutting*.] I. *trans.* 1. To entangle. [Prov. Eng.]

—2. To make (trimming) by tatting.

II. *intrans.* [A sense taken from the noun *tatting*.] To work at or make tatting.

tat² (tat), *n.* [A childish word, a var. of *dad*: see *dad*.] Dad; father. [Prov. Eng.]

tat³ (tat), *v. t.* [A var. of *tup*²; cf. *tit* for *tat*, orig. *tip* for *tap*.] To touch gently. [Prov. Eng.]

Come tit me, come *tat* me, come throw a kiss at me

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, II, i. 1

tat⁴ (tat), *a.* A dialectal variant of *that*.

tat⁵ (tat), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *tatter*¹.] A rag. [Cant.]

Now, I'll tell you about the *tat* (rag) gatherers, buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 121.

tat⁶ (tat), *v. i.* [*< tat*⁵, *n.*] To gather rags. [Cant.]

He goes *tatting* and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal)

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 117

tat⁷ (tat), *n.* [Hind. *tāt*.] In India, cloth or matting made from different fibers; especially, gunny-cloth.

tat⁸ (tat), *n.* [*< Hind.*, Telugu, etc., *tattu*, a pony.] A pony. [Anglo-Indian.]

Old Ghyrkis . . . rode about on a little *tat*, questioning beaters and shikarries

F. Marion Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, ix.

tata¹ (tā'tā), *n.* [W. African.] In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chief.

Imp. Dict.

tata² (tā'tā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub, *Eugenia supra-arillaris*, of Brazil, bearing a fruit of good size.

ta-ta (tā'tā), *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell; good-by.

And so, *ta-ta*. I might as well have stayed away for any good I've done.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*.

tatao (tā-tā'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste tatao*.

Tatar, **Tartar**¹ (tā'tār, tār'tār), *n.* and *a.*

[As a long-established E. word, *Tartar*, *< F. Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro* = D. *Tartar*, *Tarter* = LG. G. Dan. *Tartar* = Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*, etc., *< ML. Tartarus* (also *Tartarus*, OF. *Tartarin*), a Tatar (cf. *F. Tartare* = Sp. *Tartaria* = Pg. It. *Tartaria* = G. *Tartarei*, *< ML. Tartaria*, *Tartary*); an altered form, believed to be due to confusion with *L. Tartarus*, hell (a confusion reflected in the alleged pun of the French king St. Louis. "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*"), the true form being **Tatarus* (though this is not found, apparently, in medieval use). = Russ. *Tataruŭ*, Pol. *Tatar*, etc., = Turk. *Tatar*, *< Pers. Tātar*, *Tatar* (Chinese *Tah-tar*, *Tah-dzŭ*), a Tatar. In recent E. the form *Tatar*, as earlier in *F. Tatar* = LG. G. Dan. *Tatar* = Icel. *Tattarar*, pl., etc., altered in ethnographical use to suit the form of the original word, has been used for *Tartar* in the original sense (def. 1), but not in the other senses. The derivative words *Tartarian*, *Tartarie*, etc., are similarly altered to *Tatarian*, *Tatarie*, etc.; but the corresponding form *Tatary* (= G. *Tatarci*) for *Tartary* has been little used.] I. *n.* 1. (a) A member of one of certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as "Chinese Tatary" (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fish-shin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Danvians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus, the present rulers of China. The chief among these tribes were (1) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (2) the Shieh, Jueh, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the

modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ("golden"), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (3) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans, who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (4) the Onguts (or white Tatars). (b) In the middle ages, one of the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe. (c) A member of one of numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kipchaks, or "Golden Horde"), the Krim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmecks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Swifter than arrow from the *Tartar's* bow.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III, 2. 101.

As when the *Tartar* from his Russian foe,

By Astracan, over the snowy plains,

Retires Milton, *P. L.*, x. 431.

2. A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen; as, she is a regular *Tartar*. [In this sense not altered to *Tatar*.]

The general had known Dr. Firm's father also, who likewise had been a colonel in the famous old Peninsular army. "A *Tartar* that fellow was, and no mistake!" said the good officer. Thackeray, *Phillip*, xiv.

Perhaps this disconsolate snifter, whose first wife had been what is popularly called a *Tartar*, studied Mrs. Vandeleur's character with more attention than the rest.

W. H. M. Metcalf, *White Rose*, II, 1.

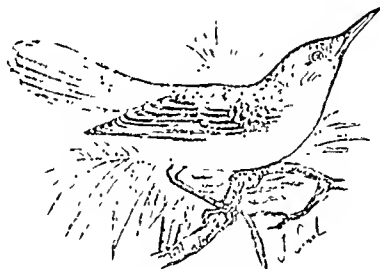
To catch a *Tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tatar or Tartar, or the Tatars or Tartars, or Tatary or Tartary.

—Tatar antelope, the saiga. See *antelope* under *Saiga*.

—Tatar bread. See *bread*. —Tatar lamb. Same as *Tartarian lamb*. See *agnus* *Seythicus*, under *agnus*. —Tatar sable. See *sable*.

Tatare (tat-a-rē), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831).] A genus of Polyneesian birds, the type of which is *T. longirostris* of the Society Islands, of war-



Tatare longirostris

bler-like character, related to the warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*. Seven species are described. The best-known is that above named, formerly called *long-billed thrush* (Latham, 1783). Also *Tatarea* (Reichenbach, 1849).

Tatarian, **Tartarian** (tā-, tār-tā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tatar*, *Tartar*, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars. —Tatarian bread. Same as *Tatar bread* (which see, under *bread*). —Tatarian buckwheat. See *Elygonia*. —Tatarian honey-suckle. See *honeysuckle*, 1. —Tatarian lamb. See *agnus Seythicus*, under *agnus*. —Tatarian maple, a tree, *Acer Tartaricum*, of Russia and temperate Asia. —Tatarian oat. See *oat*, 1. —Tatarian pine, the Taurian or seaside pine. See *Corsicum pine*, under *pine*. —Tatarian southernwood or wormwood. Same as *santonica*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A Tatar or Tartar.

Two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose.

Milton, *Hist. Moscovia*, v. 503.

2. A thief. [Cant.] [In this sense only *Tartarian*.]

If any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him.

The *Wandering Jew* (1610).

Tataric, **Tartaric**² (tā-, tār-tar'ik), *a.* [The older form is *Tartaric*, *< ML. Tartarius*, *< Tartarus*, *Tartar*: see *Tatar*, *Tartar*¹.] Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.

Tatarize, **Tartarize**² (tā-, tār-tar'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Tatarized*, *Tartarized*, ppr. *Tatarizing*, *Tartarizing*. [*< Tatar*, *Tartar*¹, + *-ize*.] To make like a Tatar or the Tatars.

The Tehuvasches are a *Tatarized* branch of the Finns of the Volga.

Encyc. Brit., VIII, 502.

tatarwagt, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tatter*¹.] A tatter (?).

Grege clothis not fulle elene,
But fretted fulle of *tatarwagges*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 7257.

tataupa (ta-tā'pū), *n.* [S. Amer.] One of the South American tinamous, *Crypturus tataupa*.

tate (tāt), *n.* [Also *tait*; *< Icel. tæta* (cf. equiv. *tætingr*), shreds; cf. Sw. *tåt*, a strand, twist, filament: see *tat*¹.] A small portion of anything consisting of fibers or the like: as, a *tate* of hair or wool; a *tate* of hay. [Scotch.]

tater (tā'tēr), *n.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *potato*.

We met a cart laden with potatoes. "Uncommon fine *taters*, them, sir!" said the intelligent tradesman, gazing at them with eager interest. N. and Q., 7th ser., XI, 29.

tath (tath), *n.* [*< ME. tath*, *< Icel. tadh* = Sw. dial. *tad*, manure, dung; cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, the home field itself; lit. 'that which is scattered'; cf. OHG. *zata*, *zola*, G. *zote*, a rag: see *ted*¹.] 1. The dung or manure left on land where live stock has been fed.

Also *teathe*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

tath (tath), *v. t.* [Also *teathe*; *< Icel. tedha* (= Norw. *tedja*), manure, *< tadh*, manure: see *tath*, *n.* The samo verb in a more gen. sense appears as E. *ted*: see *ted*¹.] To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to graze upon it. [Prov. Eng.]

Tatianist (tā'shi-an-ist), *n.* [*< Tatian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a Gnostic and Encratite sect, followers of Tatian, originally a Christian apologist and a disciple of Justin Martyr, but a convert to Gnosticism about A. D. 170.

tattlet, **tattlet**. Old spellings of *tattle*, *tattler*.

tattoo, *v.* See *tattoo*².

tatou (tat'ō), *n.* [*< F. tatou* = Sp. *tato* = Pg. *tatu*, *< S. Amer. tatu*.] An armadillo; specifically, the giant armadillo, *Tatusia* or *Prionodonta gigas*. Also *tatu*.

tatouay (tat'ō-ā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasyppus tatouay* or *Xenurus uneine-tus*. See *enter* under *Xenurus*.

tatou-peba (tat'ō-pē'bā), *n.* [S. Amer.] Samo as *peba*.

tatt, *v.* See *tat*¹.

tatta¹, *n.* Samo as *daddy*. Minshew.

tatta² (tat'j), *n.* Same as *tatty*².

tatter¹ (tat'ēr), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *totter*; *< ME. *tater* (only as in part. adj. *tattered*, *tatira*, *tattered*, and appar. in *tatarwag*), *< Icel. tōturr*, *tōturr* = Norw. *totra*, also *taltra*, *tultre*, = MLG. *talteren*, LG. *taltern*, pl. *tatters*, rags. Cf. *totter*¹, *totter*².] 1. A rag, or a part torn and hanging: commonly applied to thin and flexible fabrics, as cloth, paper, or leather: chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III, 2. 11.

Time, go hang thee!

I will hang thee,

Though I die in *tatters*.

Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, I, 1.

2. A ragged fellow; a tattered demon.

His, Should the grand Ruffian come to mill me, I would scorn to shuttle from my poverty.

Pen. So, so; well spoke, my noble English *tatter*.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, III, 1.

tatter¹ (tat'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. *tateren*, in the part. adj. *tattered*: see *tattered*.] I. *trans.* To rend or tear into rags or shreds; wear to *tatters*.

A Lion, that hath *tatter'd* heer

A goodly Hefter, there a lusty Steer, . . .

Strouts in his Rage, and wallows in his Prey.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decay.

To *tatter* a kip. See the quotation. [Slang.]

My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering* a kip, as the phrase was, when he had a mind for a frolic.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xx.

II. *intrans.* To fall into rags or shreds; become ragged.

After such bloody toil, we bid good night,

And wound our *tattering* colours clearly up.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 5. 7.

tatter² (tat'ēr), *v. i.* [*< ME. tateren*, chatter, jabber, *< MD. tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer, = MLG. *tateren*, > G. *tattern*, prattle. Cf. *tattle*.] 1. To chatter; gabble; jabber.

Taternyn, or *laneryn* or *speke wythe* owte resone (or *langelyn* . . . *chaternyn*, *inbery*).

Gario, *blatero*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

2. To stir actively and laboriously. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng.]

tatter³ (tat'ēr), *n.* [*< tat*¹ + *-er*.] One who tats, or makes tatting.

tatterdemalion (tat'tēr-dē-mā'liōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tatterdemallion*, *tatterdemaleau*, *tatterdemallion*, *tatterdemallion*; appar. a fanciful term, < *tatter*¹. The terminal element is obscure; the *de* is perhaps used with no more precision than in *hobbedchoy*, and the last part may have been orig., as it is now, entirely meaningless.] A ragged fellow.

Those *tatterdemallions* will have two or three horses, some four or five, as well for service as for to eat.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

Why, among so many millions of people, should thou and I only be miserable *tatterdemallions*, rag-a-muffins, and lousy desperates?

Messenger and Dekker, Virgin-Marylyr, III.
Gent. Mine Host, what's here?
Host. A *Tatterdemaleau*, that stays to sit at the Ordinary to day.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

tattered (tat'tēr'd), *a.* [Formerly and dial. also *tattered*; < ME. *tatered*, *tatred*; < *tatter*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Whose garment was so *tattered* that it was easie to number every third.
Lilly, Endymion, v. 1.

An old book, so *tattered* and thumbe worn "that it was ready to fall piece from piece if he did but turn it over."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 26.

2. Dilapidated; showing gaps or breaks; jagged; broken.

His syre n souter y-saled [snilted] in grees,
His teeth with toylage [pulling] of lether *tatered* as a sawe.
Piers Plowman's Crede (G. L. T. S.), I. 753.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xviii.

3. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

A hundred and fifty *tattered* prodigals, lately come from swine keeping.
Shak., I Hen IV., iv. 2. 37.

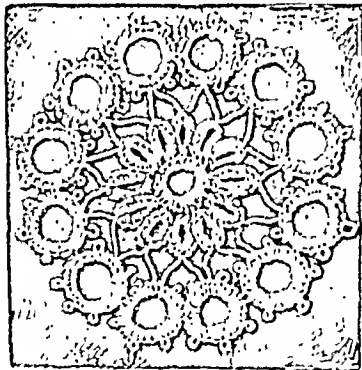
tatterwallop (tat'tēr-wol-op), *n.* [*tatter*¹ + *wallop*, 'boil,' used figuratively, 'thutter' (f.).] Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

tattery (tat'tēr-i), *a.* [= *leel*, *latrigr* = L.G. *latrigr*; as *tatter*¹ + *-y*.] Abounding in tatters; very ragged.

Jet black, *tattery* wig.
Carlyle, In Froude, I. 262.

tattie, *n.* See *tatty*².

tatting¹ (tat'ting), *n.* [Appar. verbal *n.* of *tatt*¹, entangle, hence 'weave,' 'knit' (f.).] 1. A kind of knotted work, done with cotton or linen thread with a shuttle, reproducing in make and



1. tatting.

appearance the gump-laces or knotted laces of the sixteenth century, and used for dresses, collars, trimmings, etc.

How our fathers married without crochet is a wonder, but I believe some sort of and to be substitute existed in their time under the name of *tatting*.
George Eliot, Jane's Repentance, III.

2. The act of making such lace.

tatting² (tat'ting), *n.* [A corruption of *tatty*², suggested by *matting*.] Same as *tatty*².

tatting-shuttle (tat'ting-shut-l), *n.* A shuttle used in making tatting.

tattle (tat'tl), *v.* pret. and pp. *tattled*, pp. *tattling*. [*tattle*, < ME. **tatten* (< L.G. *tateln*, gabble as a goose, tattle), a var. of *tateren*, chatter, = MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a call or blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer (> G. *tatern*, prattle), etc.; see *tatter*². Cf. *tithl*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning; prattle; chatter; chat.

When the babe staid . . . begin to *tattle* and call his Maama.
Lilly, Endymion (ed. Abern), p. 121.

I pray hold on your Resolution to be here the next Term, that we may *tattle* a little of Your Thought.
Horrell, Letters, II. 3.

When you stop to *tattle* with some crony servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To gossip; carry tales. See *tattling*, *p. a.* II. *trans.* To utter idly; blab.

The midwife and the nurse well made away,
Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 168.

tattle (tat'tl), *n.* [*tattle*, *v.*] Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Thus does the old gentleman [Hesiod] give himself up to a loose kind of *tattle*, rather than endeavour after a just poetical description.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

= *Syn.* Chatter, Dabble, etc. See *prattle*.

tattlement (tat'tl-ment), *n.* [*tattle* + *-ment*.] Tuttle; chatter. [Rare.]

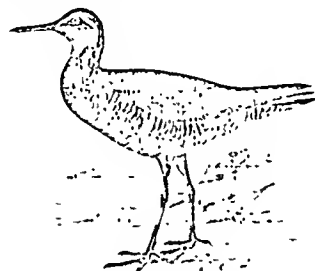
Poor little Lillas Bullie: tottering about there, with her foolish glad *tattlement*.
Carlyle, Bullie the Covenanter.

tattler (tat'tler), *n.* [Formerly also *tatter* (as in the name of the famous periodical, "The Tattler," of Steele and Addison (1709-11), meant in the sense of 'the idle talker, the gossip'); < *tattle* + *-er*.] 1. One who tattles; an idle talker; a prattler; a telltale.

Tattlers and lousy-bodies . . . are the canker and rust of idleness.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, I. § 1.

Whoever keeps an open ear
For *tattlers* will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention.
Cooper, Friendship, I. 93.

2. In ornith., a bird of the family *Scelopacidae* and genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; one of the *Totacae*; a houseman or gambet; so called from the vociferous cries of most of these birds.



Wading Tattler (*Actitis macularia*).

There are many species, of several genera, of all parts of the world, and some are noted for their extensive dispersion, as the wandering tattler of various coasts and islands of the Pacific. The word is chiefly a book-name, as those tattlers which are well known in English-speaking countries have other vernacular names, as *yellowlegs*, *red-bonks*, *red-bonks*, *green-chant*, *vallet*; and some of them are called *multigera*, with or without qualifying terms. See the distinctive names (with various entries) and also *Scolopacidae*, *multigera*, *multigera*, *Totanus* and cuts under *arctostichus*, *red-bonk*, *Rhyacophilus*, *rust*, *Tringoides*, *Tringa*, *vallet*, and *yellowlegs*.

tattlery (tat'tler-i), *n.* [*tattle* + *-ery*.] Idle talk or chat.

tattling (tat'tling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tattle*, *v.*] Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

Fat. She shall not see me. I will ensconce me behind the arras.
Mrs. Ford, Pray you, do so. 'tis a very *tattling* woman.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 27.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of me, which . . . is always narrative.
Dryden, Bed. to fr. of Juvenal.

tattlingly (tat'tling-li), *adv.* In a tattling or telltale manner.

tattoo¹ (ta-tō'), *n.* [Formerly *tupton*, *tupton* (= Sw. *tupto* = Russ. *tupta*), < D. *tupto*, the tattoo ('tuptor, imp-low; de *tuptor* slaan, to beat the tuptow'—Sewel, ed. 1766), lit. a signal to put the 'tuptow'—that is, to close the taps of the public houses; < *tup*, a tap, + *loc*, to, in the sense 'shut, close'; see *tapi*, and *to*, *adv.* Cf. L.G. *tappenslag*, G. *zapfenstreich*, Dan. *tuppestreg*, *tuptoo*, lit. 'tap-low, tap-stroke'.] A bent of drum and huckle-calls at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp; in United States men-of-war, a huckle-calls or beat of drum at 9 p. m.

The *tuptos* issued in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum.

Silas Taylor, On Travelkind (ed. 1663), p. 74. (*Skat*).
Tat-tow or *Tup-tow*, the beat of Drum at Night for all soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their quarters in a Garrison. It is sometimes called The Retreat.
E. Phillips, 1790.

All those whose hearts are loose and low
Start if they hear but the *Tattoo*.
Prior, Alma, I.

The devil's tattoo, a beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture: an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Lord Steyne made no reply except by beating the *Devil's tattoo* and hitting his nails. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.
tattoo¹ (ta-tō'), *v. i.* [*tattoo*¹, *n.*] To beat the tattoo; make a noise like that of the tattoo. [Rare.]

He had looked at the clock many scores of times; . . . he *tattooed* at the table.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxii.

tattoo² (ta-tō'), *v. t. and i.* [Also *tattoo*; = F. *tatouer*, < Tahitian *tatu*, tattooing, also *adj.*, tattooed.] To mark, as the surface of the body, with indelible patterns produced by pricking the skin and inserting different pigments in the punctures. Sailors and others mark the skin with legends, love-emblems, etc.; and some uncivilized peoples, especially the New Zealanders and the Dyaks of Borneo, cover large surfaces of the body with ornamental patterns in this way. Tattooing is sometimes ordered by sentence of court martial as a punishment instead of branding, as by indelibly marking a soldier with D for "deserter," or T for "thief." It is also an occasional surgical operation.

The monster, then the man,
Tattoo'd or wooded, winter-clad in skins,
Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

tattoo² (ta-tō'), *n.* [*tattoo*², *v.*] A pattern, legend, or picture produced by tattooing; used also attributively: as, *tattoo* marks.

There was a vast variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers.
R. F. Burton, Abokuta, II.

tattooage (ta-tō'ij), *n.* [= F. *tatonage*; as *tattoo*² + *-age*.] The practice of tattooing; also, a design made by tattooing. [Rare.]

Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united.

Thackeray, From Cornhill to Cairo, xiii.

tattooer (ta-tō'ēr), *n.* [*tattoo*² + *-er*.] One who tattoos; especially, one who is expert in the art of tattooing.

tattooing¹ (ta-tō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tattoo*¹, *v.*] The sounding of the tattoo; also, a trick of beating a tattoo with the fingers.

The wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sounds of a far *tattooing*.
Bret Harte, Second Review of the Grand Army.

Some little blinking, twitching, or *tattooing* trick which quickens his thoughts and words come faster.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 162.

tattooing² (ta-tō'ing), *n.* [Formerly also *tattooing*; verbal *n.* of *tattoo*², *v.*] 1. The art or practice of marking the body as described under *tattoo*², *v.*

They [the Tahitians] have a custom . . . which they call *Tattooing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood.
Cook, First Voyage, I. xvii.

2. The pattern, or combination of patterns, so produced.

The deep lines of blue *tattooing* over nose and cheeks appear in curious contrast.
The Century, XXVII. 910.

Tattooing of the cornea, a surgical operation practised in cases of leucoma, consisting in pricking the cornea with needles and rubbing in sepiol or lampblack.

tattooing-needle (ta-tō'ing-nē-dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for introducing a pigment beneath the skin, as in tattooing, and for certain operations in surgery.

tatty¹ (tat'ti), *a.* [Also *tattie*, *tawhe*; < *tate* + *-y*.] Same as *tatted*.

tatty² (tat'ti), *n.*; pl. *tatties* (-iz). [Also *tuttie*, *tatta*; < Hind. *tattā*, dim. *tattā*, *tattā*, a wicker frame, a matted shutter.] An East Indian matting made from the fiber of the cuscus-grass, which has a pleasant fragrance. It is used especially for hangings to fill door and window-openings during the season of the hot dry winds, when it is always kept wet.

He described . . . the manner in which they kept themselves cool in hot weather, with pinkies, *tatties*, and other contrivances.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, IV.

tatu, *n.* Same as *taton*.

Tatusia (ta-tū'si-ji), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), < F. *tatusie* (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *tatu* or *taton*, q. v.] A genus of armadillos, typical of the family *Tatusiidae*. It contains the peba, *T. marmosetina* (usually called *Dasypus marmosetina*), notable as the only armadillo of the United States. It extends into Texas, and is thence called *Texan armadillo*. (See cut under *peba*.) The long-eared armadillo, or nine-armadillo, *T. hybridus*, is found on the pampas, and other species exist.

tatusiid (ta-tū'si-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tatusiidae*.

II. *n.* An armadillo of this family.
Tatusiidae (tat-tū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tatusia* + *-idae*.] A family of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia*; the pebas and related forms. They are near the *Dasypodidae* proper, and have usually been included in that family. The carapace is separated into fore and hind parts by a variable number (as six to nine) of intervening movable rings or zones, and the feet are somewhat peculiar in the relative proportions of the digits. The family ranges from Texas to Paraguay. Also *Tatusiinae*, as a subfamily of *Dasypodidae*. See cut under *peba*.

tau (tū), *n.* [*Gr.* τᾱί, *tau*, name of the Greek character τ, τ, < Phenician (Heb.) τᾱί.] 1. In *ichth.*, the toadfish, *Batrachus tau*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A beetle. (b) A phalaenid moth. (c) A fly.—3. In *her.*, same as *tau-cross*.

tau-bone (tā'bōn), *n.* A T-shaped bone, such as the episternum or interclavicle of a monotreme. Also *T-bone*. See *cut* under *interclavicle*.
tau-cross (tā'krōs), *n.* A T-shaped cross, having no arm above the horizontal bar. Also called *cross-tau*, and *cross of St. Anthony*. See *etymology of tau*, and *cut* under *cross*.
tau-crucifix (tā'krō'si-fiks), *n.* A crucifix the cross of which is of the tau form.
taught¹ (tāt). Preterit and past participle of *teach*.

taught², *a.* An old spelling of *taut*.
tauld (tāld). A Scotch form of *told*, preterit and past participle of *tell*.

taunt¹ (tānt or tānt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *taunte*, *taunte*, also (and still dial.) *taunt*; according to Skeat, prob. < OF. *taunter*, var. of *tenter*, *tempter*, try, tempt, provoke (> ME. *tāten*, *tempten*, E. *tempt*), < L. *tentare*, try, tempt: see *taut*², *tempt*, of which *taunt* is thus a differentiated form. Skeat also quotes a passage from Udall, fr. of "Erasmus's Apophthegms," Diogenes, § 68, "Geuyng vnto the same *taunt pour taunte*, or one for another," suggesting an origin in the F. phrase *taut pour tant*, 'so much for so much': see *tautity*. There is no evidence that the sense was affected by OF. *tauser*, *taucer*, *tenser*, F. *taucer*, cheek, scold, reprove, taunt, < ML. as if **teutare*, from the same source as *tentare*.] 1. Originally, to tease; rally; later, to tease spitefully; reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words, or by casting something in one's teeth; twit scornfully or insultingly.

Sometime taunting woult displease, not wout disport.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 57

When I had at my pleasure taunted her
Shak., M. N. D., iv 1. 62.

2. To censure, blame, or condemn for in a reproachful, scornful, or insulting manner; cast up; twit with: with a thing as object.

Rail thou to Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults.
Shak., A. and C., l. 2. 111

And yet the poet Sophocles . . .
 Much taunted the vain Greeks idolatry
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 10.

=Syn. 1. *Ridicule*, *Chaff*, *Deride*, *Mock*, *Upbraid*, *Taunt*, *Flout*, *Twit*. We may *ridicule* or *chaff* from mere sportiveness; we may *ridicule* or *upbraid* with a reformatory purpose; the other words represent, and all may represent, an act that is unkind. All except *mock* imply the use of words. As to *ridicule*, see *ludicrous* and *bawdy*, *c.* and *n.* *Chaff*, which is still somewhat colloquial, means to make fun of or tease, kindly or unkindly, by light, ironical, or satirical remarks or questions. *Deride* expresses a hard and contemptuous feeling. **derideo* is ill-humored and scornful; it is anger wearing the mask of ridicule" (*C. J. Smith, Syn. Disc.*, p. 65). It is not always so severe as this quotation makes it. *Mock* in its strongest sense expresses the next degree beyond *derision*, but with less pretense of mirth (see *insult*). We *upbraid* a person in the hope of making him feel his guilt and mend his ways, or for the belief that our feelings find in expression the word is one degree weaker than *taunt*. To *taunt* is to press upon a person certain facts or accusations of a reproachful character inspiring, for the purpose of annoying or shaming, and glorying in the effect of the insulting words; as, to *taunt* one with his failure. To *flout*, or *flout at*, is to *mock* or *insult* with energy or abruptness. *Flout* is the strongest of these words. To *twit* is to *taunt* over small matters, or in a snail way. *Twit* bears the relation of a diminutive to *taunt*.

taunt¹ (tānt or tānt), *n.* [Also dial. *taunt*, < *taunt*¹, *v.*] 1. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Have I lived to stand at the taunt of one that makes
 fritters of English?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 151

These scornful taunts
 Neither become your modesty or years.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, III. 2.

2. An object of reproach; an opprobrium.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb,
 a taunt and a curse.
Jer. xxiv. 9.

=Syn. See *taunt*¹, *v. t.*
taunt² (tānt), *a.* [By apheresis from *ataunt*, *q. v.*] *Naut.*, high or tall: an epithet particularly noting masts of unusual height.

taunter (tān' or tān'tēr), *n.* [< *taunt*¹ + *-er*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

tauntingly (tān' or tān'ting-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; teasingly; with bitter and sarcastic words; jeeringly; scoffingly.

And thus most tauntingly she chaff
 Agalut poor silly Lot.
Warton, Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 154).

Taunton (tān'ton), *n.* [So called from the place of manufacture, *Taunton*, a town in Somerset, Eng.] A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.

Taunusian (tā-nū'si-an), *n.* [< G. and L. *Taunus*, a mountain-ridge in Germany.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and the north of France. It is a sandstone char-

acterized by the presence of several species of *Spierifera* and *Spirigera*.

taupe (tāp), *n.* [Formerly also *talpe*; < F. *taupe*, OF. *taupe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. See *Talpa*.

taupie, **tawpie** (tā'pi), *n.* [Dim. of **taup*, < Icel. *tōpi* = Dan. *taabe*, a fool; cf. Sw. *tåpigt*, simple, foolish.] A foolish or thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

No content wi' turning the *taupies'* heads w' ballauls.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Tauri (tār), *n.* [ML., < L. *taurus*, a bull.] The sign of the zodiac Taurus.

My ascendat was *Taur* and Mars therlane.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 613.

taure (tār), *n.* [< F. *taure*, < L. *taurus*, a bull.] A Roman head-dress characterized by a mass of little curls around the forehead, supposed to resemble those on the forehead of a bull. *Art Journal*, N. S., XIX. 206.

taurian¹ (tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *taurus*, a bull, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a bull; taurine. [Rare.]

There were to be three days of bull-fighting, . . . with eight *taurian* victims each day.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 563.

Taurian² (tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Taurius* (in *Taurii ludi*, games in honor of the infernal gods), < *Tauria*, a sterile cow, such animals being sacred to the infernal gods, + *-an*.] Only in the phrase *Taurian games*.—**Taurian games**, a name under the Roman republic for the secular games (*ludi seculares*) of the empire. Also called *Tarentine games*.

Taurian³ (tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Taurus*, Gr. *ταῦρος*, a mountain-range in Asia Minor, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor.—**Taurian pine**. See *pine*.

Tauric (tā'rik), *a.* [< L. *Tauricus*, < Gr. *ταυρικός*, < *ταῦρος*, L. *Tauri*: see *def.*] Pertaining to the ancient Tauri, or to their land, Taurica Chersonesus (the modern Crimea), noted in Greek legend.

The Thistles of *Tauric* and Cappadocean legend is a different person, connected with the spread of Artemis worship.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 828.

tauricornous (tā'ri-kōr-nūs), *a.* [< F. *tauricorn*, < LL. *tauricornus*, < L. *taurus*, bull, + *cornu*, horn.] Horned like a bull.

And if (as Vossius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of one perhaps the same with the other.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

Taurid (tā'rid), *n.* [< L. *Taurus*, the constellation Taurus, + *-id*.] One of a shower of meteors appearing November 20th, and radiating from a point north preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

tauridor (tā'ri-dēr), *n.* Same as *torador*.

tauriform (tā'ri-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *tauriformis*, bull-shaped, < *taurus*, bull, + *forma*, shape, form.] 1. Having the form of a bull; like a bull in shape.—2. Shaped like the horns of a bull. Compare *avetiform*.—3. Noting the sign Taurus of the zodiac; having the form of the symbol ♂.

taurin (tā'rin), *n.* [So called because first discovered in the bile of the ox; < L. *taurus*, a bull or ox, + *-in*.] A decomposition product (C₁₂H₁₁NO₃) of bile. It is a stable compound, forming colorless crystals readily soluble in water.

taurine (tā'rin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *taurina*, < L. *taurinus*, of or pertaining to a bull or ox, < *taurus*, bull: see *Taurus*.] 1. Relating to a bull; having the character of a bull; bovine; bull-like.

Lord Newton, full-blooded, full-brained, *taurine* with potential vigour.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 356.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus; especially, belonging to the period of time (from about 4500 to 1900 B. C.) during which the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox; as, the *taurine* religions; the *taurine* myths.

taurobolium (tā-rō-lō'i-um), *n.*; pl. *taurobolia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ταυροβόλιον*, slaughtering bulls, < *ταῦρος*, bull, + *βάλλω*, throw.] 1. The sacrifice of a bull in the Mithraic rites; the mystic baptism of a neophyte in the blood of a bull. See *Mithras*.—2. The representation in art, as by Mithras: a very common more or less conventional design. See *cut* in next column.

taurocholic (tā-rō-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + *χολή*, gall, bile.] Noting an acid obtained from the bile of the ox. It occurs plen-



Mithraic Taurobolium.—From a marble in the Vatican, Rome.

tifully in human bile. It is an amorphous solid, but forms crystalline salts. See *choleic*.

taurocol, **taurocolla** (tā-rō-kol, tā-rō-kol'ē), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla*; < Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A gluoy substance made from a bull's hide.

tauromachian (tā-rō-mā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting; disposed to regard public bull-fights with favor. [Rare.]

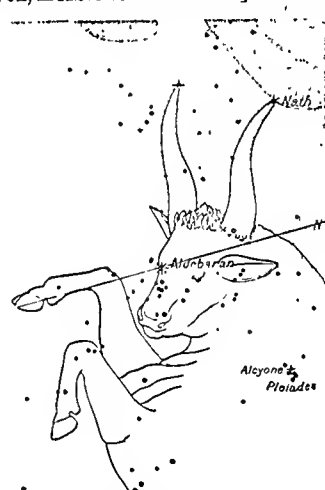
II. *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a torador. [Rare.]

tauromachic (tā-rō-mak'ik), *a.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting.

tauromachy (tā-rō-mā'ki), *n.* [= F. *tauromachie*, < NL. *tauromachia*, < Gr. *ταυρομαχία*, < *ταῦρος*, bull, + *μάχη*, a fight, < *μάχεται*, fight.] Bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

tauromorphous (tā-rō-mōr'fūs), *a.* [< Gr. *ταυρομορφος*, < *ταῦρος*, bull, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form of a bull: as, the *tauromorphous* Bacchus.

Taurus (tā'rus), *n.* [< L. *taurus*, < Gr. *ταῦρος*, a bull, ox, = AS. *steor*: see *steer*².] 1. An ancient



The Constellation Taurus.

constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of cattle, to which the common bull and cow were referred. It is not now used, these animals representing the species called *Bos taurus*.—**Taurus pontatovii**, the bull of Poniatowski, a constellation named by the Abbé Poézolot in 1777, in honor of the last king of Poland. It was situated over the Shield of Sobieski, between the east shoulder of Ophiuchus and the Eagle. The constellation is obsolete.

tau-staff (tā'stāf), *n.* [See *tan*.] A crutch-handled staff.

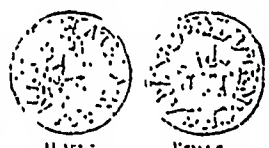
A cross-headed or tau staff. *Jos. Anderson, (Imp. Dict.)*

taut (tāt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *taught*; < ME. *tught*, a var. of *tight*: see *tight*¹.] The form *taut* cannot be explained as coming directly from Dan. *tæt*.] 1. Tight; tense; not slack: as, a *taut* line.

This churl with bely stiff and toght
 As any labor. *Chaucer, Summoner's Tale*, l. 565.

For their warres they have a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin; at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neere the bottom, with a small rope they twilt them together till it be so *taut* and stiffe that they may beat upon it as upon a drumme. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, l. 136.

Especially—2. To make (hides) into leather, specifically by soaking them, after cleaning in



n solution of alum and salt. See *leather*, *tanning*.

We much marvel what you mean to buy Seal skins and tawne them. . . . If you send 100 of them tawed with the haine ou, they will bee sold, or else not.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 307.

Frank. He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.
Clara. Yes, if they taw him, as they do whit-leather,
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
Dean. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

3†. To harden or make tough.

His knuckles knoble, his flesh deepe dented in,
With tawed hands and hard ytanned skin
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 39.

4†. To beat; thrash.

You know where you were tawed lately, both lashed
and slashed you were in Britwell.
E. Johnson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

5†. To torture; torment.

They are not tawed, nor plied asunder with a thousand
thousand cares wherewith other men are oppressed.
Chaloner, *Morice* *Encomium*, c. 2. (*Notes*.)

taw¹ (tā), *n.* [*< ME. tawer, tawre, taw, < AS. gatawe (= MLG. tawre, tawre, tawre = Mll. G. ge-zawre), implements, tackle, < tawian, prepare, taw: see taw², v.*] Implements; tackle.
taw², *n.* A Middle English variant of *taw¹*.
Chaucer.

taw³ (tā), *n.* [Also spelled, corruptly, *tor*; origin unknown.] 1. A game at marbles.

The little ones, . . .
As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and kumple down at *taw*
Cowper, *Brookdale* I 97.

Taw, wherein a number of boys put each of them one
or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them alternately
with other marbles, and he who obtains the most of them
by beating them out of the ring is the conqueror.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 69.

2. The line or limit from which the players
shoot in playing marbles.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of
a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in
this convenient spot. The friends of "romance," "taw",
"dubs," "back-balls," and "scent" might often be heard
there before and after school hours.
The Century, XXXVI 75.

3. A marble. Compare *ally-bur*.

His small private box was full of peg tops, white mar-
bles (called "ally-bur" in the Valley of the Red River, etc.).
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby* I 1.

To come to taw, in come to a designated line or point
from which to shoot. [*Coling.* I 8.]
taw⁴ (tā'wī), *n.* A New Zealand karuaous
tree, *Heisteria diva* (*Neuhoulium*) *Thora*, 6 ft or 7 ft
feet high, but inferior as timber.

tawdered (tā'dér), *v.* [*Prop. tawdered; < taw-
dry + -ed.*] Dressed in a tawdry way. [*Rare.*]

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty peo-
ple of quality tawdered out.

Lady M. W. Montagu, *The Countess of Bristol*, Aug. 24, 1716.

tawdrily (tā'drī-lī), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.
tawdriness (tā'drī-nēs), *n.* The state or char-
acter of being tawdry; excessive display of
finery; ostentatious display without elegance.

A clumsy brain makes his ungainfulness appear the
more ungainful by his tawdriness of dress.
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*.

tawdrums (tā'drumz), *n. pl.* [*Var. of tawdry.*]
Tawdriness; finery.

No matter for lace and tawdrums.
Reverie; or, *A Month in Scargate*, v. (*Darics*.)

tawdry (tā'drī), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *taw-
drie*, *tawdry*; orig. in the phrase or compound
tawdry lace, *tawdrie lace*, i. e. "Saint Andrew's lace",
a lace bought at St. Andrew's fair, held (it is
said) at the shrine of St. Andrew in the isle
of Ely. *Andrew*, *Andrew*, formerly also *Andry*,
Andry, is a corruption of *Edelbrith*, which is a
Latinized form of AS. *Ælthethrith*, *Ælthet-
drith*, *Ælthethrith*, *Ælthethrith*.] I. *n.*; pl. *taw-
dries* (-driz). A piece of rustic or cheap finery;
a necktie, as of string beads; a ribbon.

Of which [earl] the Naiden, and the late Nereids make
Them tawdris for their necks. *Dryden*, *Polyolbon*, II. 46.

II. *a.* Characterized by cheap finery; gaudy;
showy and tasteless; having too much or mis-
applied ornament; cheap; worthless.

How many Lords Families (tho descended from Black-
smiths or Fishers) hast thou call'd Great and illustrious?
. . . . How many next teaching Cowards, stout? How many
tawdry affected Rogues, well dress'd?
Vycherley, *Plain Dealer*, v. 1.

I was quickly sick of this tawdry composition of ribbons,
silk, and jewels.
Addison, *Tatler*, No. 257.

How they dignify with the name of poet; his tawdry
lampoons are called satires. *Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, Ded.
= *Syn. Tawdry*, *Gaudy*. "That which is tawdry has lost
whatever freshness or elegance it has had, but is worn as
if it were fresh, tasteful, and elegant, or it may be a cheap
and ostentatious imitation of what is rich or costly; that

which is gaudy challenges the equally brilliant color or com-
binations of colors, but is not in good taste.
tawdry-lace (tā'drī-lās), *n.* [*See tawdry.*] A
ribbon, braid, or the like made for the wear of
country girls. Compare *tawdry*, *a.*

Binde your illets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finesse, with a tawdrie lace.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

You promised me a tawdry-lace. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 1. 253.
The primrose-chaplet, tawdry-lace, and ring
Thou gav'st her for her singling.
Fletcher, *Religious Shepherdess*, iv. 1.

tawet, *n.* An obsolete form of *taw³*.
tawer (tā'ér), *n.* [*< taw¹ + -er.*] One who
taws skins; a maker of white leather.

Tanners, tawers, dyers, curriers, sellers of hides or
skins.
S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV, 322.

tawery (tā'ér-ī), *n.*; pl. *taweries* (-iz). [*< taw¹
+ -ery.*] A place where skins are tawed.
In Pakistan *tawery* calves' brains, intimately mixed
with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yolk of egg.
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 650.

tawie (tā'ī), *n.* [*< taw¹ + -ie = -y.*] Tame;
tractable. [*Scotch.*]

tawing (tā'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of taw¹, v.*] The
manufacture of leather from raw hides or skins,
without the use of tannin, by various pro-
cesses involving treatment with saline sub-
stances, as common salt, alum, or iron salts,
or with fatty matters, as fish-oil, neat's-foot
oil, etc., or by the use of both saline and fatty
materials together, with prolonged rubbing,
working, and stretching. Sometimes other animal
substances as excreta, as snail dogs' dung, etc., are used,
and sometimes also other auxiliary treatment, whereby a
more or less soft, flexible, durable leather is produced.
tawney, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tawny*.

tawinness (tā'ni-nēs), *n.* The quality of being
tawny. [*Scotch.*]

tawny (tā'nī), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *tawnie*,
tawny, *tawny*, and in her. *tawney*; *< ME. tawnye*,
tawny, *tawne* *< OF. tawne*, *taw*, *P. tawny*, *dial.*
taw pp. of *tawer*, *tawer*, *taw*; see *taw¹*.] I. *a.* 1.
Of a dark or dull-yellowish color: tan-colored;
brownish; buff. In actual use the word notes
the shades of color, from pale ochre to swart brown,
and distinction is qualified the names of various animals.
The color of about an average tawny color.
His apparel was sad, and so was all the resyden of his
company with robes of sad tawny blacke.
Paston Letters, III, 405.

King Mithy Haret was not blacke, as many suppose,
but Abolata, or tawny, as are the most of his subjects.
Cop, *John Smith*, *True Travels*, I, 15.

Neither do thou last after that tawny weed tobacco.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II, 1.

The poor people and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton
cloath dyed to a dark tawny colour.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II, 1. 42.

Tawny emperor. See *emperor*.—Tawny owl, the com-
mon brown owl, or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco*
(*Strix scandiaco*) widely distributed in the western Pale-
arctic region and resident in Great Britain.—Tawny
thrush, the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus faecescens*,
one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern
parts of North America. It is of the size of the her-
mit-thrush, but the upper parts are uniformly tawny, a
paler tone of the same covers the breast, and the pectoral
spots are small, sparse, confined to a small area, and com-
paratively light-colored. The tail is a line songster. See
ent under *veery*.

II. *n.* 1. Tawny color.—2. The bullfinch,
Pyrrhula vulgaris: so called from the coloration
of the female. See *tawnyhand*, and *ent* under
bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. In her., same
as *taw¹*.

tawny (tā'nī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tawnied*, ppr.
tawnying. [*< tawny, a.*] To make tawny; tan.
The Sunne so tawne the painted face will tawny.
Breton, *Mathias's Blessing*, p. 9. (*Darics*.)

tawny-coat (tā'nī-kōt), *n.* An ecclesiastical
apparitor: so called from the color of the liv-
ery. [*Eury. Diet.*]

Down with the tawny-coats!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III, 1. 71.

tawpawkie (tā-pā'ki), *n.* [*Alaskan.*] The
tufted puffin, *Lunda errata*. See *ent* under
puffin. *H. W. Elliott*.

tawpie, *n.* See *taupie*.

taws, tawse (tāz), *n.* [*< taw¹, q. v.*] A leather
strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used
as an instrument of punishment by schoolmas-
ters and others. [*Scotch.*]

Never use the tawse when a phom can do the turn.
Hawkey.

tax (taks), *v.* [*< ME. taxen, < OF. (and P.)
taxer = Pr. taxar = OSp. tassar, Sp. tasar =
Pg. taxar = It. tassare, < L. taxare, to tax, rate,
value, appraise, tax, estimate, ML. also charge,
burden, task; jvnl. for "tassare, freq. (with for-
mative -s) of tangere (< tag), pp. tactus, touch:*

see *tangent*, *take*, and cf. *tact*, *taste*, from the
same source, and *task*, ult. the same verb in a
transposed form.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay a burden
or burdens on; make demands upon; put to a
certain strain; task: as, to tax one's memory.

O, good my lord, tax not so hard a voice
To slander music any more than once.
Shak., *Much Ado*, II, 3. 46.

Friend, your fuge taxes the finger.
Broening, *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha*.

Nervousness is especially common among classes of
people who tax their brains much.
L. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 82.

2. To subject to the payment of taxes; impose
a tax on; levy money or other contributions
from, as from subjects or citizens, to meet the
expenses of government: as, to tax land, com-
modities, or income; to tax a people.

He taxed the land to give the money. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.
I would not tax the needy enmities.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III, 1. 116.

3. In the New Testament, to register (persons
and their property) for the purpose of impos-
ing tribute.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all
the world should be taxed (enrolled), II. V. Luke II. 1.

4. In law, to examine and allow or disallow
items of charge for costs, fees, or disburse-
ments: as, the court taxes bills of cost.—5. To
assess; charge; take to task: with *of* or (as now
commonly) *with* before the thing charged.

Stiffly to stand on this, and proudly approve
The play, might tax the maker of self-love.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, Epil.

They who tax others of Vanity and Pride have com-
monly that sordid Vice of Covetousness.
Dowell, *Letters*, II, 3.

All Confess there never was a more Learned Clergy: no
Man taxes them with Ignorance. *Seiden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 37.

Before Charles comes, let me conceal myself somewhere
—then do you tax him on the point we have been talking,
and his answer may satisfy me at once.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, IV, 3.

6. To take to task; censure; blame.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to
have been a noncontent of that time, and therefore bent
himself wholly to tax the disorders of that age.
Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 50.

The wanton shall tax my endeavours as ridiculous,
knowing their own imperfections.
Parl. Honour Triumphant, III.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,
Yet must I tax his sloth that claims an share
With his great brother in his martial care.
Pope, *Iliad*, x. 130.

II. † *intrans.* To indulge in ridicule or satire.

In those days when the Poets first taxed by Satyre and
Comedy, there was no great store of Kings or Emperors
of such high estates. . . . They could not say of them or of
their behaviours any thing to the purpose.
Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 26.

I did sometimes laugh and scold with Lucian, and sa-
tirically tax with Menippus.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 17.

tax (taks), *n.* [*< ME. tax, < OF. (and P.)
taxe = Pr. taxa = OSp. tassu, Sp. tasa = Pg.
tara = It. tassa, < ML. taxa, also tasea, a tax-
ation, tax, < L. taxare, touch, rate, appraise, esti-
mate: see tax, v. Cf. task, n.*] 1. A disagree-
able or burdensome duty or charge; an exac-
tion; a requisition; an oppressive demand;
strain; burden; task.—2. An enforced propor-
tional contribution levied on persons, prop-
erty, or income, either (a) by the authority of the
state for the support of the government, and
for all its public or governmental needs, or
(b) by local authority, for general municipal
purposes. In a more general sense the word includes
assessments on specific properties benefited by a local im-
provement, for the purpose of paying expenses of that
improvement. Taxes, in the stricter sense, are *direct* when
demanded from the very persons who it is supposed as a
general thing will bear their burden: as, for example, poll-
taxes, land or property taxes, income taxes, taxes for keep-
ing man-servants, carriages, or dogs. Taxes are said to be
indirect when they are demanded from persons who it is
supposed as a general thing will indemnify themselves
at the expense of others—that is, when they are levied
on commodities before they reach the consumer, and are
paid by those upon whom they ultimately fall, not as
taxes, but as part of the market price of the commodity
(*Qualey*): as, for example, the taxes called *customs*, which
were imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and
those called *excise duties*, which are imposed on certain
home manufactures and articles of inland production.
In the United States all state and municipal taxes are
direct, and are levied upon the assessed values of real
and personal property, while the revenue required for
general governmental purposes is derived from indirect
taxes upon certain imports, and upon whisky, tobacco,
etc. In the United Kingdom the governmental revenues
are derived from both direct and indirect sources—from
taxes on personal property, stamp duties, etc., from imposts on a few
imported articles of consumption, especially tea, spirits,
tobacco, and wine, and from excise duties. House taxes,
or taxes on rental, form the largest part of the local rev-

enues, municipal revenues being entirely raised from this source. See phrases below.

Shnee (homtious Prince) on me and my Desceot
Thou dost impose no other tax nor Rent
But one sole receipt, of most just condition
(No Precept neither, but a Prohibition).

Sylvester, tr. of Du Barlas's Weeks, II, Eden.

Censure is the for a man pays to the public for being eminent.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The ability of a country to pay taxes must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the edibility with which it circulates.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

Taxes are a portion of the produce of the land and labor of a country, placed at the disposal of the government.
J. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

3t. Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not exerting the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets.
Clarendon.

4t. A lesson to be learned; a task. Johnson.
—Capitation tax, a poll tax.—Collateral inheritance tax. See collateral.—Diffusion of taxes. See diffusion.—Income tax. See income.—Inheritance tax law. See inheritance.—Poll tax. See poll-tax.—Single tax. In economics, taxation solely on land-value, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state. According to the theory advanced in recent times by Henry George and others, this tax should supersede all others, and should fall only on valuable land, exclusive of the improvements on such land.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land titles as for putting it to its fullest use.
Henry George, Single Tax Platform.

Succession tax. See successions.—Tax commissioner. In certain of the United States, an officer, generally one of a board, charged with the valuation of property and assessment of taxes thereon. Tax deed, a deed by which the owner of land, sold by the state or a municipality for unpaid taxes, to the purchaser at the tax sale.—Tax lease, a lease used where, instead of selling the fee, the state sells a term of years in the land. Tonnage tax, a tax on vessels, usually measured by the tonnage of the vessel, sometimes imposed as a fee for entering the port, irrespective of any service received, but as a compensation for the privilege of entering and anchoring. A kind of tax which the states are prohibited by the United States Constitution from imposing, as distinguished from pilage, quarantine, and similar dues imposed with reference to a service rendered or tendered. Wheel tax, a popular name for a tax upon carriages. Window tax. See window.—Syn. 2. *Ther. Impol. Anta. Customs Toll, Rate, Key, Assessment, Tribute.* Tax is the general word for an amount demanded by government for its own purposes from those who are under its authority. *Imp. de duties* and *tribute* are used upon imports or exports, but *tax* applies to any tax, whether laid on *proportio* and *rate* are often used for taxes, as *land tax*, *carriage tax*, *poll tax*, *church rate*, and *poor rate* in England and *rate* is used frequently in connection with land and spiritual tithes. *Assessment* is either (a) the valuation of property for the purpose of its taxation, (b) the imposing of the tax, or (c) a charge on the individual property of a share of the expense of a local improvement specially benefiting that property. *Tribute* views the tax as laid not for the public good, but arbitrarily for the benefit of the treasury, especially a conqueror, as "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Each of these words has its older, peonish or derivative uses. See definitions of the words, and also of *tribute*.

taxability (tak-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*taxable* + *-ity* (see *-ity*).] The state of being taxable; taxableness.

taxable (tak-si-bil), *a.* and *n.* [*tax* + *-ible*.] *I. a.* 1. Subject or liable to taxation.—2. Allowable according to law, as certain costs or disbursements of an action in court.

II. n. A person or thing subject to taxation; especially, a person subject to a poll-tax.

taxableness (tak-si-bil-nēs), *n.* The state of being taxable; taxability.

taxably (tak-si-bil-ly, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

Taxaceae (tak-si'si-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamley, 1851), < *Taxus* + *-acea*.] A group of coniferous plants, the same as the *Furcata* of Richard and the suborder *Taxodina* of Biehler, by many separated as a distinct order, the yew family, now made (Goebel, 1882) a suborder of the *Coniferales*. It is characterized by globose flowers, an embryo with only two cotyledons, leaves sometimes with forked veins, and the fruit not a perfect cone, but commonly fleshy. It includes the two tribes *Taxae* and *Thuyae*.

Taxaspidæ (tak-sas-pid'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *taxis*, a company, cohort, + *aspis*, a round shield.] In *Arthropoda*, in Smiley's system, the fifth cohort of scutellipantars *Passeres*, consisting of a heterogenous collection of chiefly American genera, such as *Thamnotus*, *Par-menius*, *Phryganeus*, and their allies, to which are added the Malagascian genus *Phalopha* and the Australian *Mecura*. With the two last named, the group would correspond somewhat to the formicoid *Passeres*.

taxaspidæan (tak-sas-pid'ē-an), *a.* [*Taxaspidæa* + *-an*.] In *Arthropoda*, having that modification of the scutellipantars tarsus in which the plantar scutella are contiguous, rectangular, and disposed in regular series.

taxation (tak-sā'shōn), *n.* [*ME. taxacion*, < OF. *taxation*, *taxacion*, F. *taxation* = Pr. *taxacion* = OSp. *tasacion*, Sp. *tasacion* = Pg. *taxação* = It. *tassazione*, < L. *taxatio* (n.), a rating, estimation, < *taxare*, pp. *taxatus*, touch, rate, estimate; see *tax*.] 1. The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects or citizens of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, V. II, 2.

2. Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

He . . . dolly such taxation doli exact.

Shakspeare, Civil Wars, iv, 25.

3t. Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour him; enough to speak no more of him; you'll be vexed for taxation of these days.
Shakspeare, As you like it, I, 2, 41.

4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law.—Progressive or proportional taxation, a system of taxation based on the principle of taxing the rate of the tax as the wealth of the taxpayer increases. It is sometimes called *graduated taxation*.

taxatively (tak-sā-tiv-ly), *adv.* [*tax* + *-ative* + *-ly*.] As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put taxatively, and by way of limitation, such a thing is questioned as a luxury shall not be paid if it wants ornaments or furniture.

Boyle, Patriotism, p. 229 (Latham.)

tax-cart (tak's-kart), *n.* [*For taxed cart*: see the second quotation.] A light spring-cart. [Eng.]

She . . . begged that Farmer Sabell would take her father in his tax-cart. *Tadpole*, Hatcher's Town, 1, 23.

Vehicles and over the value of 211, formerly termed taxid carts, and since their exemption from tax, usually called in the provinces *taxicarts*.

S. Burchell, Taxes in England, III, 231.

tax-dodger (tak's-dōj'ēr), *n.* One who evades the payment of his taxes; specifically, a resident in a locality where the rate of taxation is high, who, in order to escape paying such taxes, removes before the day of assessment to another residence in some locality where the rate is lower. [U. S.]

The tax-dodger is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies with his wife and children to some rural town.

The Nation, March 20, 1870, p. 202.

Taxene (tak'si-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Biehler, 1887), < *Taxus* + *-ene*.] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Coniferales* and suborder *Taxodina* (Taxaceae of Biehler). As constituted by Biehler, it includes 15 or 20 species of 5 genera, mostly of northern temperate regions. It is characterized by globose flowers, the pistillate in axils of imbricated scales, of which several or only the terminal one is fertile, and by a solitary erect or adpressed oblique ovule which is surrounded or partly enclosed by the hollowed apex of a scaly or stalked bract from its accompanying bract. The genus *Taxus* is exceptional in bearing an ovule on a pedicel of a two-to six-parted lamina, *Cephalotaxa* on its small axillary lamina with twin ovules, and *Phallosaxa* in its numerous flowers. Only one genus, *Taxus*, is native to the United States. *Cephalotaxa* and *Phallosaxa* are native to China and Japan. *Taxus* there and in the United States. *Phallosaxa* in Louisiana, New Zealand, and New Guinea. The tribe *Taxaceae* Biehler and Hooker (1851) differs in excluding *Cephalotaxa* and including two chiefly Australian genera, *Phallosaxa* and *Phorophara*, now united and placed in *Taxaceae*.

taxet (tak'sēt), *n.* [*NL. taxus*, a bulger, + *-et*.] The American bulger, *Taxidea americana*. See *bul* under *Bulger*.

taxeopod (tak'sē-ō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. taxis*, arrangement (see *taxis*), + *-pōd* (see *-pōd*) = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Having that arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes the elephant and other members of the *Taxeopoda*. It consists in the apposition of individual bones of one tarsal row with those of the other row, and is distinguished from the *thysanarthrous* arrangement prevailing in the true ungulates. In a perfectly taxeopod foot each of the distal tarsal bones would articulate by its whole proximal surface with the distal surface of one bone of the proximal row. In the *thysanarthrous* type each bone of one row has more or less extensive articulation with two bones of the other row.

II. n. A member of the *Taxeopoda*. Taxeopoda (tak-sē-ō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxeopod*.] A primary division of ungulate or hoofed quadrupeds, consisting of the fossil *Cen-*

dylarthra and the existing and extinct *Proboscidea*.

taxeopodous (tak-sē-ō-pō-dūs), *a.* [*taxeopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *taxeopod*. E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 987.

taxeopody (tak-sē-ō-pō-dī), *n.* [*taxeopod* + *-y*.] That arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes taxeopods. See *taxeopod*, *n.*

In the equine line, after the development of diphrathy in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to *taxeopody* appears.

Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

taxer (tak'sēr), *n.* [Also *taxor*; < ME. *taxour*, < OF. *taxour*, *taxeur*, < ML. *taxator*, assessor, taxer, < L. *taxare*, tax; see *tax*, *v.*] 1. One who taxes.—2. In Cambridge University, one of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and see that the true gage of weights and measures is observed.

tax-free (tak's-frī), *a.* Exempt from taxation.

tax-gatherer (tak's-gath'ēr-ēr), *n.* A collector of taxes.

He (Cassianus) says that Horace, being the son of a fox-gatherer or collector, . . . smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth and education. Dryden, Essay on Satire.

taxiarch (tak'si-ārk), *n.* [*Gr. taxis*, a division of an army, order (see *taxis*), + *arch*, rule.] An ancient Greek military officer commanding a company or battalion, or more usually a larger division of an army, as a cohort or a brigade. In the Greek Church, St. Michael is commonly called "the Taxiarch" as the captain of the celestial armies.

taxicorn (tak'si-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. "taxicornis"*, < Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, + L. *cornu*, horn.] *I. a.* In *Entom.*, perforated, as an antenna; having perforated antennae; belonging to the *Taxicornia*.

II. n. A taxicorn beetle.

taxicornest (tak-si-kōr'nēs), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Taxicornia*.] In Latreille's system, the second family of heterocerous *Coleoptera*, embracing a number of genera now mainly referred to the family *Tenebrionidae*.

taxicornist (tak-si-kōr'nist), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxicorn*.] In *Entom.*, a suborder of *Coleoptera*, including such as the families *Cossyphidae* and *Thysanuridae*, in some of the members of which the antennae are perforated.

Taxidea (tak-si-ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1848), < NL. *taxus*, a bulger, + Gr. *idea*, form.] A genus of *Mastulidae*, of the subfamily *Mastulinae*, which contains the American bulger, *T. americana*. It differs from *Moles* and other molelike genera in many important cranial and dental characters, as well as in external form. The teeth are 31, with only 1 true molar above and 2 below on each side. The form is very stout, squat, and clumsy; the tail is short and broad; the



American Bulger (*Taxidea americana*)

pelage is loose, with diffuse coloration; the fore claws are very large, and the hind claws are thoroughly fuscous; the hind feet are plantigrade; the perianth glands are moderately developed, and there is a peculiar subcaudal pouch, as in other bulgers. A second species or variety, *T. borealis*, inhabits Texas and Mexico. See *bulger*.

taxidermal (tak'si-dēr-mal), *a.* [*taxidermy* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy; taxidermic. *The Century*, XXV, 238.

taxidermic (tak'si-dēr-mik), *a.* [*taxidermy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy, or the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

taxidermist (tak'si-dēr-mist), *n.* [*taxidermy* + *-ist*.] A person skilled in taxidermy.

taxidormize (tak'si-dēr-mīz), *r. t.* [*taxidermy* + *-ize*.] To subject to the processes of taxidermy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV, 779. [Rare.]

taxidermy (tak'si-dēr-mī), *n.* [= F. *taxidermie*, < Gr. *taxis*, order, arrangement, + *dormi*, skin; see *derm*.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting the skins so as to give them as close a resemblance to the living forms as possible. See *stuffing*, *3*.

taxin (tak'sin), *n.* [*Gr. taxus* + *-in*.] A resinous substance obtained in small quantity from the leaves of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, by treatment with alcohol and tartaric acid.

It is slightly soluble in water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated in white bulky flocks from the acid solutions by alkalis.

taxine (tak'sin), *a.* [*< Taxus + -ine*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Taxus* or the *Taxaceæ*.

The debris of fossil *taxine* woods, mineralised after long maceration in water. *Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 22.

Taxineæ (tak-sin'ô-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1826), *< Taxus + -ineæ*.] 1. Same as *Taxaceæ*.—2. Same as *Taxææ*. *Goebel*.

taxing-district (tak'sing-dis'trikt), *n.* See *district*.

taxing-master (tak'sing-mäs'ter), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges.

taxis (tak'sis), *n.* [= *F. taxis*, *< Gr. taxis*, an orderly arrangement, order, *< taxis*, set in order, arrange; see *tactic*.] 1. In *surg.*, an operation by which parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by manipulation, as in reducing hernia, etc.—2. In *anc. arch.*, that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Gr. antiqu.*, a division of troops corresponding more or less closely to the modern battalion; also, a larger division of an army, as a regiment or a brigade.—4. In *zool.*, classification; taxonomy; taxology.—5. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, arrangement; order.

The double *taxis* (grammatical and logical) of the Lath. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 261.

Taxites (tak-si'téz), *n.* [NL., *< Taxus + -ites*.] In *geol.*, a generic name given by Brongniart to fossil leaves and stems resembling, and supposed to be closely related to, the living genus *Taxus*. Various fragments of fossil plants have been described as *Taxites*, chiefly from the Tertiary; some of these are now referred to *Sepoia*, and in regard to all or most of them there is considerable uncertainty.

taxless (taks'les), *a.* [*< tax + -less*.] Free from taxes; untaxed.

If, Title-less, *Tax-less*, Wage-less, Right-less, I
Have eat the Crop, or caus'd the Owners die.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, III.

taxman (taks'man), *n.* A collector of taxes. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 434. [Rare.]

Taxodiæ (tak-sô-di'ô-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Parlatore, 1864), *< Taxodium + -æ*.] The name used by De Candolle for a tribe of conifers, nearly the same as the subtribe now known as *Taxodineæ*. Bentham and Hooker (1850), retaining the name *Taxodineæ*, altered the tribe by excluding the genera *Cunninghamia* and *Sciadopitys* and by including *Cephalotaxus*; and in this form the tribe coincides with the *Taxodineæ* of Goebel (1852), except that the latter excludes *Cephalotaxus*.

Taxodineæ (tak-sô-di'ô-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), *< Taxodium + -ineæ*.] A subtribe of conifers, classed under the tribe *Abietineæ*, and including 12 species, belonging to 7 genera, differing widely both in characters and in locality, some of them among the most remarkable of all known trees. Several inhabit Japan or China or both, as *Gluphostrobus*, including two small species, and *Sciadopitys*, *Cunninghamia*, and *Cryptomeria*, all monotypic genera of lofty trees. A second group, of three species of small or middle-sized trees, the genus *Athrotaxis*, occurs in Tasmania and Victoria. The remaining or North American group consists of the two genera *Taxodium* and *Sepoia*, each of two species, all attaining either an immense height or girth or both. See *Taxodium* (the type), also *Sepoia*, *Sciadopitys*, and *Cunninghamia*. Compare *Taxodiæ*.

Taxodium (tak-sô-di'um), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1810), *< Gr. taxis*, yew, + *didon*, form.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ*, type of the subtribe *Taxodineæ*. It is characterized by a globose or obovoid cone composed of scales with an entire margin, at the apex woody, dilated, and truncate, on the back umbonate or imbricate, and including two irregularly three-angled seeds, which contain six to nine cotyledons. There are two species, natives of the United States and Mexico. They are loosely branched trees, bearing alternate, somewhat spirally set leaves, linear and spreading in two ranks, or small, appressed, and scale-like on the flowering branches. The slender leaf-bearing branches resemble plinnate leaves, and fall off in autumn like the leaves of the larch. The flowers are monocious, both sexes on the same branches, the staminate forming drooping spikelike panicles, while the female form sessile globose aments scattered singly or in pairs, and



Taxodium distichum.

closely crowded with spirally set scales. The fruit is a hard round cone, an inch long, with its very thick angular peltate stalked scales gaping apart at maturity, but persistent after the fall of the seeds, which are large, shining, and coriaceous or corky on the surface. *T. distichum*, the bald or red cypress of the United States, is characteristic of southern swamps near the sea-coast, occupying large tracts to the exclusion of other trees, and extending often into deep water around lake-margins. It occurs from Delaware to Texas, and also in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys to Indiana and Illinois. It often reaches a great size, sometimes 150 feet in height and 36 in girth, and furnishes a valuable wood which is soft, close, easily worked or split, and very durable, and is much employed for cooperage, railway-ties, fences, posts, and shingles. It is almost indestructible in water or in contact with earth, but is often injured, especially beyond the Mississippi, by a fungus, a species of *Dactyla*. Two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen—the *white cypress*, with light-brown wood, and the *black cypress*, with dark-brown harder and more durable wood, at first heavier than water, but soon becoming as light as water. The tree is also the source of an essential oil, a superior turpentine, and a medicinal resin, and from the beauty of its feathery foliage it is valued for lawn cultivation. It is especially remarkable for its habit, when growing under water, of throwing up large smooth conical projections known as *cypress-knees*, commonly 2 (sometimes 7) feet high, covered with reddish bark like the roots, and hollow, as is the base of the tree itself. They are by some supposed to be aerating organs, by others to serve as braces to afford a stable lateral support in the yielding bottom, and by others to be undeveloped or arrested tree-trunks. (Compare *cypress-knee*, *knee*, 3(d), and *cypress*.) The tree itself often rises out of water as a straight gray shaft 80 or 90 feet high before dividing into its flat spreading top, its base ribbed by large projecting buttresses, each continuous below with a strong and branching root, from horizontal branches of which the knees arise. The tree is also remarkable for its great longevity, growing rapidly at first, in cultivation sometimes adding an inch in diameter a year, but soon becoming as slow-growing as the yew, and adding only an inch in twelve to thirty years. The other species, *T. mucronatum*, the Mexican cypress, or aluche, forms extensive forests in the Sierra Madre, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,000 feet, itself often reaching 70 to 100 feet high, with longer and pendulous branchlets and more persistent greener leaves. It attains even a greater size and age than *T. distichum*; the celebrated *cypress of Montezuma*, in the gardens of Chapultepec, variously estimated from 700 to 2,000 years old, is 41 to 45 feet in girth and about 120 feet high; one at Atlitico is about 76 feet, and another, near Oaxaca, 112 feet in girth; the latter was estimated by A. de Candolle and Asa Gray to be at least 1,000 years old. A third species, *T. heterophyllum* (for which see *water-pine*, under *pine*), is now separated as *Gluphostrobus heterophyllum*, on account of its obovoid cone and stalked seeds. The genus is of great antiquity geologically, being found in the Cretaceous and in great abundance in the Tertiary of nearly all parts of the world.

Taxodiæ (tak-sô-di'ô-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), *< Taxus + Gr. didon*, form, + *-æ*.] 1. A tribe of conifers, of the suborder *Taxaceæ* (the suborder *Taxodiæ* of Eichler), distinguished from *Taxææ*, the other tribe within that suborder, by the absence of any bracteoles around the ovules. It includes about 51 species, of 12 genera, two of which are monotypic, *Saxe-gothæa*, a small yew-like tree of Patagonia, and *Microcachrys*, a prostrate shrub of Tasmania. For the others, see *Podocarpus* and *Dacrydium*. The tribe as now received coincides with the *Podocarpaceæ* of previous authors with the addition of *Dacrydium*. 2. Eichler's second suborder of conifers, the same as the *Taxaceæ*, and including Eichler's tribes *Taxodiæ* and *Taxææ*.

taxology (tak-sô-lô-jî), *n.* [Prop. **taxiology*; *< Gr. taxis*, order, arrangement, *< taxis*, arrange, + *-logia*, *< logos*, speak; see *-logy*.] The science of arrangement or classification; what is known of taxonomy.

taxonomer (tak-sôn'ô-mér), *n.* [*< taxonom-y + -er*.] A taxonomist. *A. Newton, Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 4.

taxonomic (tak-sô-nom'ik), *a.* [*< taxonom-y + -ic*.] Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory; systematic or methodical, as an arrangement of objects of natural history in order; as, *taxonomic views*; the *taxonomic rank* of a group.

If . . . the student will attend to the facts which constitute the subject-matter of classifications, rather than to the modes of generalizing them which are expressed in *taxonomic* systems, he will find that, however divergent these systems may be, they have a great deal in common. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 501.

taxonomical (tak-sô-nom'ik-al), *a.* [*< taxonomic + -al*.] Same as *taxonomic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

taxonomically (tak-sô-nom'ik-al-i), *adv.* As regards taxonomy, or systematic classification. *Science*, XXIV. 147.

taxonomist (tak-sôn'ô-mist), *n.* [*< taxonom-y + -ist*.] One who classifies objects of natural history according to some system or approved scheme; one who is versed in taxonomy.

Our knowledge of the anatomy, and especially of the development, of the Invertebrata is increasing with such prodigious rapidity that the views of *Taxonomists* in regard to the proper manner of expressing that knowledge by classification are undergoing, and for some time to come are likely to undergo, incessant modifications. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 561.

taxonomy (tak-sôn'ô-mi), *n.* [Prop. **taxionomy*; *< F. taxonomie, taxinomie*, and prop. *taxionomie*, *< Gr. taxis*, orderly arrangement, + *nomos*, distribute, dispense, arrange, *> νόμος*, a law.] The laws and principles of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history; that department of science which treats of classification; the practice of classifying according to certain principles.

The systematic statement and generalization of the facts of Morphology, in such a manner as to arrange living beings in groups according to their degrees of likeness, is *Taxonomy*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 16.

taxor (tak'sôr), *n.* Same as *taxer*. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, I. 96.

taxpayer (taks'pâ'er), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax or taxes.—*Taxpayers' act*, a statute in some of the United States enabling a court of equity to enjoin malfeasance of municipal and town and county officers at suit of one or more taxpayers.—*Taxpayers' action*, an action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

tax-sale (taks'sâl), *n.* A sale of land by public authority for the non-payment of taxes assessed thereon.

Taxus (tak'sus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. taxus = Gr. taxis*, a yew-tree.] A genus of conifers, the yews, type of the tribe *Taxææ* and suborder *Taxaceæ*. It is characterized by mostly dioecious flowers, the female solitary and consisting of a single erect ovule on a small annular disk, which soon becomes cup-shaped and fleshy, and finally forms a pulpy berry inclosing the seed, but free from it and open at the truncate apex. The small globose male flowers are solitary in the axils, surrounded by a few imbricated scales, with a short stalked stamen-column, five to eight roundish depressed and furrowed anthers, which become almost umbrella-shaped and four- to six-lobed after maturity, and bear three to eight cells connate into a ring. The ripened seed is hard, woody, and nut-like, somewhat viscous when fresh, and contains an embryo of two cotyledons. There are 6 or 8 species, by some considered all varieties of one, natives all of the northern hemisphere and widely dispersed. They are evergreen trees or shrubs, bearing short-petioled flat linear rigid leaves which are somewhat spirally inserted, but usually spread fanately into ranks. The genus is remarkable for the great variation within the same species, *T. baccata*, the yew, seldom exceeding 15 or 20 feet in height in England, but in the Himalayas becoming a naked trunk 30 feet high and often 10 in girth, its top reaching 70 or, it is said, sometimes 100 feet in height. *T. brevifolia* is similarly a low shrub in Montana, but a stately tree sometimes 75 feet high near the Pacific. *T. canadensis*, the ground-hemlock, formerly regarded as a variety of the British species, usually a prostrate shrub, extends from New Jersey and Iowa northward, generally under evergreens. The other North American species, *T. floridana* of West Florida and *T. globosa* of Mexico, are small trees, as are those of Japan, where *T. cuspidata* is cultivated and many curious varieties have been produced. The genus is similar to *Taxodium* in its slow growth, and remarkable for the great bulk attained by older trees, as the celebrated Ankerwyke yew near Staines, in England, within sight of which the Magna Charta was signed, which is 27½ feet in girth; the Tisbury yew in Wilts, 37 feet; and the Fortingall yew in Perthshire, 56½; the first of these was estimated by Asa Gray to be at least 1,100 years old, and the second 1,600. See *yew*, and compare *hemlock-spruce*.

taya (tū'yî), *n.* Same as *tannic*.

tayel, *n.* See *tacl*.

taylet, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tail*, *tail*².

taylori, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tailor*.

Taylorism (tā'lor-izm), *n.* [*< Taylor* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] A phase of New England Calvinism, deriving its name from Dr. N. W. Taylor of New Haven, Connecticut (1786-1858). It was a modification of the earlier New England Calvinism, in that it insisted upon a real freedom of the will, a natural ability of moral choice, and a distinction between depravity as a tendency to sin and sin itself, the latter consisting wholly in a voluntary choice of evil. It was sharply opposed to Tylerism.

Unitarian theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkissianism, Emmonsism, and *Taylorism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

Taylor machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

Taylor's theorem. See *theorem*.

tayo (tā'yô), *n.* [S. Amer.] A garment worn by Indians of South America, resembling an apron, sometimes consisting entirely of a deep fringed made of strings of beads, teeth, bones, etc.

tayra, *n.* See *taira*.

taysaam (tī'sām), *n.* An intermediate quality of Chinese raw silk, produced in the district of Nanking.

tayti, *a.* See *tail*¹.

tazel (tā'zl), *n.* An old spelling of *teazel*.

tazza (tāt'sî), *n.* [It., a cup, a bowl, = *F. tasse*, cup; see *tass*².] 1. A shallow or saucer-shaped vessel mounted on a foot.—2. A saucer-shaped rosette or bowl, as the bowl-part of the vessel defined above, or a larger group containing several different bowls.

tazzet, *n.* Same as *teazel*.

T-bandage (tē'ban'dij), *n.* A bandage composed of two strips fastened in the shape of the letter T.

T-bar

T-bar (tē'bar), *n.* A bar of iron or steel having a cross-section of a form closely resembling the letter T. Such bars are much used for architectural purposes and in bridge-building.

T-beard (tē'bērd), *n.* A peculiar arrangement of the beard.

Strokes his beard,
Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
The Roman T; your T-beard is in fashion,
And twofold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

T-bone, *n.* Same as *tau-bone*.

T-branch (tē'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (c).

T-bulb (tē'bulb), *n.* A name given to bars or beams of iron or steel having a cross-section like that of a T-bar, except that the vertical flange corresponding to the stem of the T is thickened by an ovoid or elliptical reinforcement, making its cross-section resemble a vertical section of a bulb with an upwardly extending stem attached and filleted to the horizontal flanges of the bar or beam. Such bars or beams are used in ship-building and for other purposes.

T-cart (tō'kärt), *n.* A four-wheeled open phaeton, seated for four passengers: so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T.

tea-pan (chā-pan'), *n.* [Chinese.] The slapping-sticks of the Chinese beggars: a kind of castanet, made of two plates of hard wood, seven or eight inches long.

Tchebysheffian (cheb-i-shef'i-an), *a.* [*Tchebysheff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Russian mathematician Paf. Tchebysheff, born 1821.—**Tchebysheffian function**, the sum of the logarithms of all prime numbers less than or equal to the variable.

chernozem, *n.* Another spelling of *chernozem*.

tchetwertak, *n.* Same as *chetvertak*.

tchibouk (chi-bōk'), *n.* Same as *chibouk*.

tchik (chik), *n.* [Imitative; the reg. spelling would be **chick* (cf. *chuck*); the spelling with initial *t* is to emphasize that sound initially.]

1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to start or quicken the pace of a horse.

Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, Petit André drew off to the other side of the path.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xiv.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

tchick (chik), *v. i.* [*tchick*, *n.*] To make a sound by or as if by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it.

"That thar's mighty good string." . . . Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine *tchicked* in several pieces under a garden knife.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 32.

tchincon (ching'kō), *n.* [Javanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melanophus*.

tchouma (chō'mā), *n.* [A French spelling of *ch'u ma*, < *ch'u*, a kind of nettle, + *ma*, hemp.] China grass, or ramie. *Boehmeria nivea*.

Tchudi, Tchudic. Other spellings of *Chudi, Chudic*.

T-cloth (tē'klōth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Great Britain for the India and China markets: so called from a large letter T stamped on it.

T-cross (tē'krōs), *n.* A tau-cross.

Te, In chem., the symbol for *tellurium*.

tea¹ (tē), *n.* [First used in E. about the middle of the 17th century, in two forms: (a) *tea*, *thea*, *tay*, *tey*, *tee* (at first pronounced tā, rhyming with *obey* (Pope, 1711), *pay* (Gay, 1720), in accordance with the spelling later tē, 1745, etc.); = F. *thé* = Sp. *te*, formerly *tea* = It. *tè* = D. G. *thee* = Sw. *Dan. te* = NGr. *τῆ* (NL. *thea*), prob., through Malay *te*, *teh*, < Chinese (Fuhkien dial.) *te* (pron. tā); (b) *cha*, *tcha*, *chau*, *chia*, *cia* = Pg. *cha* = Sp. (esp. Amer. Sp.) *cha* = It. *cià* = NGr. *τσά* = Russ. *chai* = Turk. *chay* = Ar. *tshāi*, *shāi* = Pers. Hind. *chā* = Jap. *cha*, < Chinese *ch'a*, *ts'a*, tea.] 1. A product consisting of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant (see def. 2), of various kinds and qualities depending chiefly on the method of treatment. Black tea is manufactured by a process of withering under the influence of light, heat, and air, rolling, fermenting, sunning, and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); green tea by a more rapid process without the withering and fermenting, and with more firing. Among the chief black teas are *bohea*, *congou*, *souchong*, *caper-tea*, *oolong*, and *pekoe*; among the green, *tiangkay*, *hyson skin*, *young hyson*, *hyson*, *imperial*, and *gunpowder*. The gunpowder is the finest green, the pekoe the finest black, both being made from the first pickings—*flowery pekoe* from leaves so young as to be still covered with down. A third group of teas is known as the *scented*, generally of poorer quality,

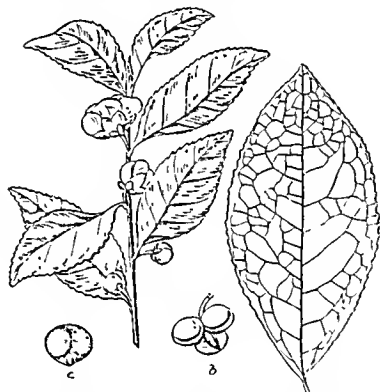
flavored with the flowers of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), of the chulan, and sometimes of the Cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*) and of other plants. This classification applies more especially to Chinese teas. Tea became known in Europe during the seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

2. The tea-plant, *Camellia theifera*, often named *Thea Sinensis* (or *Chinensis*). The tea-plant is a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with leaves from 4 to 8 inches



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *Bohea*).
a, leaf, showing the venation.

The Chinese tea has two varieties, formerly distinguished as *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*, black and green tea; but either kind of tea can be made from either plant. China is the great seat of tea-culture; but tea is also extensively grown in Japan, having been



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *viridis*).
a, leaf, showing the venation; b, capsule, showing the loculicidal dehiscence; c, a seed.

introduced in the reign of Saga Tennō (A. D. 810-23), also in India and Java. Promising experiments have been made in Madagascar, Natal, Jamaica, etc. In the United States it can be grown successfully in the South and in California; but the cost of labor has thus far prevented its economic success.

3. An infusion of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant, used as a beverage, in Great Britain and America commonly with the addition of a little milk or sugar, or both, in continental Europe often with a little spirit, in Russia with lemon, and in China and neighboring countries without any admixture. Its action is stimulating and invigorating, and, owing to the presence of tannin, more or less astringent. Its main quality depends upon the alkaloid therein; the leaf contains also volatile oils, which give it its fragrance, and some other substances. Excessive use, especially of green tea, affects the nervous system unfavorably. While tea contains but trifling nutriment, it is held to retard the waste of the tissues and diminish the need of food.

That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink called by the Chinese *Tea*, and by other nations *tay*, alias *tee*, is sold at the Sultana Head Coffee House, London.

Mercurius Politicus, Sept. 30, 1653.

I did send for a cup of tea, a China drink, of which I had never drank before.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 28, 1660.

Tea! then soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid; . . . thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate.

Cibber, Lady's Last Stake, i. 1.

4. A similar infusion of the leaves, roots, etc., of various other plants, used either medicinally or as a beverage: generally with a qualifying word. See phrases below.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; also, an afternoon entertainment at which tea is served: as, a *fivo o'clock tea*. See *high tea*, under *high*.

After an early tea, the little country-girl strayed into the garden.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

This is rather a large affair to be talked over between you and me after five o'clock tea, Alicia, over a dying fire.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, viii.

tea

A tea in the north country depends for distinction, not on its solids or its savories, but on its sweets.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, ii.

6. Urine. *Gay, Trivia, ii. 297.*—**Abyssinian tea**, the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, antispasmodic, and antinarcotic, and used by the Arabs to produce wakefulness.—**Algerian tea**, the flowers of *Paronychia argentea* and *P. capitata* (*P. nivea*), used to make a medicinal tea in Algiers, thence imported into France and considerably used under the name *thé arabe*.—**Appalachian tea**. See *Appalachian* and *yaupon*.—**Arabian tea**, the Abyssinian or sometimes the Algerian tea.—**Assam tea**. See def. 2.—**Australian tea**. See *tea-tree*.—**Ayapana tea**, a tea made from ayapana, or the plant itself. See *ayapana*.—**Barbary tea**. See *Lycium*.—**Bencoolen tea**, *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum*, its leaves used in infusion by the Malays.—**Black tea**. See def. 1.—**Blue Mountain tea**. See *Solidago*.—**Bohea tea**. See def. 1.—**Botany Bay tea**, *Smilax glycyphylla*. See *Smilax*.—**Bourbon tea**. Same as *yaou tea*.—**Brazil or Brazilian tea**. Same as *gerao*; also, same as *mate*.—**Breast tea**, an infusion composed of althea 8 parts, coltsfoot-leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 3 parts, anise 2 parts, mullen 2 parts, and orris 1 part.—**Brick tea**. See *brick-tea*.—**Broussa tea**, *Laccinium Areolostaphylos*, used at Broussa.—**Bnsh tea**, the dried leaves and tops of the leguminous shrub *Cyclopia genistoides*, which are of a tea-like fragrance, and used in infusion at the Cape of Good Hope to promote expectation.—**Cambrie tea**, a mixture of hot milk and water, given to children.—**Camphor tea**, a solution made by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor.—**Canada tea**, a decoction of the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**Canary tea**, *Sida rhombifolia*. See *Sida*.—**Carolina tea**. Same as *yaupon*.—**Ceylon tea**. See *Elaeodendron*.—**Clumsy tea**. See *clumsy*.—**Coffee or coffee-leaf tea**, the leaves of the coffee-plant, long used in decoction in the Eastern Archipelago. They contain a good amount of caffeine, but accompanied by an unpleasant seumalike odor.—**Cold tea**, spirituous liquors. [Slang.]—**Congou tea**. See def. 1, and *Congou*.—**English breakfast tea**, a name given in the United States to the brand of tea known as *souchong*.—**Faam or faham tea**. See *faham*.—**Green tea**. See def. 1.—**Gunpowder tea**. See *gunpowder*, and def. 1, above.—**Hottentot's tea**. See *Helichrysum*.—**Hyson skin tea**. See def. 1.—**Hyson tea**. See def. 1.—**Imperial tea**. See def. 1.—**Jersey tea**. Same as *New Jersey tea*. See below.—**Jesuit's tea**. (a) See *Psoralea*. (b) Same as *mate*.—**Kafir tea**. See *Helichrysum*.—**Labrador tea**. See *Ledum*.—**Lemon-grass tea**. See *lemon-grass*.—**Malay tea**. Same as *Bencoolen tea*. See above.—**Marsh tea**. See *Ledum*.—**Mexican tea**. (a) See *Mexican*. (b) See *Psoralea*.—**Mountain tea**. Same as *tea-berry*.—**New Jersey tea**, a low shrub, *Ceanothus americanus*, of eastern North America. Its leaves were used as a substitute for tea during the American revolution, and the manufacture has been revived in Pennsylvania. See *Ceanothus* and *redroot*.—**New Zealand tea**, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*.—**Oolong tea**. See def. 1.—**Oswego tea**, the bee-balm, *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a pleasant mint-like odor, and are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.—**Pagle tea**, an infusion of the dried flowers of the cowslip, having a narcotic property, drunk in some counties of England.—**Paraguay tea**. Same as *mate*.—**Pearl-tea**. Same as *gunpowder tea*. See def. 1.—**Pectoral tea**. Same as *breast tea*.—**Pekoe tea**. See def. 1.—**Phaskomyia tea**. See *apple-bearing sage*, under *sage*.—**Popayan tea**, *Nicotiana* (*Melastoma*) *theezans*.—**Pu-erh tea**, a tea forming an article of commerce in China near the frontier of Burma, said to be used as an aid to digestion. It appears to be from a plant not very different from the wild Assam tea-plant.—**Sage tea**, an infusion of the common sage, used as a mild tonic, astringent, and aromatic; before the introduction of Chinese tea considerably used as a beverage in England.—**St. Bartholomew's tea**. Same as *mate*.—**St. German tea**, a medicinal mixture composed of alcoholic extract of senega 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fenugreek 5, potassium bitartrate 3 parts.—**St. Helena tea**, a shrubby plant, *Franklinia portulacacifolia*, of St. Helena.—**Saloon tea**. Same as *sassafras tea*.—**Sassafras tea**. See *sassafras*.—**Scented tea**, tea which has been scented by intermixture with odoriferous flowers, and again separated by sifting.—**Sealed tea**, a kind of coarse tea exported from China. It is pressed compactly into sealed packages weighing about three pounds each.—**Sonchong tea**. See def. 1 and *English breakfast tea*, above.—**South Sea tea**, a misnomer of the yaupon.—**Surinam tea**, a plant of the genus *Lantana*, species of which are used as tea.—**Sweet tea**. See *Smilax*, 1.—**Swiss tea**, an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, especially *A. moschata*, *A. atrata*, *A. nana*, and *A. nobilis*, common in the Swiss Alps.—**Tea family**, the order *Peristromiaceae*, to which the tea-plant belongs.—**Teamster's tea**, a name of *Ephedra antisiphilitica*. Also *whorehouse tea*.—**Tea of heaven**, an article prepared in Japan from the leaves of *Hydangea serrata* (*H. Thunbergii*).—**Theezan tea**, *Sageretia theezans*. See *Sageretia*.—**To face tea**. See *face*.—**Twan-kay tea**. See def. 1.—**West Indian tea**, a shrubby herb, *Capriaria biflora* of the *Scrophulariaceae*, found in tropical America and Africa, also called *gautweed* and *sweetreed*. Its leaves are considerably used as tea in the West Indies.—**Wild tea**, the lead-plant, *Amorpha canescens*.—**Willow tea**, the prepared leaves of a species of willow grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and used as a substitute for tea by the poorer classes.—**Wood tea**, a decoction made from guaiacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and licorice-root.

tea¹ (tē), *v.* [*tea*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To take tea. [Colloq.]

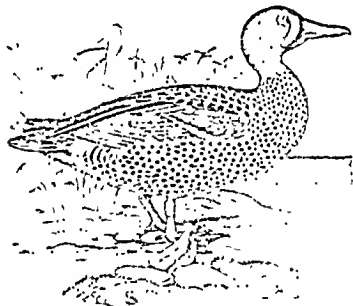
iron. It is exported in large quantities to Great Britain, and somewhat to other countries, chiefly for this use and for building railway-carriages, and is employed in India for these and many other purposes. The oil is extracted from the wood in Burma, and used medicinally and as a substitute for linseed-oil and as a varnish. A tar used medicinally is also distilled from it, and the leaves afford a red dye. The name is applicable to the other species of *Tectona*.—**African teak**. Same as *African oak* (which see, under *oak*).—**Bastard teak**, the East Indian *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. It is the most important source of kino, and affords in its heart-wood a timber brown with dark streaks, very hard and durable, and taking a fine polish, used in house-building and for making furniture, agricultural implements, etc. The name is also applied to the dhak, or Bengal kino-tree, *Butea frondosa*.—**Bent teak**, the wood of *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*; also, a low grade of true teak.—**New Zealand teak**, a tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, yielding a hard fissile timber indestructible under water.—**Teak or teakwood** of New South Wales, a small lauraceous tree, *Endiandra glauca*, with a hard, close and fine-grained wood. This tree appears, however, to belong to Queensland, where also another tree, *Dissilaria batypholoides* of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, is called teak.—**White teak**, *Flindersia Ozleyana* of Queensland, a tall slender much-branched tree, with wood said to be used for staves and for cabinet-work. Also *yellowwood*.

tea-kettle (tē'ket'), *n.* A portable kettle with spout and handle, in which to boil water for making tea and for other uses.

teak-tree (tēk'trē), *n.* See *teak*.

teak-wood (tēk'wūd), *n.* The wood of the teak-tree; *teak*. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 516.

teal¹ (tēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teale*; < ME. *teit*; cf. D. *teiling*, *taling*, MD. *teclung*, *talingh*, a teal; origin unknown. Cf. OSe. *atcal*, *attele*, Scand. *atlung*, *atlung-and* (Brunnich, "Ornithol. Borealis," p. 18, cited in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105), the name of a bird mentioned in conjunction with *teal*.] A small fresh-water duck, of the subfamily *Anatinae* and genus *Querquedula* (or *Necton*). There are numerous species in all parts of the world. The best-known are 2 in Europe and 3 in the United States. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, very similar to the green-winged American teal, *Q. carolinensis*, but lacking a white crescentic mark on the side of the breast in front of the wing which is conspicuous in the other. The summer teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, the garganey.—**American teal**, the American greenwing, *Querquedula carolinensis*, Latham, 1790. Also called locally least green-winged, mud, red-headed, and winter teal.—**Blue-winged teal**, the American bluewing, *Quer-*



Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) male

quedula discors. Also called locally white-faced teal or duck, and summer teal.—**Cinnamon teal**, *Querquedula cyanoptera*, of western North America and South America—so called from the color of the under parts of the adult male.—**Cricket-teal**, the garganey, *Querquedula crecca*; so called from its cry.—**Goose-teal**, a goshawk.—**Salt-water or brown diving teal**, the ruddy duck, *Erythroneura rubida*. See cut under *Erythroneura*. Giraud, 1881; *Tram-bull*, 1888. (Cf. *Sapsucker*, Bay and Florida).—**Scotch teal**. Same as *Scotch duck* (which see, under *duck*).—**Summer teal**. (a) The garganey. Also *summer duck*. (b) The blue-winged teal.

teal² (tēl), *n.* [Cf. **teal*, *v.*, prob. a var. of *till* or *toll*.] The act of cajoling or wheedling. [Svotch.]

"And Will's 'cracks' and 'teals' and 'H's' were well known to the curious in every corner of the kingdom." *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 343.

teal³ (tēl), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A long teal in Pembrokeshire is about eight bushels.

Tealby series. A division of the Lower Greensand in Lincolnshire, England: so named by Judd. It consists of beds of limestone, is from 40 to 50 feet thick, and is underlain by a mass of sandstone of about the same thickness.

teal-duck (tēl'duk), *n.* A teal; especially, the common European teal, *Querquedula crecca*.

tea-lead (tē'led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests.

tea-leaf (tē'lēf), *n.* 1. The leaf of the tea-plant.—2. *pl.* Tea that has been soaked or infused.

An extensive trade, but less extensive, I am informed, than it was a few years ago, is carried on in tea-leaves, or in the leaves of the herb after their having been subjected in the usual way to decoction.

Mayhev, London Labour and London Poor, II. 149.

Teale's operation. See *operation*.

team (tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < ME. *tem*, *tēn*, *team*, < AS. *teām* = OS. *tōm* = OFries. *tām* = MLG. *tām*, LG. *toom*, progeny, offspring, family, a family; of similar form with D. *toom*, rein, = MLG. *tōm*, rein, LG. *toom* = OHG. MHG. *zoum*, G. *zauum*, bridle, = Icel. *taumr* = Sw. *tōm* = Dan. *tōmmic*, rein; prob., with formative -m, < AS. *teōn*, etc. (Teut. *√ tug, tuh*), draw: see *teel*, *teol*, *tug*.] 1st. Family; offspring; progeny. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 261.—2nd. Race; lineage.

This child is come of gentille teme.

Torrent of Portugal, l. 2022.

3. A litter or brood; a pair.

A team of ducklings about her.

Holland.

A few teams of ducks bred in the moors.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, To T. Pennant, xi.

4. A number, series, or line of animals moving together; a flock.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 965.

5. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, or plow. In the United States the term is frequently used for the vehicle and the horses or oxen together. In statutes exempting from sale on execution, a team includes one or more animals and the vehicle and harness, such as are all used together.

The Sun, to slum this Tragike sight, a pace

Turns back his Team.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

For them . . . a team of four bays [will have become] as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, vii.

If he [the traveler] desires amusement, he may hire a team, and observe life from a buggy in Central Park.

Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 373.

6. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a team of foot-ball or base-ball players. [Colloq.]

Hear me, my little team of villains, hear me.

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, iv.

7. In Eng. universities, the pupils of a coach, or private tutor. [Slang.]

A mathematical tutor can drive a much larger team than a classical; the latter cannot well have more than three men constraining to him at a time.

C. A. Bridet, English University, p. 191.

8. In Anglo-Saxon law, the right or franchise sometimes granted to compel holders of lost or stolen goods to give up the name of the person from whom they were received, by requiring such a holder to vouch to warranty. See *touch*.—**Jersey team**. Same as *Jersey mates* (which see under *mate*).

team (tēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < *team*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darkness bowre

Of Herbus her teamed steedes ran call.

Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 314.

The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are teamed in pairs—lead, centre, and wheel—the drivers mounted on the rear horses.

Encyc. Brit., II. 681.

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team. *Imp. Dict.*—3. In contractors' work, to give out (portions of the work) to a gang or team under a subcontractor. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To do work with a team.

teaming (tē'ming), *n.* 1. The act of hauling earth, goods, etc., with a team.—2. In contractors' work, a certain mode of doing the work which is given out to a "boss," who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. *E. H. Knight*.

team-shovel (tēm'shuv'), *n.* An earth-scraper, or scoop for moving earth, drawn by horses or oxen, and having handles by which it is guided. See cut under *scraper*. *E. H. Knight*.

teamster (tēm'stēr), *n.* [Cf. *team* + *-ster*.] One who drives a team, or is engaged in the business of teaming.

Western teamsters are renowned for their powers of continuous execration.

A. Grieve, *Geol. Sketches*, x.

teamwise (tēm'wiz), *a.* Being like a team; harnessed together.

That his swift chumet might have passage wyde

Which foure great hippodames did draw in fencerise tyde.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xl. 40.

team-work (tēm'wérk), *n.* 1. Work done by a team of horses, oxen, etc., as distinguished from manual labor. [U. S.].—2. Work done by the players collectively in a base-ball nine, a foot-ball eleven, etc.: *ns.*, the *team-work* of the nine is excellent. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tean, *a.* See *Teian*.

tea-oil (tē'oil), *n.* An oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Camellia Sasanqua*, an ally of the common tea-plant. It resembles olive-oil, is used for many domestic purposes, and forms a considerable article of trade. The residual cake, owing to the presence of a glucoside, is used as a hair-wash and a soap, as a fish-poison, and for destroying earthworms. A narcotic essential oil also is distilled from tea-leaves.

tea-party (tē'pär'ti), *n.* An entertainment at which tea and other refreshments are served; also, the persons assembling at such an entertainment.

But though our worthy ancestors were thus singularly averse to giving dinners, yet they kept up the social bands of intimacy by occasional banquetings, called *tea-parties*. *Irring*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 169.

Boston tea-party, a humorous name given to a revolutionary proceeding at Boston, December 16th, 1773, in protest against the tax upon tea imposed by the British government on the American colonies. About fifty men in the disguise of Indians boarded the tea-ships in the harbor, and threw the tea overboard.

tea-plant (tē'plant), *n.* The plant that yields tea. See *tea*, 2.—**Barbary tea-plant**. See *Lycium*.—**Canary Island tea-plant**. See *Sida*.—**Lettsom's tea-plant**. See *Lettsomia*.

tea-pot (tē'pôt), *n.* A vessel in which tea is made, or from which it is poured into tea-cups.

—A tempest in a tea-pot. See *tempest*.

teapoy (tē'poi), *n.* [More prop. *tepay*, *tecpoy* (the spelling *tecpoy* simulating or suggesting a connection with *tea*); < Hind. *tipāi*, a corruption of Pers. *sipāi*, a three-legged table.] Originally, a small three-legged table or stand; hence, by extension, a small table for the tea-service, having three or four legs.

Kate and I took much pleasure in choosing our *tea-pots*; hers had a mandarin parading on the top, and mine a flight of birds and a pagoda. *S. O. Jewell*, *Decephaven*, p. 84.

tear¹ (tār), *v.*; pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn*, ppr. *tearing*. [Cf. ME. *teren*, *tecren* (pret. *tar*, pp. *toren*), < AS. *teran* (pret. *tær*, pp. *toren*), rend, tear, = OS. *far-terian*, destroy, = D. *teren* = MLG. *teren*, consume, = OHG. *firzeran*, loose, destroy, tear, MHG. *zeren* (*zer-zeren*), G. *zeren*, misuse, consume, = Icel. *tera* = Sw. *tära* = Dan. *terre*, consume, = Goth. *ga-tairan*, break, destroy, = Gr. *depen*, flay (see *derm*, etc.), = (Bulg. *dera*, tear.) I. *trans.* 1. To rend; pull apart or in pieces; make a rent or rents in: as, to *tear* one's clothes; to *tear* up a letter.

We sehnen fonnde enery-choon,

Alle to-gidere, bothe hoöl [whole] & some,

To *teer* him from the top to the toon [toes].

Dynamos to Virgin, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 48.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow *tear* a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 11.

They spared na the curtains to *tear* them.

Duke of Athol's Nourice (Child's Ballads, VIII. 232).

2. To produce or effect by rending or some similar action: as, to *tear* a hole in one's dress.

Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot

Unlikely wonders; how these vain weak nalls

May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs

Of this hard world. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, v. 5. 20.

3. To lacerate; wound in the surface, as by the action of teeth or of something sharp rudely dragged over it: as, to *tear* the skin with thorns; also used figuratively: as, a heart *torn* with anguish; a party or a church *torn* by factions.

Filial ingratitude!

Is it not as this month should *tear* this band

For lifting food to it? *Shak.*, *Learn*, iii. 4. 15.

4. To drag or remove violently or rudely; pull or pluck with violence or effort; force rudely or unceremoniously; wrench; take by force: with *from*, *down*, *out*, *off*, etc.

She complaineth . . . that sometimes he speaketh so

many and so greatespightful words that they breake her

hart, & *tear* y^e teares out of her eyes.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

Must my soul be thus *torn* away from the things it loved, and go where it will hate to live and can never die?

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xi.

Idols of gold, from heathen temples *torn*.

Scott, *Vision of Don Roderick*, *The Vision*, st. 31.

To *tear* a cat, to rant; rave; bluster.

I could play *Ecles* rarely, or a part to *tear* a cat in,

to make nll split. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, i. 2. 32.

To *tear* one's self away, to go off unwillingly. [Colloq.]—To *tear* the hair, or to *tear* one's beard, to pull the hair or beard in a violent or distracted manner, as a sign of grief or rage.

Gods! I could *tear* my beard to hear you talk!

Addison, *Cato*, ii. 5.

To *tear* up. (a) To remove from a fixed state by violence: as, to *tear* up a tree by the roots. (b) To pull to pieces or shreds; rend completely: as, to *tear* up a piece of paper; to *tear* up a sheet into strips.—*Syn.* 1. *Rip*, *Split*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence: as, cloth that *tears* readily.—2. To

move noisily and with vigorous haste or eagerness; move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rave; rant; bluster; rage; rush violently or noisily: as, to *tear* out of the house. [Colloq.]

And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came *tearing* in. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

Aunt Lois, she's ben bilin' up no end o' doughnuts, an' *tearin'* round 'nough to drive the house out o' the winders, to git everything ready for ye.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 525.

To rip and *tear*. See *rip*.—To *tear* off or away, to start off suddenly. [Colloq.]

tear¹ (tär), *n.* [*< tear¹, v.*] 1. A rent; a fissure.—2. A turbulent motion, as of water.—3. A sprec. [Slang.]—**Tear and wear**, deterioration by long or frequent use. Compare *tear and tear*, under *tear*, *n.*

tear² (tör), *n.* [*< ME. teer, ter, tere, tear, < AS. tēar, tēar, contr. of *tahur, *teahor, tæhher = OE. tār = OHG. zahar, zahhar, MHG. zaher (*zacher) (pl. zähere), zār, G. zähre = Icel. tār = Sw. tår = Dan. taar, taare = Goth. togr = Gr. δάκρυ, dákryor (also, with additional suffix, δάκρυμα = OL. *dacrma, dacrma, lacrima, later croneously lacrima, lacryma (> It. lagrima = Sp. lágrima = Pg. lagrima = F. larme) = OIr. daer, dēr, a tear; usually referred, as being 'bitter' (causing the eyes to smart), to √ dak (Gr. δάκνω), Skt. √ dag, bite (so Skt. agru, tear, to √ ag, be sharp: see *acute, edge*).] 1. A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eye or falling from it; in the plural, the peculiar secretion of the lacrymal gland, serving to moisten the front of the eyeball and inner surfaces of the eyelids, and on occasion to wash out the eye or free it from specks of dirt, dust, or other irritating substances. Tears, like saliva, are continually secreted in a certain quantity, which is speedily and copiously increased when the activity of the gland is excited either by mechanical stimulation or by mental emotion. Any passion, tender or violent, as joy, anger, etc., and especially pain or grief, may excite the flow of tears, which is also immediately provoked by pain, especially in the eye itself. The tears ordinarily flow unperceived through the lacrymal canal or nasal duct into the nose; when the supply is too copious they overflow the lids and trickle down the cheeks. Tears consist of slightly saline water, having an alkaline reaction.*

She whistled his feet with hire *Tears*, and wiped him with hire *teer*. *Manderley*, Travels, p. 97.

The big round *tears*.

Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like It, II. 1. 35.

Hence—2. *pl.* Figuratively, grief; sorrow.

They that sow in *tears* shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

3. Something like a *tear-drop*. (a) A drop of liquid, as, *tears of blood*. (b) A solid transparent tear-shaped drop or small quantity of something: as, *tears of amber, balsam, or resin*; specifically said of the exudation of certain juices of trees.

Let Arabi extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*. *Dryden*.

Myrrh consists of rather irregular lumps or *tears* of varying size, from that of a hen's egg down.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 97.

4. In *glass-manuf.*, a defect, of occasional occurrence, consisting of a bit of clay from the roof or glass-pot partially vitrified in the glass. Such tears sometimes cause a glass object to fly to pieces without apparent cause.—**Crocodile tears**. See *crocodile*.—**Glass tear**. (a) Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). (b) In the making of ornamental glass, a pear-shaped drop of colored glass applied for ornament.—In *tears*, weeping.

See, she is in *tears*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

Job's tears. (a) A name given in New Mexico and Arizona to grains of olivin, peridot, or chrysolite, suggested by their pitted tear-like appearance. (b) See *Coix*.—**Juno's tears**. See *Juno's tears*.—**St. Lawrence's tear**, one of the meteors called the *Perseids*, especially one appearing on the eve of St. Lawrence (August 9th).—**Tears of mastic**, the hardened drops of exuded gum from *Pistacia lentiscus*.—**Tears of St. Peter**, a West Indian acaenacean plant, *Anthracanthus microphyllus*.—**Tears of strong wine**, a name sometimes given to a phenomenon involving capillary action, and explained by the high surface-tension of water as compared with alcohol. It is observed, for instance, that when a wine-glass partially filled with port wine is allowed to stand, the alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water present with it; hence the latter tends to increase in proportion, and because of its higher surface-tension creeps up on the surface of the glass, dragging the other liquid with it, till drops are formed which roll down the sides again.

tear² (tör), *v. t.* [*< tear², n.*] To fill or besprinkle with or as with tears. [Rare.]

The torn lily *teared* with dew.

The Century, XXXVII. 545.

tear-bag (tör'bag), *n.* The tear-pit or lacrimar.

tear-drop (tör'drop), *n.* A *tear*.
A *teardrop* trembled from its source.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

tear-duct (tör'dukt), *n.* The lacrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose. See *cut* under *lacrymal*.

tearer¹ (tär'ër), *n.* [*< tear¹ + -er¹*] 1. One who or that which tears or rends anything.—2. A person or thing that blusters or raves; a violent person; something big, raging, violent, or the like. [Slang.]

tearer² (tär'ër), *n.* See *tearer*.

tear-falling (tör'fâ'ling), *a.* Shedding tears; given to tender emotion; tender. [Rare.]

Tear-falling pity dwells not in this eye.

Shak., Rich III., iv. 2. 66.

tearful (tör'fûl), *a.* [*< tear² + -ful*] 1. Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping; mourning.

With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 8.

2. Giving occasion for tears; mournful; melancholy.

Then the war was *tearful* to our foe.

But now to me.

Chapman, Illad, xix. 315.

tearfully (tör'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tearful manner; with tears.

tearfulness (tör'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being tearful.

tear-gland (tör'gland), *n.* The lacrymal gland.

tearing (tär'ing), *p. a.* [*< tear¹, v.*] Groat; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting; as, a *tearing* passion; at a *tearing* pace. Also used adverbially. [Colloq.]

This bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the plucking of a mouse.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Though you do get on at a *tearing* rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the same time.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

Immense dandies, . . . driving in *tearing* cabs.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ix.

tearing-machine (tär'ing-mā-shên'), *n.* A rag-making machine for cutting up or tearing to pieces fabrics to make stock or fiber for reworking; a rag-mill or devil. In the usual form, it consists of a pair of feeding-rollers which bring the material within the action of a cylinder set with sharp teeth, which disintegrates the fabric and delivers the resulting fiber into a receptacle.

tearless (tör'les), *a.* [*< tear² + -less*] Shedding no tears; dry, as the eyes; hence, unfeeling; unkind; without emotion.

I ask not each kind soul to keep

Tearless, when of my death he hears.

M. Arnold, A Wish.

tear-mouth (tär'mouth), *n.* [*< tear¹, v., + mouth*] A rant; especially, a ranting player.

You grow rich, do you, and purchase, you two-penny *tear-mouth*!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

tea-room (tē'roon), *n.* A room where tea is served.

Stop in the *tea room*. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxv.

tea-rose (tē'rōz), *n.* See *rose*.

tear-pit (tēr'pit), *n.* The so-called lacrymal or suborbital sinus of some animals, as deer; the lacrimar.

tear-pump (tēr'pump), *n.* The source of tears as shed diffusively in feigned emotion. [Humorous slang.]

tear-sac (tēr'sak), *n.* The tear-bag, tear-pit, or lacrimar.

tear-shaped (tēr'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a drop of water about to fall from something; drop-shaped; guttiform; piriform.

tear-stained (tēr'stānd), *a.* Marked with tears; showing traces of tears or of weeping.

I'll prepare

My *tear-stained* eyes to see her miseries.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 16.

tear-throat (tär'thrōt), *a.* [*< tear¹, v., + obj. throat*] Rasping; irritating. [Rare.]

Cramp, catarrhs, the *tear-throat* cough and tislek.

Johu Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

tear-thumb (tär'thum), *n.* [*< tear¹, v., + obj. thumb*] The name of two American (and Asiatic) species of *Polygonum*—*P. arifolium*, the halberd-leaved, and *P. sagittata*, the arrow-leaved *tear-thumb*: so called from the hooked prickles on the angles of the stem and the petioles, by which the plants are partly supported.

tear-up (tär'up), *n.* [*< tear up: see tear¹, v.*] An uprooting; a violent removal.

teary (tēr'i), *a.* [*< ME. try, < AS. tēorig, < tēar, tear: see tear² and -y¹*] 1. Full of tears; wet with tears; tearful.

When she hym saugh she gan for sorow anon

Ille *teary* face atwix hire armes hyde.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 822.

All kin' o' smily roum' the lips

An' *teary* roum' the lashes.

Lowell, The Courtin'.

2. Falling in drops like tears.

But when the stormes and the *teary* shoure

Of hir weping was somewhat ouergone,

The litel corps was grauen vnder stone.

Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

tea-scent (tē'sent), *n.* A European fern, *Neophrodium montanum*.

tea-scrub (tē'skrub), *n.* A New Zealand shrub, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

The river Street found its way to the sea in long reaches, which were walled in, to the very water's edge, by what is called in the colony *teascrub*—a shrub not very unlike the tamarisk.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtous, xxi.

tease (tēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teased*, ppr. *teasing*. [Formerly also *teaze*, *teize*, also dial. *tose*; *< ME. *tesen, taissen, tayssen*, also *tosen, toosen*, *< AS. tāsian, *tāsan*, pull, pluck, tease (wool), = MD. *teesen*, D. *teezen* = LG. *tāsen, tōsen*, pull, drag, = MHG. *zeisen*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zaissen* = Dan. *tæse, tæsse*, tease (wool); cf. Icel. *tæta*, pluck, tease (wool) (see *tate*). Cf. *touse, tousle*.] 1. To pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of, as a bit of tissue or a specimen for microscopical examination; pick or tear into its separate fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax.

Coarse complexions

And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply

The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.

Milton, Comus, l. 751.

In *teased* preparations small collections of granular matter were, however, sometimes seen at the external openings of these bodies.

E. A. Andrews, Anat. of Sipunculus Gouldii Pourtales [(Studies from the Biol. Laboratory, IV. 304).

Knot the filling, *tease* the ends of the nettles out a bit.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 56.

2. To dress, as cloth, by means of teazels.—3. To vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and railery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, railery, or the like.

You remember how impudently he follow'd and *teized* us, and would know who we were.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, l. 1.

If you are so often *teased* to shut the door that you cannot easily forget it, then give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Don't *tease* me, master broker; I tell you I'll not part with it, and there's an end of it.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tease, Vex, Annoy, Molest, Badger, Pester, Bother, Worry, Plague, Torment*. All these words either may or must refer to repeated acts; they all suggest mental pain, but of degrees varying with the word or with the circumstances; all except *badger* and *molest* may be used reflexively, but with different degrees of appropriateness, *vex, worry*, and *torment* being the most common in such use; the agent may be a person, or, except with *badger*, it may be a creature, events, circumstances, etc.; it would be clearly figurative to use *tease* when the agent is not a person; all except *tease* are always used seriously. *Tease* is not a strong word, but has considerable breadth of use; a child may *tease* his mother for what he desires; there is a great deal of good-humored *teasing* of friends about their matrimonial intentions; a fly may *tease* a dog by continually waking him up. *Vex* is stronger, literally implying anger and figuratively applying to repeated attacks, etc., such as would produce an excitement as strong as anger. In Shakspeare's "still-vex'd Bermoothes" (*Tempest*, i. 2. 229), the use of *vex* is somewhat poetic or archaic, as is the application of the word to the continued agitation of the sea. *Annoy* has a middle degree of strength between *tease* and *vex*; a feeling of *annoyance* is somewhat short of *vexation*. We may be *annoyed* by the persistence of flies, beggars, duns, suitors, picket-firing, etc. *Molest* is generally a stronger word in its expression of harm done or intended, including the sense of disturbing once or often; some wild animals will not *molest* those who do not *molest* them. The next four words have a homely force—*badger* being founded upon the baiting of a badger by dogs, and thus implying persistence, energy, and some rudeness; *pester* implying similar persistence and much small vexation; *bother* implying weariness and perhaps confusion of the mind; and *worry* implying actual fatigue and even exhaustion. *Plague* and *torment* are very strong by the figurative extension of their primary meaning, although they are often used by hyperbole for that which is intolerable only by constant return: as, a *tormenting* fly. See *exasperate* and *harass*.

tease (tēz), *n.* [Formerly also *teaze*, *teize*; *< tease, v.*] 1. The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.—2. One who or that which teases; a plague. [Colloq.]—To be upon the *tease*, to be uneasy or fidgety.

Mrs. Sago. So not a word to me; are these his Vows? (In an uneasy Air.)

L. Lucy. There's one upon the *Teize* already. (Aside.)

Mrs. Centlivre, Basset-Table, iii.

teasel, *n.* and *v.* See *teazel*.

teaseler, *n.* See *teazler*.

teaser (tē'zēr), *n.* [Formerly also *teazer*; *< tease + -er¹*] 1. One who or that which teases; as, a *teaser* of oakum.—2. The stoker or fireman in glassworks who attends the furnace.—3. A dog used in hunting deer.

The lofty frolic bucks,

That scold'd fore the *teasers* like the wind.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

teaser

4. Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. [Colloq.]

The third [fence] is a *teaser*—an ugly black bullfinch with a ditch on the landing side.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

5. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes, but not allowed to serve them.

—6. A gull-teaser: a sailors' and fishermen's name of sundry predatory birds of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Stercorariinae*, as a skua. Also called *boatswain*, *marlinespike*, and *dung-hunter*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*.

—7. A name applied by Brush to a magnetizing coil on the field-magnets of his dynamo, the ends of which were connected to the terminals of the machine so as to form an independent circuit with the coil of the armature; the shunt coil in a compound wound dynamo. S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 98.

tea-service (tē'sēr'vīs), *n.* The articles, taken collectively, used in serving tea.

tea-set (tē'set), *n.* A collection of the vessels used in serving tea, as tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-jug, sometimes including cups and saucers.

tease-tenon, *n.* Same as *tease-tenon*.

tea-shrub (tē'shrub), *n.* The common tea-plant.

teasing (tē'zing), *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Don't be so *teasing*: you plague a body so I can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself!

Siraji, *Polite Conversation*, ii.

teasingly (tē'zing-lī), *adv.* In a teasing manner. *Scribner's Mag.*, ix, 203.

teasing-needle (tē'zing-nē dī), *n.* A needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

teaslet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tea-let*.

teaspoon (tē'spōn), *n.* A small spoon used with the tea-cup, or in similar ways; it is larger than the coffee-spoon and smaller than the dessert-spoon.

teaspoonful (tē'spōn-fūl), *n.* [*teaspoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a teaspoon holds; a definite quantity, a fluidrachm. When solids are measured by the teaspoonful, the spoon is generally heaped.

teaster, *n.* An old spelling of *teashir*.

tea-stick (tē'stik), *n.* A stick or endgel cut from the tea-tree, a common scrub in Australia.

You should have a *tea stick*, and take them by the tail, raising their hind legs off the ground so that they can bite you, and lay on like old gooseberry.

H. Kingsley, *Hillyars and Bertons*, ix.

teastiet, *a.* An obsolete form of *teasty*.

teat (tēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teute*, < ME. *tele*, < OF. *tete*, *tute*, F. *tete* = Pr. Pg. Sp. *teta* = It. *tetta*, *teat*; from the Teut. word represented by the native E. *tit*, < ME. *tit*, *tite*, < AS. *tit* (*titt*), etc.; see *tit*.] 1. The mammary nipple; the tip of the mammary gland, through which milk passes out, or is drawn out by sucking or squeezing; the pap of a woman or the dug of a beast. In woman the teat is a delicate, elastic, erect tissue of a pink or brownish tint, in which the lactiferous ducts come together to open at the end. Throughout the *Mammalia* the mammary glands are furnished with teats, except in the nippleless monotremes. Teats are generally single, one for each gland, but may be several, as the four of a cow's compound udder.

2. Hence, the mammary gland; the breast; the udder.—3. Something resembling a teat, as a nozzle.—**Teat drill**. See *drill*.

tea-table (tē'tā-bl), *n.* A table on which tea is set, or at which tea is drunk. Also used attributively: as, *tea-table gossip*.

A circle of young ladies at their afternoon *tea table*.

Stech, *Guardian*, No. 31.

tea-taster (tē'tās'tēr), *n.* A tea-expert; one whose business it is to inspect and test teas by tasting. See *taster*.

teated (tē'ted), *a.* [*teat* + *-ed*.] 1. Having teats; mammiferous.—2. Having a formation like that of a teat; mamillary; mamuliform; mastoid.

teathe (tēth), *v. and n.* See *tath*. [Prov. Eng.]

tea-things (tē'thīngz), *n. pl.* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-pot, tea-cups, etc. Compare *tea-set*, *tea-service*. [Colloq.]

'Spose the *tea-things* all on 'em was solid silver, wa'n't they? Yeh didn't ask them, did yeh?

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 326.

Teatin (tē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *Teatin*.

teatish (tē'tish), *a.* [Also *teetish*, and, with diff. term., *teety*, *tetty*; origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to an infant fretful for the breast; < *teat* + *-ish*.] Peevish.

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Lightly, hee [Wrath] is an olde man (for those yeares are most wayward and *teatish*), yet, he he nener so olde or so froward, since Anarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extream to strine with another.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 35.

teat-like (tēt'hik), *a.* Resembling a teat; mammuliform; mastoid: as, a *teat-like* formation of bone.

tea-tray (tē'trū), *n.* A tray for serving tea, transporting tea-things, etc.

tea-tree (tē'trē), *n.* 1. The common tea-plant or tea-shrub. See *tea*, 2.—2. A name of various myrtaceous and other plants, chiefly of the genera *Lepidospermum* and *Melaleuca*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. See phrases below. Very abundant and conspicuous, especially in New Zealand, is *L. scoparium*, the broom tea-tree, known also as *tea-scrub*. It is an erect rigid shrub, or in the mountains prostrate, from 1 to 12 feet high, forming dense thickets, with leathery sharp-pointed foliage, covered for two months with abundant small white blossoms. Its wood, though small, is hard and useful for turning, etc. *L. lanigerum*, the Tasmanian tea-tree (found also in Australia), is a somewhat larger, very abundant shrub or tree, with a hard even-grained wood. The leaves of both are reputed to have been used by Captain Cook or early colonists as tea, which may account for the name, but the native Australian name of the former is *ti*, *Melaleuca uncinata*, the common tea-tree, is a shrub, or sometimes a tree from 40 to 80 feet high, with hard, heavy, durable wood, widely diffused in Australia.

Even the grass itself is not indigenous, all these hills (in New Zealand) having till recently been densely clothed with a thickset of *tea-tree*, which is a shrub somewhat resembling juniper or a gigantic heather-bush, its foliage consisting of tiny needles, while its delicate white blossoms resemble myrtle. It is called by the Maori *manakau*, but the settlers have a tradition that Captain Cook and his men once made tea of its twigs; hence, they say, the name. It is, however, noteworthy that this plant is called *ti* by the Australian blacks, so it is probable that the name was brought thither by some colonist from the sister Isle.

C. F. G. Cumming, in *The Century*, xxvii, 320.

African tea-tree. See *Lycium*.—**Bottle-green tea-tree**, an elegant myrtaceous shrub, *Acacia coriacea*, of Australia and Tasmania.—**Broad-leaved tea-tree**, a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callitemon salignum*, of Australia and Tasmania. Its wood is very close grained, hard and heavy.—**Ceylon tea-tree**, *Eleodendron glaucum*.—**Duke of Argyll's tea-tree**. See *Lycium*.—**Prickly tea-tree**. Same as *naumbar*.—**Red scrub tea-tree**, the Australian *Rhodanthe traricina*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. Also called *three-ribbed myrtle*.—**Swamp tea-tree**, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, of Australia and Tasmania, a shrub, or sometimes a tree, with hard heavy wood, the bark in thin layers. *M. armillaris* is also so called in Tasmania.—**Tasmanian tea-tree**. See def. 2.—**White tea-tree**, *Lepidospermum crendi*, of New Zealand, a shrub, or a tree 40 or 50 feet high. The wood is hard and dense.

tea-urn (tē'urn), *n.* A vessel used on the tea-table for boiling water or keeping water hot: it differs from the tea-kettle chiefly in having a faucet or cock instead of a spout, so that it has not to be moved or tipped for drawing hot water.

At the head of the table there was an old silver *tea-urn*, looking heavy enough to have the weight of whole generations in it, into which at the moment of sitting down a serious visaged waiting-maid dropped a red-hot weight, and forthwith the noise of a violin boiling arose.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 201.

tea-ware (tē'wār), *n.* Plates, cups, etc., forming part of a tea-service.

teazel, *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *tease*.

teaze-hole (tē'z-hōl), *n.* The opening in a glass furnace through which fuel is put in.

teazel, **teasel** (tē'zī), *n.* [Formerly also *teazle*, *teash*, *tasel*; < ME. *tezel*, *tasel*, *tasel*, *tasel*, < AS. *tasel*, *tēsl* (= OHG. *zarsula*), *teazel*, < *tāsan*, pluck, tease (wool): see *tease*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus* and family *Dipsacaceæ*, chiefly *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, together with *D. sylvestris*, the wild teazel, of which the former is suspected to be a cultivated variety. The wild plant is a native of temperate Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, the other also escaping from cultivation. The teazel is a coarse and stout hairy or prickly biennial. The useful part is the oblong-conical fulling ball, thickly set with slender-pointed bracts, which in the cultivated plant are recurved at the tip, and thus suited to raise a nap on woven cloth. See cut under *Dipsacus*.

2. The head or bur of the teazel, which is the part used in teazeling cloth.—3. A teazeling-machine or any appliance substituted for the plant.

teazel, **teasel** (tē'zī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teazed*, *teazled*, *teasled*, *teazelled*, *teaselled*, *teazeling*, *teazelling*, *teaseling*, *teaselling*. [*teazel*, *n.*] To dress the surface of, as cloth, by means of teazels, or by some machine or appliance substituted for them. Also *tease*.

teazel-card (tē'zī-kārd), *n.* A wire card used as a substitute for teazels to raise the nap of cloth.

teazeler, **teaseler** (tē'zī-lér), *n.* [Also *teazler*, *teazeller*, *teaseller*; < *teazel* + *-er*.] One who uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

technical

teazel-frame (tē'zī-frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron to which teazel-heads are secured, used, either by hand or by means of a machine to which it is connected, for the purpose of teazeling cloth.

teazeling-machine (tē'zī-ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for raising the nap on woolen fabrics by means of teazels. The teazels are fixed in frames, which are carried by a revolving cylinder, against which the cloth is pressed while being moved in the opposite direction. See *gigging-machine*.

teazelwort (tē'zī-wért), *n.* A plant of the order *Dipsacaceæ*. *Lindley*.

teazer, *n.* See *teaser*.

tease-tenon (tē'zē-ten'on), *n.* In *carp.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with two shoulders and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other. Also *tease-tenon*.

tebbad (teb'ad), *n.* [Pers.] The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand which are said to act like flakes of fire on the skin of travelers.

Tebeth (teb'eth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the secular year, beginning with the new moon in December.

tec (tek), *n.* [An abbr. of *detective*.] A detective. [Thieves' slang.]

They [Bow Street runners] are now, I believe, among thieves and other slang-talkers *tecs*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., xi, 74.

tecche, **teche**, *n.* Old spellings of *tache*.

teche, *r.* A Middle English form of *teach*.

techily, **tetchily** (tech'i-lī), *adv.* [*techy* + *-ly*.] In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably. *Imp. Dict.*

teehiness, **tetchiness** (tech'i-nes), *n.* [*techy* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*, *Elisha with Naaman*.

technic (tek'nīk), *a. and n.* [I. a. = F. *technique* = Sp. *técnica* = Pg. *técnica* = It. *tecnica* (cf. D. G. *technisch*, Sw. Dan. *teknisk*), < NL. *technicus* (cf. *technicus*, *n.*, a teacher of art), < Gr. *τεχνικός*, of or pertaining to art, artistic, skillful, < *τεχνή*, art, handicraft, < *τέκτων*, *τεκτων* (√ *tek*), bring forth, produce.] I. *a.* Same as *technical*.

It is only by the combination of the phonetic intenance with the *Technic* and *Aesthetic* elements that a perfect work of art has been produced, and that architecture can be said to have reached the highest point of perfection to which it can aspire.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, i, 39.

II. *n.* 1. The method of performance or manipulation in any art, or that peculiar to any artist or school; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution; specifically, in *music*, a collective term for all that relates to the purely mechanical part of either vocal or instrumental performance, but most frequently applied to the latter. The technique of a performer may be perfect, and yet his playing be devoid of expression, and fail to interpret intelligibly the ideas of the composer. Also used in the French form *technique*.

They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike artificer.

Tyndall.

A player may be perfect in *technique*, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence.

Grove, *Dict. Music*, iv, 66.

How strange, then, the futile apprehension of danger lying behind too much knowledge of form, too much *technique*, which one is amazed to find prevailing so greatly in our own country.

S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 30.

2. Same as *technics*.

Technic and *Teleologie* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on emotion and feeling, and are both together, as *Ethic*, opposed to *Theoretic*, which is founded on cognition.

S. H. Hodgson, *Time and Space*, § 8.

technical (tek'nī-kal), *a. and n.* [*technic* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, profession, or trade; as, a *technical* word or phrase; a word taken in a *technical* sense; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill; *technical* schools.

The last fault which I shall take notice of in Milton's style is the frequent use of what the Learned call *Technical Words*, or *Terms of Art*. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 297.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries.

Johnson, *Pref.* to *Dict.*

"*Technical education*" . . . means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft.

Huxley, *Tech. Education*.

II. *n. pl.* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; technics. *Imp. Dict.*